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Presents the principal findings of a large-scale survey of the work and further study activities for a cross section of college graduates—at bachelor's, master's and professional degree levels—in the June 1958 graduating class. Information was collected in the summer and fall of 1960, a little more than 2 years after graduation. The report provides a more accurate measure of the extent to which baccalaureate holders in different fields soon enroll for graduate study than can be secured from indirect comparisons of numbers of degrees awarded and graduate enrollments. It also shows relationships between fields of study and early occupations for those graduates who entered the labor force; median salaries are also reported by degrees held and by occupation.

The report is based on a self-administered questionnaire answered by over 40,000 graduates from approximately 1,200 institutions granting degrees at the bachelor's level or above. The methodology followed in the survey is discussed in considerable detail in the appendix. Although the response rate was high for a survey of this type, the authors have attempted to evaluate the possible extent of bias introduced by nonrespondents. Numerous charts and statistical tables appear throughout the text, with many additional tables presented in the appendix.

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work and further study patterns

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TWO YEARS AFTER THE COLLEGE DEGREE

work and further study patterns

Report on a 1960
Survey of 1958
College Graduates

Prepared by the BUREAU OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH, INC.
for the NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

NSF 63-26

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FOREWORD

This report presents the principal findings of a survey of the work and further study activities for a cross section of college graduates—at bachelor's, master's, and professional degree levels—in the June 1958 graduating class. Information on these activities was collected in the summer and fall of 1960, a little more than 2 years after graduation. Among other dimensions, the report provides a more accurate measure of the extent to which baccalaureate holders in different fields soon enroll for graduate study than can be secured from indirect comparisons of numbers of degrees awarded and graduate enrollments. The report also shows relationships between fields of study and early occupations for those graduates who entered the labor force.

The study was conducted for the National Science Foundation by the Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc., of Washington, D.C. The study was planned and supervised and the report prepared by Laure M. Sharp, project director for the Bureau of Social Science Research. She was assisted by Maria P. Beckles and E. Leo Edwards. Responsibility for the Foundation's program of studies of scientific and technical personnel is located in the Scientific Personnel and Education Studies Section under the general direction of Thomas J. Mills. Robert W. Cain, Program Director for Scientific Manpower Studies, guided and assisted the contractor on this project.

The Foundation joins the Bureau in expressing its appreciation to the many who contributed to the success of the study. Special thanks should be given to the participating colleges and universities, without whose cooperation in supplying names and addresses of graduates the study would have been impossible.

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I. SUMMARY

This report deals with postcollege careers of June 1958 college graduates—their further studies, work activities, and the continuity between studies and work. The report is based on a self-administered mail questionnaire answered in the spring of 1960 by over 40,000 graduates from about 1,200 degree-granting institutions. Most of them had received bachelor's degrees in June 1958, but some had received master's degrees or professional degrees (M.D., LL.B., D.D.S., etc.). The 1958 Ph. D. recipients were excluded from the study.

BACHELOR'S DEGREE RECIPIENTS

At the time of graduation (June 1958) the median age for men was 24 years, compared with 22.6 years for women. Men majoring in the natural sciences were youngest (under 23); those in education and in business were oldest. At the time of the survey, most graduates were married, and the majority of marriages took place before graduation or shortly after.

Backgrounds

Of 57 percent of the men and 46 percent of the women bachelor's degree recipients, neither parent had gone to college. Only 18 percent of the men were the sons of fathers who had graduated from college, and the same proportion of women were the daughters of mothers who had college degrees. While many of the fathers of men and women in the survey were skilled and unskilled workers, a greater number held professional or managerial jobs. Differences in social background were found to be related to type of college attended and field of study selected. The sons and daughters of professionals and businessmen more often attended universities, men's colleges, and women's colleges—and less often attended teachers colleges—than did those from a farming or working-class background. Junior college attendance was reported by 11 percent of the respondents. Slightly over half of this group graduated from junior colleges; others presumably had attended for less than 2 years. Education majors most often reported junior college attendance.

Negro students made up less than 5 percent of the total in the survey. Most of these graduated from Negro (Southern) colleges, suggesting that only about 2 percent of all graduates from white or integrated institutions were Negroes. The proportions of Negro graduates were highest in the fields of biology and education and lowest in engineering, premedical studies, and earth sciences.

High concentration of credits in the major field was a characteristic of graduates who obtained their degrees in fields where the bachelor's degree is usually a professional degree (e.g., engineering, pharmacy, nursing). In several other fields—music, art, education, home economics, business—the proportion of graduates who had obtained half or more of their credits in the major field also ran high. At the other extreme, graduates in the social sciences, psychology, and some of the biological sciences tended toward less specialization.

Graduates most often tended to minor in fields in the general subject area of their major field; for example, engineering majors showed secondary concentration in mathematics. In general, the survey suggests heavy specialization at the undergraduate level for the majority of graduates.

The overwhelming majority (over 90 percent)—both men and women—took all their undergraduate work as full-time students, and another 5 percent took more than half of their work while studying full time. Only 3.6 percent of the graduates reported that they had obtained all or most of their credits as part-time students. More than half of these predominantly part-time students had majored in education, engineering, or business.

Graduate study

Over one-third of the June 1958 college graduates in the survey had attended graduate or professional school by 1960. The proportion of those seeking graduate degrees was highest among premedicine, philosophy, the biological sciences, physics, history, and chemistry bachelor's degree holders. The proportion was lowest among those holding bachelor's degrees in home economics, nursing, pharmacy, industrial and mechanical engineering, and business and commerce. In practically all fields, the proportion of women who took up graduate study was much lower than the proportion of men.

Of those enrolled for graduate study after June 1958, only 1 in 3 had earned an advanced degree by summer 1960. Most of the degrees earned were master's degrees, and most of them were received in 1960. Very few graduates had earned doctorates or advanced professional degrees since 1958.

Of the degree candidates, close to 60 percent sought the master's degree, 12 percent the doctorate, and about 10 percent each the LL.B and M.D. Women were chiefly master's degree candidates (87 percent of the total); only 6 percent of the enrolled women students sought doctorates, 3 percent M.D.'s, and 1 percent LL.B.'s.

Most often, graduate and professional degrees were sought in the field of the undergraduate major or in a closely related field. The only "unrelated" field which was reported frequently for a master's degree—regardless of undergraduate major—was education. Concentration in a single field is characteristic of students most intensively engaged in graduate work, in particular the small group of persons who were working toward their second graduate degree (usually the doctorate) 2 years after they had obtained a bachelor's degree.

Among men, the highest proportion of graduate degree seekers in most fields was in the "married, no children," group. The next highest group was the single men. The proportion of women seeking graduate degrees was low in all categories, but it was highest among single women, followed by childless married women.

Men whose parents both were college graduates most often went on to graduate school: 43 percent of this group, compared with only 33 percent of all others. Conversely, men whose parents had never attended college went on to graduate studies least often. Graduates whose parents were more highly educated also more often had received a graduate degree within the 2-year period, and were working toward another, than was the case with the rest of the group. Parents' education, rather than income, seems the decisive element.

Employment

At the end of May 1960, about three-fourths of the men and women in the survey were in the labor force. The great majority were working full time, with only 7 percent of the men and 6 percent of the women holding part-time jobs. Most of the men not in the labor force were in military service (13 percent) or were full-time students (10 percent). Nineteen percent of the women were housewives, and 3 percent were full-time students.

The proportion of employed women was highest among the unmarried (87 percent), but 82 percent of the childless married women and 34 percent of the mothers in the survey were working full time.

Full-time employment was most prevalent among graduates who had majored in education, business, or engineering. In the physical sciences, in philosophy, and to a lesser extent in the social sciences, a very high proportion of graduates reported as full-time students in May 1960. In many of these same fields the proportion of men in part-time jobs was also above average. The "flow" from college into employment sometimes was slowed by high rates of graduate study in some fields and by military service.

About 80 percent of all the employed graduates held jobs classified as "professional." The largest group—about one-fourth of the men and two-thirds of the women—was employed as teachers. Most of the men teachers were in secondary schools; most of the women teachers were in elementary schools.

After teaching, the most important fields of employment for men were business and managerial occupations (21 percent), engineering (19 percent), and sales (10 percent). For women, teaching was followed by clerical and sales occupations (9 percent); semiprofessional occupations, particularly work as research and laboratory assistants; and nursing.

Study-job relationships

In almost all professional and semiprofessional employment, most respondents had a related college major. Whether this results from the graduate's own choice or the employer's preference, the choice of a major represents a clear vocational commitment in the sense that professional and semiprofessional occupation and college major tended to be matched. Graduates in the humanities and social sciences most frequently found employment as teachers (at secondary or elementary school level), while smaller numbers were in business occupations. Furthermore, high proportions of the graduates in the social sciences and humanities were scattered in a wide variety of occupations, whereas graduates in other fields tended to concentrate much more in a few "related" occupations.

There seems to be relatively little "waste" of those trained in fields for which there is much demand. By and large, those who majored in engineering, mathematics, the physical and biological sciences, foreign languages, and the health fields found employment in these areas.

Teachers present a special case. The number of persons in teaching positions was almost double the number of working graduates who had obtained a degree in education. Most of those teaching in secondary schools had not majored in education.

Women teachers more often than men had majored in the subject matter they were teaching. Men had more often majored in education or in a field unrelated to the subject they were teaching.

Most of the employed men in the survey worked for private industry, with educational institutions in second place. Most women were employed by schools, usually public elementary schools. About 10 percent of all employed graduate students were employed by government agencies—the men most often by the Federal Government, the women by State and local agencies. The proportion was much higher in certain fields, however. Twenty-two percent of the natural scientists (41 percent of the physicists) in the survey worked for the Federal Government.

In most occupations, median salaries for men were in the $5,000–$6,000 range. Medians in excess of $6,000 were found among pharmacists, engineers, physicists, earth scientists, mathematicians, programers, and business executives. Among teachers, welfare workers, and clergymen most respondents reported annual salaries of less than $4,500. Women were earning more in teaching than in most other jobs, and the gap between the earnings of men and women was also smaller in teaching than in other occupations.

Survey response to the need for a degree in a given field as job prerequisite was far from uniform. Among all employed graduates, 43 percent gave an affirmative answer. It was given most often by teachers, least often by those in business and managerial occupations. One-third of the latter (18 percent of all respondents) indicated no college degree was needed to qualify for their present jobs.

In actual work performance, however, about 60 percent of the men and over 70 percent of the women felt that they made considerable use of their special fields. Teachers and business employees were the two extremes: 80 percent of the teachers, 60 percent of the engineers, and 30 percent of those in business reported they found their college majors "very useful."

A feeling of being "overeducated" for the job was expressed by only 20 percent of the respondents—much less often by teachers than by respondents in other occupations. This answer was most often given by those in business; but many engineers, mathematicians, economists, social scientists, and writers and newspaper reporters also felt that their jobs did not call for college-level skills. In addition to teachers, those working as chemists, physicists, biologists, psychologists, and research assistants in all fields least often felt "underutilized."

Graduates whose jobs were in areas unrelated to their college studies seldom reported inability to find jobs in their fields as the reason. Instead, they most often indicated that the current job was an attractive one in terms of salary and working conditions.

Respondents who were graduate-study oriented differed significantly from those for whom the bachelor's was apparently the terminal degree. They reported themselves less likely to abandon their fields to take good jobs in unrelated areas. Those working in jobs not utilizing their specialties often reported their work as a means of later entering their fields.

Asked if they would choose the same major if given a chance to plan their college studies again, respondents overwhelmingly answered yes—especially in the humanities, the physical sciences, engineering, and (among women) education. In these fields, about 9 out of 10 of the respondents reported they would not consider changing to a different field. Those who had majored in business and the social sciences were somewhat more often inclined to regret their choice. Among would-be changers, the current choice was often in a closely related area, suggesting a stable vocational goal and a clear-cut interest area.

MASTER'S DEGREE RECIPIENTS

The survey included a total of 7,139 respondents—4,661 men and 2,190 women—who had received master's degrees in June 1958. For 28 percent of the men and 52 percent of the women this degree was in the field of education. Engineering (15 percent), the natural sciences (14 percent), and business (12 percent) were next in importance for the men; for women the humanities (13 percent), social sciences (6 percent), and social work (6 percent) were the other major areas.

Backgrounds

Over half of the men and about two-thirds of the women indicated that they had received their bachelor's degrees in 1953 or earlier, which means that at least 5 years had elapsed between the two degrees. There was some variation by field in the length of time between the bachelor's and master's degrees. Among men, the proportion of M.A. or M.S. recipients who received the degree within 2 years of the bachelor's degree was highest in some of the physical sciences, fine arts, history, and philosophy; it was lowest in education, business, and agriculture. In all fields, the timelag between bachelor's and master's degrees was greater for women than for men.

These differences are partly due to the greater prevalence of part-time graduate study in some fields; only in the humanities and arts did full-time graduate students consistently dominate. For women, part-time graduate study was frequent in most fields with the exception of nursing and social work.

In most fields—especially in the natural sciences, engineering, fine arts, and English—M.A. and M.S. recipients had majored as undergraduates in the same subject or a closely related one. The most "open" graduate fields were education and business, where about half of the master's degree recipients reported an unrelated (or only loosely related) undergraduate major.

With respect to socioeconomic background, there were few overall differences between the group of master's degree recipients and the larger group of bachelor's degree recipients, discussed earlier. By field of study, there are significant differences within the master's group, reinforcing the earlier findings for the bachelor's. Students of rural origin, the sons and daughters of farm owners or operators, differ most markedly from all others: about half of the men and over two-thirds of the women obtained their master's degrees in one of the education fields. Conversely, there were very few advanced degree holders of farm origin in the physical and social sciences and in business.

Graduate study

For the great majority of M.A. and M.S. holders, the master's degree was terminal within the 2-year period. Only 4 percent of all graduates had acquired an additional degree 2 years after they had received their master's degrees, and another 20 percent reported themselves degree candidates.

Of the master's degree recipients pursuing further graduate work at the time of the survey, three-fourths were candidates for the Ph. D.; most of the others sought the Ed. D. The proportion of candidates for advanced degrees was much higher for men than for women; 19 percent of all men who had received a master's—but only 6 percent of the women—were Ph. D. candidates.

The proportion of Ph. D. recipients and candidates was quite high (over 40 percent of all M.A. recipients) in several fields: philosophy, physics, the biological sciences other than biology, chemistry and psychology. It was lowest in education (even allowing for Ed. D.'s), business and commerce, and fine arts.

Employment

At the time of the survey, over 80 percent of the June 1958 master's degree recipients were working, most of them on a full-time basis. About 11 percent of the men either were in the Armed Forces (5 percent) or were full-time students (6 percent). Women who were not working were most often housewives (10 percent); only 3 percent were full-time students. Well over 90 percent of the employed master's degree group was in professional work. Teaching was the dominant occupation, especially for women.

Median annual salaries were highest for engineers, with medians in several specialties approaching $10,000. Business executives, mathematicians, and physicists were the only other master's degree holders among whom median salaries of $8,000 or more were found and where salaries in excess of $10,000 were not uncommon. In general, the gap between various occupations was much wider than it was for the bachelor's degree recipients. Among the lowest paid were those in academic or research positions: college teachers (most likely instructors, teaching assistants, etc.) and research assistants. Clergymen and librarians were others whose yearly earnings were most often below $5,000.

Men who were employed as teachers—generally at the high school level—most often earned between $5,000 and $6,000. This represents a significant increase over the salaries reported by the B.A. and B.S. recipients in the survey, but the earnings figures are much lower than those of other professionals at the master's degree level. The gap is somewhat narrowed when additional earnings are taken into account.

The highest earnings reported by the women in the survey were found among school officials (principals, assistant principals, supervisors, etc.). Most women teachers who received an M.A. or M.S. in 1958 earned between $5,000 and $5,500 2 years later. Their basic salaries were generally lower than those of the male high school teachers in the same teaching fields.

Study-job relationships

The relationship between occupation and field of study was closest in fields where the M.A. or M.S. was a professional degree (social work, library science, education); over four-fifths of these degree holders who had jobs were working in their fields. The same holds true in engineering and business administration, where the degree recipients were often established in a related professional job prior to graduate school attendance.

Graduates in the humanities and social sciences more often worked in unrelated jobs than did those who had obtained a degree in one of the physical sciences. Ph. D.-oriented master's degree recipients, in all fields, were often employed by the colleges and universities where they were enrolled. They worked usually as teaching or research assistants, often part time, in low-paying jobs closely related to their fields of study.

Most respondents indicated that they obtained their current jobs on the strength of their undergraduate, rather than graduate, backgrounds. About half of the men and women indicated that undergraduate degrees in their fields were job prerequisites, but only a third of them gave the same answer with respect to graduate degrees.

Not only engineers and teachers but also natural scientists tended to attribute greater importance to their undergraduate fields. For social scientists, economists, and psychologists, the master's degree was the more important degree in meeting the requirements of their current job. Most of those in business occupations felt that neither degree was important as a job prerequisite. In fact, about 20 percent of the master's degree holders thus employed indicated that not even bachelor's degrees were necessary prerequisites for their present jobs, in finance, banking, or business.

For performance of their jobs, however, most respondents felt that graduate and undergraduate levels of knowledge were equally useful. Only those employed in the business and managerial field and the social scientists, economists, psychologists, and social workers felt that their graduate studies were considerably more useful than their undergraduate work. Engineers tended to attribute greater value to their undergraduate training, as did many teachers at the high school and elementary school levels.

About 30 percent of the men and 25 percent of the women who had received the M.A. or M.S. in June 1958 felt that, 2 years later, they were working in jobs which did not fully utilize their fields of specialization. The inability to find a suitable job was least often given as the reason for this. As was the case for the bachelor's degree recipients, the highest proportion of respondents who found their skills underutilized was in business occupations; the lowest proportion was among natural scientists.

Like the bachelor's degree recipients, the great majority of master's degree holders indicated they would choose the same undergraduate majors again, if given another chance, although the education majors—especially the men among them—were less enthusiastic than the younger bachelor's group.

PROFESSIONAL DEGREE RECIPIENTS

The survey included a total of 2,235 persons who had received a graduate-level professional degree in 1958. The number of women in all fields was very small, including only 7 percent of the M.D.'s and 3 percent of the law graduates.

Backgrounds

The majority of those who received professional degrees in June 1958 had received their bachelor's degrees 3 or 4 years earlier. For law graduates the period between the bachelor's and professional degrees was longer than for graduates in the health fields, most often as a result of a later decision on the part of law graduates to undertake professional studies.

With respect to family background, M.D.'s and LL.B.'s were more often of higher socioeconomic origin than were those in other fields. Taking into account both the educational and the occupational levels of the family, the law graduates included the highest proportion of persons from "high status" families. Veterinarians were a unique group, with 28 percent of them coming from farm backgrounds (compared with about 3 to 6 percent of the professionals in other health fields). Degree recipients in theology also were less often the sons of businessmen, and more often of rural or working-class origin, than were those in other fields.

Employment

Two years after they received medical degrees, about a fourth of the physicians and a third of the dentists were in the Armed Forces. Most other respondents were employed full time. Of the small group of women who had completed professional studies, three-fourths were working full time.

Most of these respondents were working in the fields in which they had received their professional degrees. Only among the law graduates was there a sizable number of persons in other occupations, most often business positions.

The great majority of physicians (over 80 percent) were completing internships and residency requirements; but dentists, veterinarians, and lawyers were most often in practice for themselves. Most M.D. graduates were earning less than $4,000 a year, whereas the dental school graduates had median earnings in excess of $8,000. The small group of medical doctors in practice for themselves had median earnings in excess of $12,000. The median for young lawyers was approximately $6,300. Recipients of the theological degrees were lowest paid, with median earnings below $5,000.

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II. INTRODUCTION

During the academic year 1957–58, a total of 440,304 men and women received degrees from institutions of higher education in the United States. About three-fourths of these were bachelor's degrees; the rest were master's degrees, professional degrees, and doctorates.

Although this number may seem large, 1957–58 was not the most productive year on record. During the academic years 1950 and 1951, even higher numbers of bachelor's degrees were granted each year; and more recently, since 1958, the number of graduates has risen higher each succeeding year.

But it is not with the number of graduates that this report is concerned. It is with the postcollege careers of the 1958 graduates: the places they found for themselves in the working world and the extent to which there is continuity between their study and work experiences. Looking at these graduates 2 years later, in 1960, this report seeks to shed some light on two types of questions: What is the occupational outcome for young graduates who have majored in various fields? And are those people who in school acquired skills that are in short supply actually using these skills in the jobs they hold after leaving college?

A first objection which might be raised to this orientation could be the implicit assumption of a strong vocational component in all study decisions. College, it might be objected, is a place to acquire an education—not job training. It would be hard to take exception to this ideal; its widespread acceptance would be welcomed by everyone who sets high standards and high goals for society. At present, however, it is no more than an ideal. The vocational objectives of a college education are implied in the practices of most colleges and employers and in the attitudes and expectations of the majority of college students. This has been shown by many previous studies and is confirmed by the data in this report. The most common compromise adopted by many schools is to reserve the first 2 years of college for study of a broad range of subjects, devoting the last 2 years to more concentrated study in the graduate's area of specialization.

However, even assuming that education and vocational training overlap for almost everyone who attends an American college or university, we face complex difficulties in trying to define the current meaning of an academic degree, especially the bachelor's degree. It seems fairly clear that we are witnessing an overall upgrading of the educational base, which is strongly felt in the area of higher education. Some occupations which in earlier decades were most often held by those who had no more than a high school education are now increasingly staffed by college graduates. Teaching at the elementary school level, nursing, and many business and management occupations come most readily to mind. A parallel development is the increasing emphasis on graduate education in occupations where in the past the bachelor's degree was often considered sufficient academic preparation. But does this upgrading of the educational base represent a devaluation of the bachelor's degree—as some claim—or does it mean that the increasing complexity and the specialized needs of many fields require higher levels of training? Finally, the status dimension is an important one in the whole picture. How much of the emphasis on hiring college graduates is to satisfy skill needs, and how much of it serves to satisfy "prestige" needs and to operate as a social screening device? The "college graduate" requirement for many business and managerial occupations is often said to be attributable to this factor.

Whatever the current meaning of the undergraduate degree—and while this report does not have the answer, it is hoped that it will provide some useful information on this subject—there can be no doubt of the continually increasing importance of graduate education in practically all of the professions. For this reason, a great deal of attention has been devoted to findings in this area. The extent of graduate work and the factors associated with the more or less rapid acquisition of graduate and professional degrees have been carefully examined, as well as the relationships between fields of study at the undergraduate and graduate levels. If there is a recurring theme in this report, it is our observation that with the choice of college major most graduates commit themselves to definite career and study patterns—not only those who start their college careers with a clear vocational objective, but the seemingly uncommitted students as well. Again, we do not claim that this is necessarily a good thing—far from it. It is merely a finding suggested by almost every section of this study.

Throughout this report, data are analyzed separately for men and women graduates. It became obvious during the analysis—as it has to others studying related problems—that these two groups of graduates differ widely with respect to background, choice of fields of study, graduate study, and occupational outcome. The net effect of these differences seems to be a growing segregation of women into areas which American society has traditionally assigned to them—first, education, and to a lesser extent, officework, nursing, and social welfare. This segregation may seem at present more desirable than ever in view of existing personnel shortages in these fields. However, there are many implications—both for the individual and for American society as a whole—which may well disturb our manpower experts, our educators, and our social observers.

This report is based on a self-administered mail questionnaire answered by over 40,000 graduates from some 1,200 institutions. Because this survey was designed to include a heterogeneous group of persons, the questions had to be broadly phrased and simple enough to fit all the potential respondents—B.A. and B.S. recipients, M.A. and M.S. recipients, and those who had received professional degrees. As a result, we were unable to refine our data in many areas where we know that refinements and additional depth in questioning would immensely improve the necessarily crude findings yielded by the techniques used. We were also fully aware that, to keep the questionnaire within reasonable length, many areas which were extremely relevant to this study had to be omitted. Thus we have not secured for this report geographic data, detailed information on family background and attitudes, many items of a financial nature (such as sources of support during studies), or data on scholastic aptitude and achievement, level of aspiration, and many other items which we know have a bearing on career decisions and, hence, occupational outcome. However, these omissions are perhaps not as serious as might appear at first glance.

With respect to study and career choices, probably no group of Americans has been as thoroughly studied as the American college student, who represents a captive audience for every research-oriented professor of economics, psychology, and sociology. As a result, numerous first-rate studies shed light on problems of learning and career decisions. In many instances, those findings are used in the analysis of the present data. However, only a study such as this can provide the broad statistical basis needed to supply the proper focus for the many smaller, intensive studies which provide additional insights and knowledge. Furthermore, the area of occupational outcome—as contrasted to career aspirations and decisions—has not been extensively probed. It is hoped that this study will begin to fill the gap in an area where much additional work is needed.

One immediate purpose of this study was to help guide the manpower expert in his difficult task of translating the gross "supply" of college graduates in various fields into categories which to him will be meaningful: graduate students, nonworking housewives, full-time professional workers, etc. Those charged with the task of educating and guiding college students may also find this report useful. But it would be especially gratifying if some of these findings would stimulate those who have a special interest or responsibility in the workings of our educational system to reexamine many of the existing practices and outcomes, so that the data in this report may become a benchmark for measuring future progress.

The next section of this report (part III) deals exclusively with the responses from more than 32,000 men and women who received undergraduate degrees in June 1958. It discusses at some length their personal and educational backgrounds and the extent to which they had sought graduate or professional training since June 1958. Major and minor fields at the undergraduate level, full-time and part-time study, junior college attendance, marital status, and the relationships between family background, type of school attended, and graduate study are among the topics covered. Part III also discusses the employment status of these respondents and gives detailed information about the jobs held by the 24,000 men and women who were employed (full time or part time) at the time of the survey. Finally, these respondents' views about their jobs and, in particular, the extent to which they find their undergraduate studies helpful or useful are examined.

Part IV deals more briefly with the 7,000 men and women in the survey who earned master's degrees in June 1958. Here discussion focuses on the group of over 1,000 master's degree recipients who were working for doctorates at the time of the survey and the small group who had already received this degree since June 1958. In addition, undergraduate fields of study, employment, and salaries are highlighted.

Part V is devoted to more than 2,000 respondents who received professional degrees in June 1958 (M.D.'s, LL.B.'s, and smaller groups of other professional degree recipients). Family background, field of undergraduate study, and occupational outcome were analyzed for these groups.

Part VI contains some concluding remarks, including suggestions for further studies in areas where the present survey has raised questions but has not answered them.

Because much of the detailed material yielded by this survey may be of interest to the specialist, but not to the general reader, the many cumbersome tables which document the findings have been relegated to appendix A. Throughout the text, shorter tables are interspersed, but for the full range of findings there is unfortunately no substitute for the mass of statistics contained in appendix A.

Appendix B contains a detailed description of the way in which this study was conducted, covering study design, data collection, pretest of questionnaire, etc. Of particular interest are sections dealing with the problems of nonresponse and the findings of a special survey of "nonrespondents" who were contacted in person.

Appendix C contains a copy of the questionnaire on which the survey is based.

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III. THE BACHELOR'S DEGREE RECIPIENTS

This section deals with the replies of 32,122 men and women in the survey who received a B.A. or a B.S. (the degrees usually awarded after a 4-year course of undergraduate study).[1] Among the 20,399 men and 11,723 women are graduates from 1,244 different colleges and universities who had majored in a large variety of fields. Table 1 summarizes some characteristics of respondents in 1960, and table 2 compares fields of study of the survey respondents with those of all students who received the bachelor's degree in 1957–58. The sample includes around 10 percent of the total number of graduates in each field, although there is of course some variation due to sampling error and to the fact that the sample was limited to June graduates, whereas the yearly statistics include all graduates.[2]

PERSONAL BACKGROUND

Sex, age, race

Among the bachelor's degree recipients in the survey—as among the nationwide total in 1958—about two-thirds were men, as shown in table 1.

TABLE 1.—*Age at graduation, sex, and race of survey respondents (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*

Age and race	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Survey respondents	32, 122	100. 0	20, 399	100. 0	11, 723	100. 0
Age at graduation:						
21 years and under	3, 567	11. 1	1, 539	7. 5	2, 028	17. 3
22 years	12, 574	39. 1	6, 474	31. 7	6, 100	52. 0
23–24 years	5, 933	18. 5	4, 440	21. 8	1, 493	12. 7
25–26 years	3, 015	9. 4	2, 691	13. 2	324	2. 8
27–34 years	4, 945	15. 4	4, 349	21. 3	596	5. 1
35 years and over	1, 591	5. 0	568	2. 8	1, 023	8. 7
Age not reported	497	1. 5	338	1. 7	159	1. 4
Race:						
White	30, 245	94. 2	19, 304	94. 6	10, 941	93. 3
Negro	992	3. 1	424	2. 1	568	4. 9
Other and race not reported	885	2. 7	671	3. 3	214	1. 8

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[1] This is the definition of a B.A. or B.S. recipient used throughout this report. It is a working definition, and it probably represents the most commonly held concept of the undergraduate degree. A more rigorous definition would be desirable, but proved impossible to arrive at because of the divergent requirements of the various degree-granting colleges and universities (credit requirements, length of study, etc.). At the time of this survey the Office of Education was using a different set of definitions, combining all bachelor's and first professional degrees into "first level" degrees. That practice was not followed here because the first professional degree (such as M.D., LL.B., master of social work, etc.) is usually a student's second or third degree, and from the point of view of this analysis it seemed preferable to treat recipients of an undergraduate degree as a separate group.

[2] For a more detailed discussion of sampling and response bias, see app. B.

TABLE 2.—*Comparison of fields of study: all 1957–58 bachelor's degree recipients and 1960 survey respondents (June 1958 graduates)*

Field of study	Total recipients				Men				Women			
	1957–58 data		1960 survey respondents		1957–58 data		1960 survey respondents		1957–58 data		1960 survey respondents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All fields	340, 241	100. 0	32, 122	100. 0	220, 700	100. 0	20, 399	100. 0	119, 541	100. 0	11, 723	100. 0
Natural sciences	36, 533	10. 8	4, 279	13. 3	29, 592	13. 4	3, 266	15. 9	6, 941	5. 8	1, 013	8. 6
Mathematics	6, 924	2. 0	857	2. 7	4, 953	2. 2	573	2. 8	1, 971	1. 7	284	2. 4
Biology	6, 812	2. 0	850	2. 6	4, 759	2. 2	550	2. 7	2, 053	1. 7	300	2. 5
Premedical fields	3, 962	1. 2	399	1. 2	3, 728	1. 7	366	1. 8	234	. 2	33	. 3
Biological sciences (all other)	3, 634	1. 1	432	1. 3	2, 739	1. 2	314	1. 5	895	. 7	118	1. 0
Chemistry	7, 010	2. 1	891	2. 8	5, 705	2. 6	692	3. 4	1, 305	1. 1	199	1. 7
Earth sciences	3, 740	1. 1	332	1. 0	3, 516	1. 6	306	1. 5	224	. 2	26	. 2
Physics	3, 186	. 9	353	1. 1	3, 042	1. 4	330	1. 6	144	. 1	23	. 2
Physical sciences (all other)	1, 265	. 4	165	. 6	1, 150	. 5	135	. 6	115	. 1	30	. 3
Engineering	35, 332	10. 4	3, 872	12. 0	35, 223	16. 0	3, 817	18. 7	109	. 1	55	. 5
Applied biological fields	11, 081	3. 3	1, 312	4. 1	6, 713	3. 0	564	2. 8	4, 368	3. 7	748	6. 4
Agriculture	6, 769	2. 0	564	1. 8	6, 677	3. 0	524	2. 6	92	. 1	40	. 3
Home economics	4, 312	1. 3	748	2. 3	36	(1)	40	. 2	4, 276	3. 6	708	6. 1
Health fields	13, 152	3. 9	1, 241	3. 9	4, 793	2. 1	420	2. 1	8, 359	7. 0	821	7. 0
Nursing	6, 052	1. 8	574	1. 8	49	(1)	10	. 1	6, 003	5. 0	564	4. 8
Pharmacy	3, 782	1. 1	369	1. 1	3, 391	1. 5	326	1. 6	391	. 3	43	. 4
Health fields (all other)	3, 318	1. 0	298	1. 0	1, 353	. 6	84	. 4	1, 965	1. 7	214	1. 8
Social sciences	46, 162	13. 6	4, 811	15. 0	33, 650	15. 1	3, 350	16. 5	12, 512	10. 4	1, 461	12. 5
Sociology and anthropology	6, 942	2. 0	705	2. 2	3, 181	1. 4	321	1. 6	3, 761	3. 2	384	3. 3
Economics	9, 318	2. 7	959	3. 0	8, 671	3. 9	847	4. 2	647	. 5	112	1. 0
History	12, 883	3. 8	1, 350	4. 2	9, 031	4. 1	938	4. 6	3, 852	3. 2	412	3. 5
Political science	7, 055	2. 1	715	2. 2	5, 811	2. 6	547	2. 7	1, 244	1. 0	168	1. 4
Social sciences (all other)	9, 964	3. 0	1, 082	3. 4	6, 956	3. 1	697	3. 4	3, 008	2. 5	385	3. 3

Humanities and arts	47,801	14.0	4,671	14.5	26,200	12.0	2,149	10.5	21,601	18.1	2,522	21.5
English	16,669	4.9	1,872	5.8	6,755	3.1	740	3.6	9,914	8.3	1,132	9.7
Journalism	2,566	.8	248	.8	1,684	.8	147	.7	882	.7	101	.9
Fine arts	12,252	3.5	1,424	4.5	5,850	2.7	617	3.0	6,402	5.3	807	6.9
Art, general	2,487	.7	347	1.1	899	.4	113	.6	1,588	1.3	234	2.0
Music	2,872	.8	471	1.5	1,280	.6	191	.9	1,592	1.3	280	2.4
Speech and drama	3,824	1.1	282	.9	1,938	.9	147	.7	1,886	1.6	135	1.2
Fine and applied arts (all other)	3,069	.9	324	1.0	1,733	.8	166	.8	1,336	1.1	158	1.3
Foreign languages	4,503	1.3	486	1.5	1,814	.8	177	.9	2,689	2.3	309	2.6
Philosophy	2,981	.9	316	.9	2,637	1.2	276	1.4	344	.3	40	.3
Religion	8,830	2.6	325	1.0	7,460	3.4	192	.9	1,370	1.2	133	1.1
Education	82,754	24.3	6,010	18.7	25,542	11.6	1,997	9.8	57,212	47.9	4,013	34.2
Physical education	10,607	3.1	809	2.5	7,707	3.5	501	2.5	2,900	2.4	308	2.6
Education (all other)	72,147	21.2	5,201	16.2	17,835	8.1	1,496	7.3	54,312	45.5	3,705	31.6
Psychology	6,930	2.0	817	2.5	4,063	1.8	486	2.4	2,867	2.4	331	2.8
Business and commerce	51,254	15.1	4,545	14.1	47,286	21.4	3,958	19.4	3,968	3.3	587	5.0
All others	9,242	2.7	564	1.8	7,638	3.5	392	2.0	1,604	1.3	172	1.5
Architecture	1,612	.5	106	.3	1,536	.7	98	.5	76	.1	8	.1
Military science	1,952	.6	25	.1	1,948	.9	24	.1	4	(1)	1	(1)
General program, no specific major	1,892	.5	132	.4	1,496	.7	96	.5	396	.3	36	.3
Art, general program	1,410	.4	60	.2	1,120	.5	35	.2	290	.2	25	.2
Miscellaneous	2,376	.7	241	.8	1,538	.7	139	.7	838	.7	102	.9

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[1] Less than 0.1 percent.

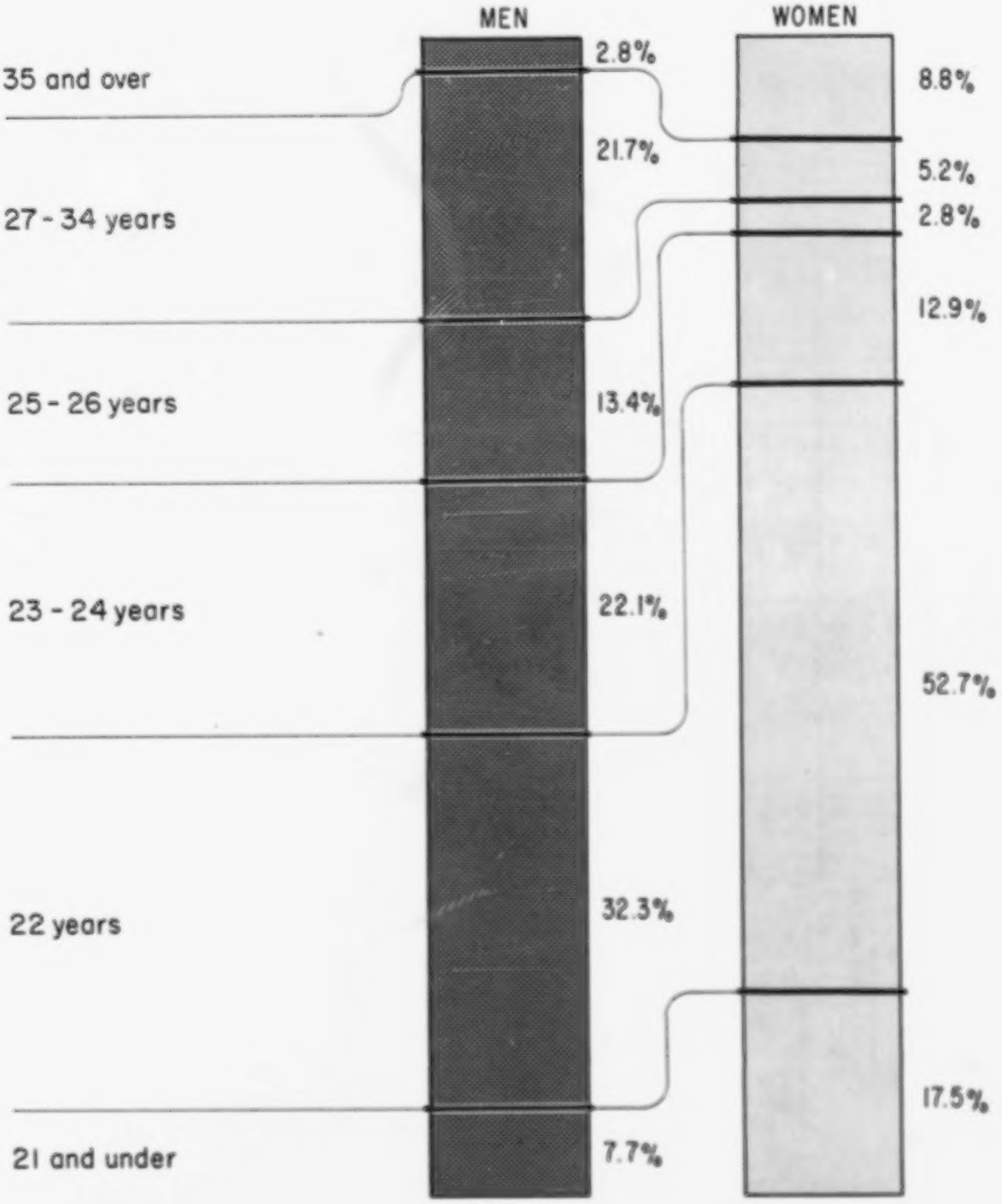
NOTE.—Excludes first professional degrees which are usually a graduate's second academic degree (M.D., D.D.S., LL.B., etc.).

Source for 1957–58 data: *Earned Degrees Conferred by Higher Educational Institutions*, U.S. Office of Education.

Chart 1

AGE AT GRADUATION

Bachelor's Degree Recipients



Source: Table I

Although the number of women high school graduates exceeds the number of men who complete high school, fewer women enter and complete college. The reasons for this differential have frequently been pointed out; family attitudes, college admission policies, vocational objectives, early marriage—all play a part.[3] Recent studies suggest that financial obstacles are more important for women than for men. Women were found to be more reluctant to borrow money and less often able to work their way through college.[4] The considerable increase in college costs may well be a contributing factor, since even the cost of sending children to public universities represents for many parents a heavy burden which they are more willing to shoulder for their sons than for their daughters.[5]

The median age in 1960 of the men who received a B.A. or a B.S. in 1958 was 26 years; for the women it was 24.6 years. At the time of graduation they were about 24 years and 22.6 years old, respectively. (See chart 1 for distributions of men and women who reported age.) The age differential between men and women graduates can probably be explained in part by the inclusion of Korean war veterans in this graduating class. Furthermore, data collected in 1959 by the Census Bureau showed a greater lag between year of high school graduation and college class placement for the men than for the women; over 40 percent of the women, but less than 30 percent of the men, had progressed without interruption from high school through college.[6] For men, military service, financial need, or academic problems may all be factors accounting for this lag; the greater continuity in the case of women probably reflects a lower tendency among women to resume their college studies once they drop out. It is interesting to observe that, whereas the median age of women graduates is considerably lower than the median age of the men, in the oldest group (those 35 years and over at graduation) women outnumber men 2 to 1. Perhaps some of these older graduates were married dropouts of earlier years who had returned to studies interrupted many years before. Others may have been working women who experienced the need for a college degree in order to hold or improve their positions (half of these older degree recipients majored in education).

The median age of the men in the survey varied by field of study (table 3 and appendix table A–1). Those who had majored in one of the natural sciences were the youngest, while those in education and business were considerably older. Among the women there were no noteworthy differences in the median ages by field of study; the largest concentration of older graduates was in education and nursing.

TABLE 3.—*Median age in 1960 of 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, by field of undergraduate study*

Field	Men	Women
	Years	*Years*
All fields	26. 0	24. 6
Natural sciences	24. 9	24. 5
Engineering	26. 3	24. 7
Applied biological sciences	26. 2	24. 6
Health fields	26. 3	24. 9
Social sciences	25. 5	24. 6
Humanities and arts	25. 5	24. 6
Education	26. 8	24. 7
Psychology	25. 4	24. 5
Business and commerce	26. 7	24. 6
All others	26. 5	24. 7

Among the small group of Negro graduates in the survey (992), the number of women (568) exceeded the number of men (424). Most of these respondents had graduated from Negro colleges; only 296 were graduates of integrated institutions. These figures suggest that only about 2 percent of all graduates from white or integrated institutions in 1958 were Negroes.[7]

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[3] The proportion of men among all first-degree recipients is indicated by the following figures:

	Total number of bachelor's degree or first professional degree recipients	*Percent of men among degree recipients*
Year:		
1940	186, 500	58. 7
1942	185, 300	56. 0
1944	125, 900	44. 4
1946	136, 200	43. 8
1948	271, 200	64. 7
1950	433, 700	76. 0
1952	331, 900	68. 4
1954	292, 900	64. 0
1956	311, 300	64. 1
1958	365, 700	66. 4
1959	385, 200	66. 2
1960	394, 900	64. 7
1961	255, 000	64. 0

Source: *Earned Degrees Conferred, 1959–1960*, OE–54013–60, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; except 1961, which is estimated.

[4] *Factors Related to College Attendance*, Cooperative Research Monograph No. 8, OE–54023, U.S. Office of Education, 1961.

[5] Survey made by the American Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, as reported in the *New York Times*, June 6, 1961.

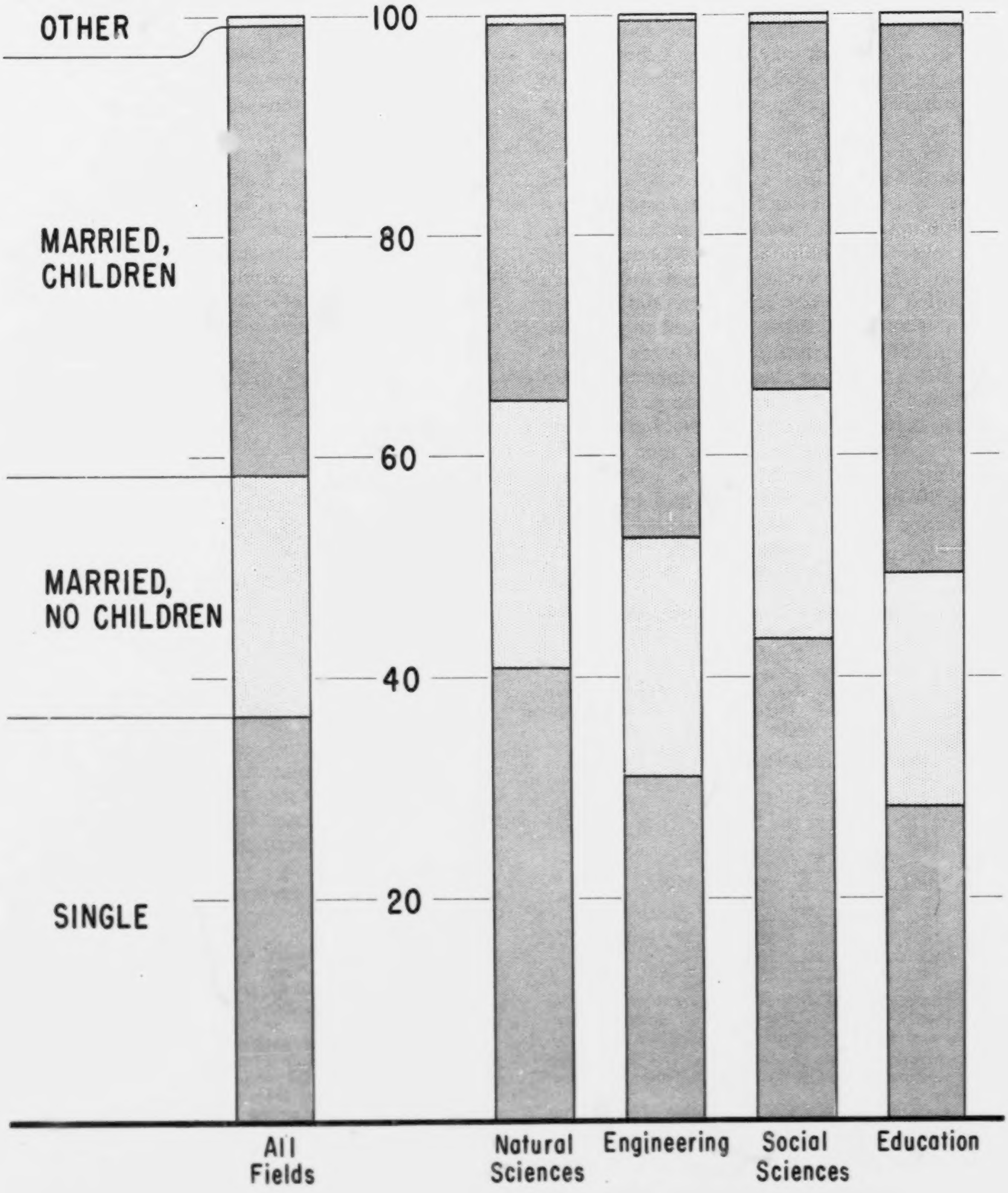
[6] See James David Cowhig and Charles B. Nam, *Educational Status, College Plans, and Occupational Status of Farm and Nonfarm Youth: October 1959* (Series Census ERS, P–27, No. 30) August 1961, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D.C.

[7] These figures may understate the actual number of Negroes in the survey, because a total of 885 persons (671 men and 214 women) either did not answer the question on race or checked "other." There are also indications that the nonresponse rate was higher among Negroes than among whites. (See app. B, table B–2.) However, even allowing for all these factors, the proportion remains very low.

Chart 2

MARITAL STATUS IN 1960

Bachelor's Degree Recipients, Men



Source: Appendix Table A-2

Marital status

As shown in table 4, the great majority of respondents were married at the time they completed the questionnaire, in summer 1960. Only 36 percent of the men and 39 percent of the women were single; the larger proportion of single women no doubt reflects the significant age differences between the men and women in the study. Probably the age factor also accounts for the fact that more of the men have already produced families of their own. Forty percent of them, as compared with 29 percent of the women, are in the "married, with children," group.[8]

TABLE 4.—*Marital status in summer 1960 of June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients*

Marital status	Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	20, 399	100. 0	11, 723	100. 0
Single	7, 373	36. 1	4, 511	38. 5
Married, no children	4, 407	21. 6	3, 453	29. 5
Married, with children	8, 243	40. 5	3, 382	28. 8
Other (divorced, widowed, etc.)	149	. 7	271	2. 3
No answer	227	1. 1	106	. 9

Differences in marital status by field of study parallel to some extent the findings with respect to age differences by field (see appendix table A–2). Possibly, however, there may be other—perhaps economic—influences at work. Thus, the lowest proportions of single men were found in education, the health fields, and applied biology, followed by engineering. The highest proportion was in the humanities and arts, followed by the social sciences. (Chart 2 shows distribution by marital status of men in some of these fields.) Among women, the highest proportions of unmarried graduates majored in one of the natural or physical sciences; other findings suggest that these graduates are perhaps more career-oriented than are other college women.

It is also interesting to note that almost three-fourths of the married respondents who reported year of marriage either were already married prior to graduation or were married shortly thereafter, as shown in table 5 and appendix table A–3. Even among the young respondents (those who were 24 years old or younger in 1960, which means that they were 22 or younger at graduation in 1958), almost 60 percent reported 1958 or earlier as the year of marriage. These proportions are subject to a considerable range of error, however, since nearly one-third of those who reported marriage neglected to report year of marriage.

Parents' socioeconomic status

Neither parent of over half of the graduates in the survey—57 percent of the men and 46 percent of the women—ever had gone to college. Only 18 percent of the men were sons of fathers who had graduated from college, and the same proportion of women were the daughters of mothers who had college degrees, as shown in table 6. It should be pointed out that the parents of these college graduates were considerably above the U.S. average in educational achievement. Close to half of the graduates in the survey had at least one parent who at some time attended college, compared with only 15 percent of the total U.S. population aged 25 and over in 1957.[9]

TABLE 5.—*Year of marriage of June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients*

Year	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All reported years	13, 317	100. 0	8, 311	100. 0	5, 006	100. 0
1960	1, 286	9. 7	707	8. 5	579	11. 6
1959	2, 377	17. 8	1, 290	15. 5	1, 087	21. 7
1958	3, 412	25. 6	1, 784	21. 5	1, 628	32. 5
1954–57	3, 956	29. 7	3, 004	36. 1	952	19. 0
1953 and earlier	2, 286	17. 2	1, 526	18. 4	760	15. 2

NOTE.—Limited to graduates who were married, widowed, divorced, or separated at the time of the survey and who reported year of marriage.

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[8] These are indications that this figure should be raised somewhat because nonresponse was highest for married women with children. (See app. B, p. 312 and table B–2.)

[9] Based on *Current Population Reports,* Series P–20, No. 91, U.S. Department of Commerce. Furthermore, it is pertinent to recall in this context that, according to a recent Census Bureau study, in four out of five cases the sons of fathers who had attended college in turn went to college; compared with only one out of two sons whose fathers had not gone beyond high school and one out of four of those whose fathers were not high school graduates. (See *Current Population Reports,* Series P–20, No. 110, July 24, 1961, U.S. Department of Commerce.)

TABLE 6.—*Educational achievement of the parents of June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients*

Parent's education	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Survey respondents	32, 122	100. 0	20, 399	100. 0	11, 723	100. 0
Both parents college graduates	2, 965	9. 2	1, 619	7. 9	1, 346	11. 5
Father only college graduate	3, 761	11. 7	2, 123	10. 4	1, 638	14. 0
Mother only college graduate	1, 852	5. 8	1, 059	5. 2	793	6. 8
Both parents some college	1, 313	4. 1	739	3. 6	574	4. 9
One parent some college	4, 420	13. 8	2, 677	13. 1	1, 743	14. 8
Both parents no college	17, 061	53. 1	11, 680	57. 3	5, 381	45. 9
No answer	750	2. 3	502	2. 5	248	2. 1

Similarly, while many of the men and women in the survey were the children of skilled or unskilled workers, many more were the children of fathers in professional, business, or managerial occupations, as shown in table 7. The contrast between the occupational distributions for the fathers of college graduates and for all men in the labor force is especially striking with respect to women who completed college. Thus, table 7 shows that 39 percent of all men between the ages of 45 and 54 in 1958 were workers (skilled, semiskilled, or unskilled), but only 16 percent of the fathers of the male graduates and 11 percent of the fathers of the women graduates were thus employed. Conversely, the proportion of professional, managerial, or business occupations among the fathers of the male respondents was 50 percent, and among the fathers of the female respondents, 56 percent, compared with 27 percent in the comparable age group of the Nation's male labor force.

TABLE 7.—*Occupations of all employed males (45–54 years old) and of fathers of 1958 bachelor's degree recipients*

Major occupation group	All males (1958) 45–54 years old [1]		1960 Survey respondents			
			Fathers of male graduates		Fathers of female graduates	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	8, 827, 000	100. 0	20, 399	100. 0	11, 723	100. 0
Professional, technical, and kindred worker	816, 000	9. 2	4, 015	19. 6	2, 833	24. 1
Farmers and farm managers	716, 000	8. 1	2, 082	10. 2	1, 321	11. 3
Managers, officials, and proprietors	1, 590, 000	18. 0	6, 195	30. 4	3, 782	32. 3
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	939, 000	10. 6	2, 043	10. 0	1, 040	8. 9
Craftsmen, foremen, and operative workers (skilled, semiskilled, unskilled workers)	3, 453, 000	39. 2	3, 341	16. 4	1, 311	11. 2
Service workers, including household and farm workers and laborers	1, 313, 000	14. 9	2, 585	12. 7	1, 321	11. 3
No answer and occupations not elsewhere classified	....	....	138	. 7	115	. 9

[1] Source for 1958 labor force figures: *Annual Report on the Labor Force, 1958, Current Population Reports*, Series P–50, No. 89, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

As shown in later sections of this report, the choice of a major field of study is of crucial importance in determining the vocational and early career pattern for a college student. To some extent, the choice of a major field is itself determined by the undergraduate school attended. The university offers a wide choice; the liberal arts college often rules out certain preprofessional fields, and teachers or technical colleges frequently have an even smaller range of offerings. As table 8 shows, about half of the graduates in the survey attended universities and more than one-third graduated from liberal arts colleges. (The relative frequency with which fields of study were reported by

TABLE 8.—*Type of undergraduate school attended by bachelor's degree recipients*

Type of school	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Respondents	32,122	100.0	20,399	100.0	11,723	100.0
University	15,440	48.1	10,841	53.2	4,599	39.2
Liberal arts college	11,897	37.0	6,450	31.6	5,447	46.5
Teachers college	3,149	9.8	1,633	8.0	1,516	12.9
Other (including technological and theological schools)	1,636	5.1	1,475	7.2	161	1.4

graduates from the various types of institutions can be seen in appendix table A–21.)[10]

Relationship to social backgrounds

Tables 9M, 9W, 10M, and 10W and appendix tables A–4M and A–4W point to certain differences in the types of schools attended and in the undergraduate fields selected by respondents of different social backgrounds. As might be expected, the sons and daughters of men in professional and business occupations attend men's and women's colleges (which include many "prestige" colleges) more often than do respondents whose fathers are workers. However, least likely to attend this type of school are the sons and daughters of farmers (owners and managers). On the other hand, these farm youth attended teachers colleges most often. Whereas only 8 percent of all men and 12 percent of all women in the survey had graduated from teachers colleges, 15 percent of the farmers' sons and 22 percent of the farmers' daughters were graduates of teachers colleges. At the other extreme, only 3 percent of the sons of professional men and 6 percent of the daughters had graduated from teachers colleges.

Differences in the choice of major fields of study are to some extent related to the above findings. Thus, of the sons of professional men, only 5 percent majored in education, compared with 17 percent of the men whose fathers were farmers. On the other hand, only 11 percent of the sons of professional men and 14 percent of the sons of farmers majored in business and commerce, compared with 25 percent of the men whose fathers were proprietors and 23 percent whose fathers were business officials. (These and other comparisons are shown in chart 3.) Appendix table A–4M shows differences among other fields of study, especially noteworthy in premedical studies, the physical and biological sciences, and engineering. (Appendix table A–4W and chart 4 shows similar comparisons for women graduates.)

Differences can also be observed among the fields of study selected by white and Negro respondents (appendix table A–5). For all fields combined, 3.1 percent of the respondents reported they were Negroes, but the proportions were much lower in engineering (0.8 percent), premedical studies (1.3 percent), earth sciences (1.2 percent), and higher in biology (6.5 percent) and education (5.5 percent). These differences undoubtedly reflect the lack of availability of certain programs—especially in engineering and in some of the sciences—in Southern Negro institutions, where the majority of the Negro graduates went to college (see table 28, p. 41).

Major and minor fields of study

Respondents were asked to report their undergraduate major as well as their second highest field of interest, which is usually the minor field of study. They were also asked how many credits or semester hours they had completed to graduate, and the number of credits taken in their major and minor fields. This information was collected to obtain a better—if still very crude—indicator of educational backgrounds in the various fields of specialization. Obviously, the relationships shown here tell us nothing about the quality of the courses taken and the graduates' success in mastering the subjects. Nevertheless, they furnish some interesting data about the extent of undergraduate specialization in the various fields. Thus, as appendix table A–6 shows, fewer than 1 percent of all graduates had taken less than 10

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[10] The practice of the U.S. Office of Education was followed in classifying as "university" an institution which, in addition to liberal arts and general programs, had three or more professional schools. Names of institutions often contradict this definition. For example:

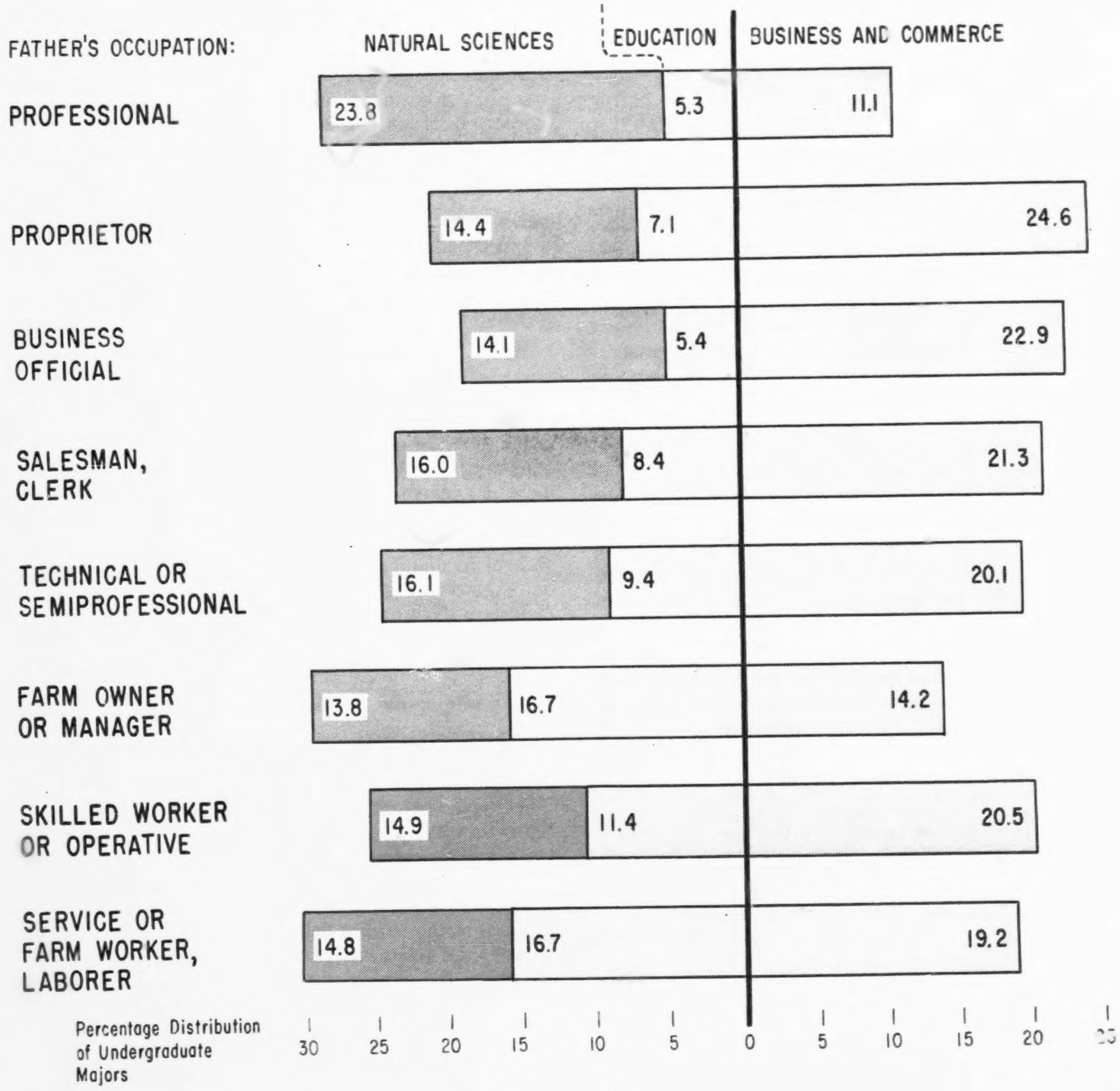
Name	*Classification*
Boston College	University.
Brandeis University	Liberal arts college.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	University.
Clark University	College.

Students who attended a university are classified as "university" students regardless of which particular school or college within the university they were enrolled in. Thus, a respondent who attended Harvard College is classified as having attended a coeducational university, not a men's college.

Chart 3

MAJOR FIELD AND FATHER'S OCCUPATION

Bachelor's Degree Recipients, Men

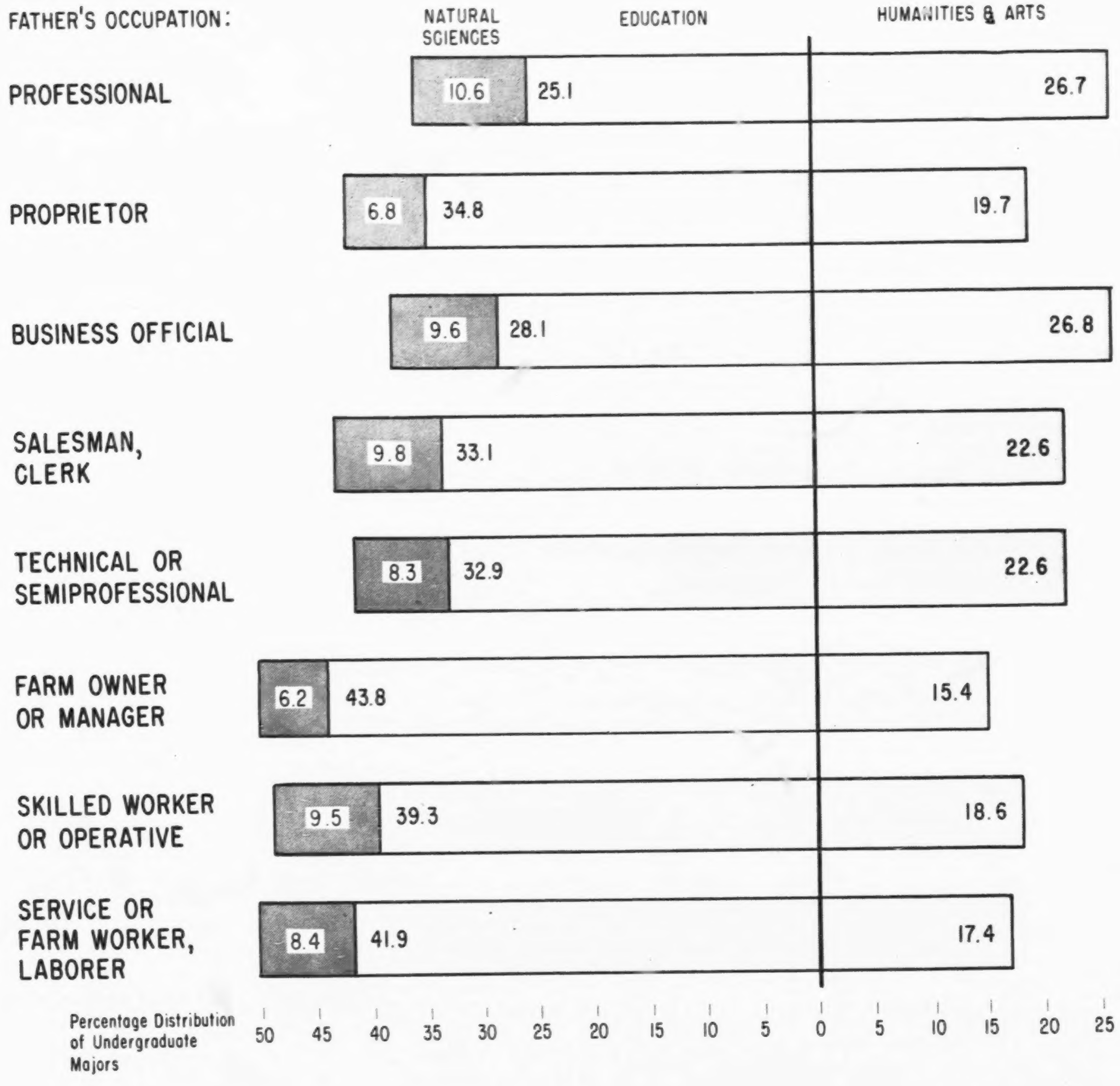


Source: Appendix Table A-4M

Chart 4

MAJOR FIELD AND FATHER'S OCCUPATION

Bachelor's Degree Recipients, Women



Source: Appendix Table A-4W

TABLE 9M.—*Type of undergraduate school attended by bachelor's degree recipients (men)—according to father's occupation*

Type of school attended	Father's occupation, total	Professional	Proprietor	Business official	Technical or semiprofessional	Sales and clerical	Farm owner or manager	Skilled worker and operative	Service or farm worker, laborer
Number of respondents	[1] 20, 399	2, 923	3, 588	2, 607	1, 092	2, 043	2, 082	3, 341	2, 585
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Coeducational universities	49. 2	49. 3	51. 6	50. 8	49. 5	51. 4	51. 4	47. 8	42. 3
Coeducational liberal arts colleges	25. 6	24. 9	23. 9	23. 4	25. 7	23. 5	26. 8	26. 1	31. 5
Universities or liberal arts colleges for men	9. 9	14. 5	10. 7	15. 1	9. 2	10. 2	3. 7	7. 5	7. 2
Teachers colleges	8. 0	3. 3	6. 6	3. 8	7. 8	7. 0	14. 6	10. 3	12. 2
All other types	7. 3	8. 0	7. 2	6. 9	7. 8	7. 9	3. 5	8. 3	6. 8

[1] Includes 138 men who did not report father's occupation.

TABLE 9W.—*Type of undergraduate school attended by bachelor's degree recipients (women)—according to father's occupation*

Type of school attended	Father's occupation, total	Professional	Proprietor	Business official	Technical or semiprofessional	Sales and clerical	Farm owner or manager	Skilled worker and operative	Service or farm worker, laborer
Number of respondents	[1] 11, 723	2, 240	2, 193	1, 589	593	1, 040	1, 321	1, 311	1, 321
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Coeducational universities	39. 2	43. 7	44. 4	42. 9	40. 0	40. 8	33. 4	33. 9	28. 3
Coeducational liberal arts colleges	31. 2	28. 3	28. 9	26. 0	30. 7	30. 2	36. 2	35. 1	38. 1
Universities or liberal arts colleges for women	16. 1	20. 4	16. 7	22. 9	16. 9	15. 9	7. 7	11. 3	13. 2
Teachers colleges	12. 1	6. 0	8. 9	7. 0	10. 8	11. 3	22. 0	18. 5	19. 0
All other types	1. 4	1. 6	1. 1	1. 2	1. 6	1. 8	0. 7	1. 2	1. 4

[1] Includes 115 women who did not report father's occupation.

TABLE 10M.—*Undergraduate major field of bachelor's degree recipients (men)—according to father's occupation*

Major field of bachelor's degree	Father's occupation, total	Professional	Proprietor	Business official	Technical or semiprofessional	Sales and clerical	Farm owner or manager	Skilled worker and operative	Service or farm worker, laborer
Number of respondents	[1] 20, 399	2, 923	3, 588	2, 607	1, 092	2, 043	2, 082	3, 341	2, 585
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Natural sciences	16. 0	23. 8	14. 4	14. 1	16. 1	16. 0	13. 8	14. 9	14. 8
Engineering	18. 7	18. 4	18. 1	20. 4	19. 7	18. 4	16. 5	22. 4	15. 1
Applied biological fields	2. 8	1. 6	1. 8	1. 3	2. 2	1. 6	11. 6	2. 1	1. 7
Health fields	2. 1	2. 3	2. 5	1. 1	1. 8	2. 2	1. 7	1. 9	2. 4
Social sciences	16. 4	19. 4	16. 8	18. 4	16. 9	16. 2	14. 0	13. 8	15. 6
Humanities and arts	10. 5	12. 4	10. 4	11. 9	8. 5	11. 9	8. 6	9. 0	10. 8
Education	9. 8	5. 3	7. 1	5. 4	9. 4	8. 4	16. 7	11. 4	16. 7
Psychology	2. 4	3. 3	2. 5	2. 6	2. 8	2. 2	1. 2	2. 0	2. 2
Business and commerce	19. 4	11. 1	24. 6	22. 9	20. 1	21. 3	14. 2	20. 5	19. 2
All other	1. 9	2. 4	1. 8	1. 9	2. 5	1. 8	1. 7	2. 0	1. 5

[1] Includes 138 respondents who did not report father's occupation.

NOTE.—For detailed data by field of study, see appendix table A–4M.

Table 10W.—*Undergraduate major field of bachelor's degree recipients (women)—according to father's occupation*

Major field of bachelor's degree	Father's occupation, total	Professional	Proprietor	Business official	Technical or semiprofessional	Sales and clerical	Farm owner or manager	Skilled worker and operative	Service or farm worker, laborer
Number of respondents	[1] 11,723	2,240	2,193	1,589	593	1,040	1,321	1,311	1,321
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Natural sciences	8.6	10.6	6.8	9.6	8.3	9.7	6.2	9.5	8.4
Engineering	.5	.2	.3	.5	.5	.5	.8	.7	.7
Applied biological fields	6.4	6.6	6.7	4.9	5.4	5.1	10.7	5.8	4.8
Health fields	7.0	6.9	6.3	6.7	8.6	6.9	6.5	8.4	7.2
Social sciences	12.5	14.8	14.0	14.0	13.8	12.5	8.2	10.1	10.8
Humanities and arts	21.5	26.6	19.7	26.8	22.6	22.6	15.4	18.6	17.4
Education	34.2	25.1	34.8	28.1	32.8	33.1	43.8	39.3	41.9
Psychology	2.8	3.7	3.5	3.5	2.9	3.0	1.4	1.7	1.7
Business and commerce	5.0	3.7	6.1	5.0	4.6	5.6	6.0	4.4	4.8
All other	1.5	1.8	1.8	.9	.5	1.0	1.0	1.5	2.3

[1] Includes 115 respondents who did not report father's occupation.

Note.—For detailed data by field of study, see appendix table A–4W.

percent of their credits in their major fields. Conversely, very high concentration in the major field is characteristic of graduates who obtained their degrees in fields where the bachelor's degree is usually a professional degree (engineering, pharmacy, nursing). More surprising, in several other fields—music, art, education, home economics, business—the proportion of graduates who had obtained half or more of their credits in their major fields also ran quite high. At the other extreme, graduates in the social sciences, psychology, and some of the biological sciences tended to be the least specialized. (Chart 5 shows comparisons of concentration in several fields.)

The minor or second fields of study and the proportion of credits taken in the second field were also examined to see if differences in the extent of specialization between major fields might tend to disappear when the minor fields are taken into account. This proved not to be the case. In general, as appendix table A–7 shows, graduates tended to minor in fields in the general subject area of their major field (mathematics majors minored in one of the physical sciences; engineering majors, in mathematics; political science majors, in history). Furthermore, the proportion of students with minors in a closely related field was highest among the usually strong majors, such as the physical sciences, engineering, and business. Finally, as appendix table A–8 shows, graduates with a large proportion of credits in their major also tended to have a strong minor, whereas the weaker major characteristically had the weaker minor.

For example, physics majors with less than 25 percent of their credits in physics and a minor in mathematics had comparatively few credits in the minor. The stronger physics majors (who had taken between 25 and 50 percent of total credits in physics) also had the stronger minors, and the strongest group (who had taken over half of their credits in physics) included the largest proportion of the "strong minors" (35 percent of this group had more than 25 percent in math). The same pattern held true in most fields, although there were exceptions. In general, it is probably safe to say that, more often than not, a mathematics graduate has been exposed to a larger segment of his field and of related fields than has a psychology graduate. More often than not, a graduate who majored in education has received a more narrowly specialized education than a graduate who specialized in English or in history.

There are, no doubt, very logical explanations for these differences, having to do with the relative stages of development of the various fields of study, the traditional strengths of individual college departments, and the extent to which some fields (such as education and business) are often taught in separate schools with a relative paucity of offerings in other academic subjects. In view of the large proportion of bachelor's degree recipients who take graduate courses at some time in their careers—most often in their major fields of study—some educators have questioned whether heavily specialized undergraduate study characteristic of some fields is appropriate.[11] Furthermore, this differential undergraduate preparation in the arts and sciences—

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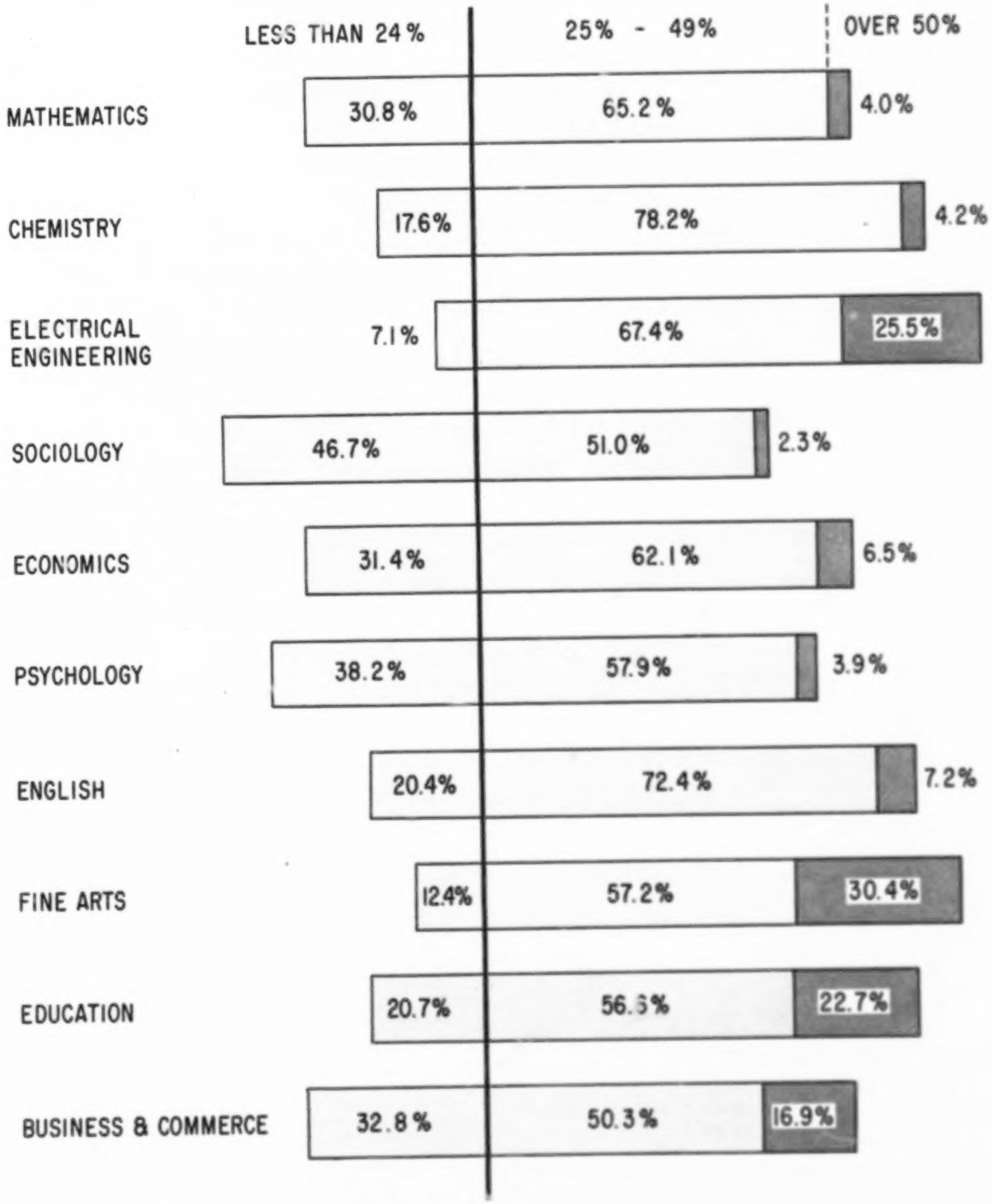
[11] For a summary discussion of this problem, see B. Berelson, *Graduate Education in the United States*, New York, McGraw-Hill, 1960, p. 141.

Chart 5

CREDITS IN MAJOR FIELD

Bachelor's Degree Recipients



Source: Appendix Table A-6

the extent to which the bachelor's degree is a professional degree in the natural sciences and some humanities fields but not in the social sciences—seems to affect the occupational outcome for graduates in different fields of study, as shown in later sections of this report.

It is also apparent from these findings that the proportion of credits in the major is—by itself—a fairly good indicator of the extent of specialization. Information about minor subjects more often than not is merely confirmatory.

Holders of more than one bachelor's degree

A small number of the survey respondents held more than one bachelor's degree—619 persons out of the total 32,122 in the study, or about 2 percent, in 1960. Most of these were men, and close to half of them had majored in engineering or one of the natural sciences (table 11). Over half of these second bachelor's degrees were received in 1958; in most of these cases, the graduate probably received his two degrees simultaneously. Of those who received their second degree at another time, the majority reported a later date, 1959 or 1960, for the second degree. Only a small number (76) of the June 1958 graduates reported an earlier undergraduate degree.

Junior college attendance

A total of 3,546 respondents (11 percent of the survey total) had attended a junior college at some time during their college career. However, only slightly over half of this group had graduated from a junior college. Others had presumably attended for less than 2 years (table 12).

It is noteworthy that the proportion of junior college attenders was slightly higher among men (12 percent) than among women (9 percent). Since the male-female enrollment ratio is about the same in junior colleges and in 4-year institutions (2 to 1), this finding suggests that the junior college is for young men a more important channel into 4-year colleges than it is for women. Studies show that enrollment in junior college is related to socioeconomic status, with students from high- and middle-class origins more likely to attend private or State universities, while the junior college population is generally more representative of the total population of the community served.[12] It is to be expected that in the population from which the junior college attenders are drawn, women are less college oriented than men. This is in line with other findings of the study which pointed to some differences in the social backgrounds of women and men college graduates.

Looking at the extent of junior college attendance for various fields of study (appendix table A–9), we see that, for both men and women, education students were those who most often attended junior college. Some of the "other" health professions (optometry), religion, and social science (general) also account for high proportions of the male graduates having attended junior college.

TABLE 11.—*Holders of 2 bachelor's degrees in summer 1960*

Field of specialization	Number of respondents	Respondents with 2 bachelor's degrees	
		Number	*Percent*
All fields	32,122	619	1.9
Men	20,399	485	2.4
Women	11,723	134	1.1
Natural sciences	4,279	127	3.0
Men	3,266	108	3.3
Women	1,013	19	1.9
Engineering	3,872	114	3.0
Men	3,817	113	3.0
Women	55	1	1.8
Applied biological fields	1,312	23	1.8
Men	564	14	2.4
Women	748	9	1.2
Health fields	1,241	20	1.6
Men	420	14	3.3
Women	821	6	.7
Social sciences	4,811	74	1.5
Men	3,350	61	1.9
Women	1,461	13	.8
Humanities and arts	4,671	112	2.3
Men	2,149	71	3.4
Women	2,522	41	1.7
Education	6,010	52	.8
Men	1,997	25	1.2
Women	4,013	27	.6
Psychology	817	14	1.7
Men	486	9	1.8
Women	331	5	1.5
Business and commerce	4,545	58	1.2
Men	3,958	50	1.2
Women	587	8	1.3
All others	564	25	4.4
Men	392	20	5.2
Women	172	5	2.9

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[12] See Burton R. Clark, *The Open Door College—A Case Study*, McGraw-Hill, 1960.

Table 12.—*Junior college attendance of bachelor's degree recipients*

Attendance status	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Respondents	[1] 31, 567	100. 0	20, 044	100. 0	11, 523	100. 0
Never attended junior college	28, 021	88. 8	17, 582	87. 7	10, 439	90. 6
Attended but did not graduate from junior college	1, 552	4. 9	1, 118	5. 6	434	3. 8
Graduated from junior college	1, 994	6. 3	1, 344	6. 7	650	5. 6

[1] Excludes 555 respondents who did not answer the question on junior college attendance.

Part-time and full-time attendance

The overwhelming majority of students—both men and women—took all their undergraduate work as full-time students. The questionnaire attempted to draw a fine line between full-time students and those who took even part of their undergraduate work on a part-time basis, but these distinctions proved generally unnecessary since 90 percent of the graduates reported that they were full-time students at all times while attending college (table 13 and appendix table A–10). Even among the fields in which part-time attendance was higher—business and commerce, industrial engineering, and education (in the case of women)—it should be noted that many of the part-time students indicated they had obtained most of their credits while studying full time. All together, as table 14 shows, the number of graduates who reported they had obtained all or most of their credits as part-time students totaled 1,323, or 4.1 percent of the persons in the survey. More than half of these predominantly part-time students had majored in education, engineering, or business.

Table 13.—*Full-time and part-time undergraduate student status of June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients*

Full- or part-time status	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Respondents	32, 122	100. 0	20, 399	100. 0	11, 723	100. 0
Took all undergraduate work as full-time student	28, 864	89. 9	18, 516	90. 8	10, 348	88. 3
Took more than one-half of undergraduate work as full-time student	1, 746	5. 4	1, 026	5. 0	720	6. 1
Took less than one-half of undergraduate work as full-time student	358	1. 1	205	1. 0	153	1. 3
Took all undergraduate work as part-time student	965	3. 0	563	2. 8	402	3. 4
No answer	189	. 6	89	. 4	100	. 9

Table 14.—*Fields of study of bachelor's degree recipients who did all or most of their undergraduate work as part-time students*

Field of undergraduate study	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All fields	1, 323	100. 0	768	100. 0	555	100. 0
Education	340	25. 7	63	8. 2	277	49. 9
Business and commerce	326	24. 6	295	38. 4	31	5. 6
Engineering	140	10. 6	137	17. 8	3	. 5
All others	517	39. 1	273	35. 6	244	44. 0

As would be expected, part-time students are older than full-time students at the time of graduation (see appendix table A–11). They are also somewhat less likely to go on to graduate work, although for some fields of study, the differences are small.

Since fewer than 10 percent of the graduates in the study had ever attended college on a part-time basis—and many of these were full-time students at various times—it appears that part-time study is less likely to lead to the attainment of a college degree than is full-time study. During the first term of 1957–58 (corresponding in most cases to the time the graduates in this survey were in their senior year of undergraduate study), the proportion of part-time students enrolled for degree credit in universities, colleges, and other 4-year institutions was 18 percent;[13] and in previous years the proportion was similar. Thus it would seem that, over the years, perhaps as many as four out of five part-time students who enroll for credit leave college without obtaining a bachelor's degree.[14]

GRADUATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE[15]

Extent of graduate enrollment

Close to one-half of the June 1958 college graduates in the survey attended graduate or professional school at some time between graduation and the summer of 1960; one-third of the men and one-fifth of the women either obtained graduate or professional degrees or were enrolled as degree candidates (table 15).

These data take on more meaning when they are examined by field of specialization (appendix table A–12). The proportion of students who went on to graduate school with a degree goal was highest in the fields of premedicine, philosophy, the biological sciences, physics, history, and chemistry. It was lowest in home economics, nursing, pharmacy, industrial and mechanical engineering, and business and commerce. In practically all fields, the proportion of women who took up graduate study was very much lower than the proportion of men, as shown in table 16 and chart 6.

TABLE 15.—*Graduate and professional school attendance since June 1958*[1]

Attendance	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Respondents	32,122	100.0	20,399	100.0	11,723	100.0
Never enrolled in graduate school	17,630	54.9	10,592	51.9	7,043	60.0
Enrolled, total	14,492	45.1	9,807	48.1	4,680	40.0
Took courses but never candidate for advanced academic degree, 1960	5,295	16.5	2,902	14.2	2,388	20.3
Degree enrolled, total	9,197	28.6	6,905	33.8	2,292	19.6
No advanced academic degree obtained; degree candidate in 1960	6,139	19.1	4,656	22.8	1,483	12.7
One advanced academic degree obtained; not candidate for 2d degree	2,284	7.1	1,587	7.8	697	5.9
More than one advanced degree; 2d degree obtained or degree candidate in 1960	774	2.4	662	3.2	112	1.0

[1] As defined for the purpose of this table, degree candidates are enrolled for academic degrees: M.A. and M.S. (all fields) Ph. D (all fields), Ed. D., and certain professional degrees (M.D., D.D.S, LL.B., and certain degrees in theology). Excluded are other types of professional degrees which are usually professional certificates, such as those obtained by teachers, practitioners in certain health professions, etc. Persons enrolled for such programs are included in the group headed "Took courses but never candidate for advanced academic degree, 1960."

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[13] *Resident, Extension, and Other Enrollments in Institutions of Higher Education* (first term 1957–58) Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. (The above percentage was computed on the basis of figures given in table 10, p. 6, of this cited document.)

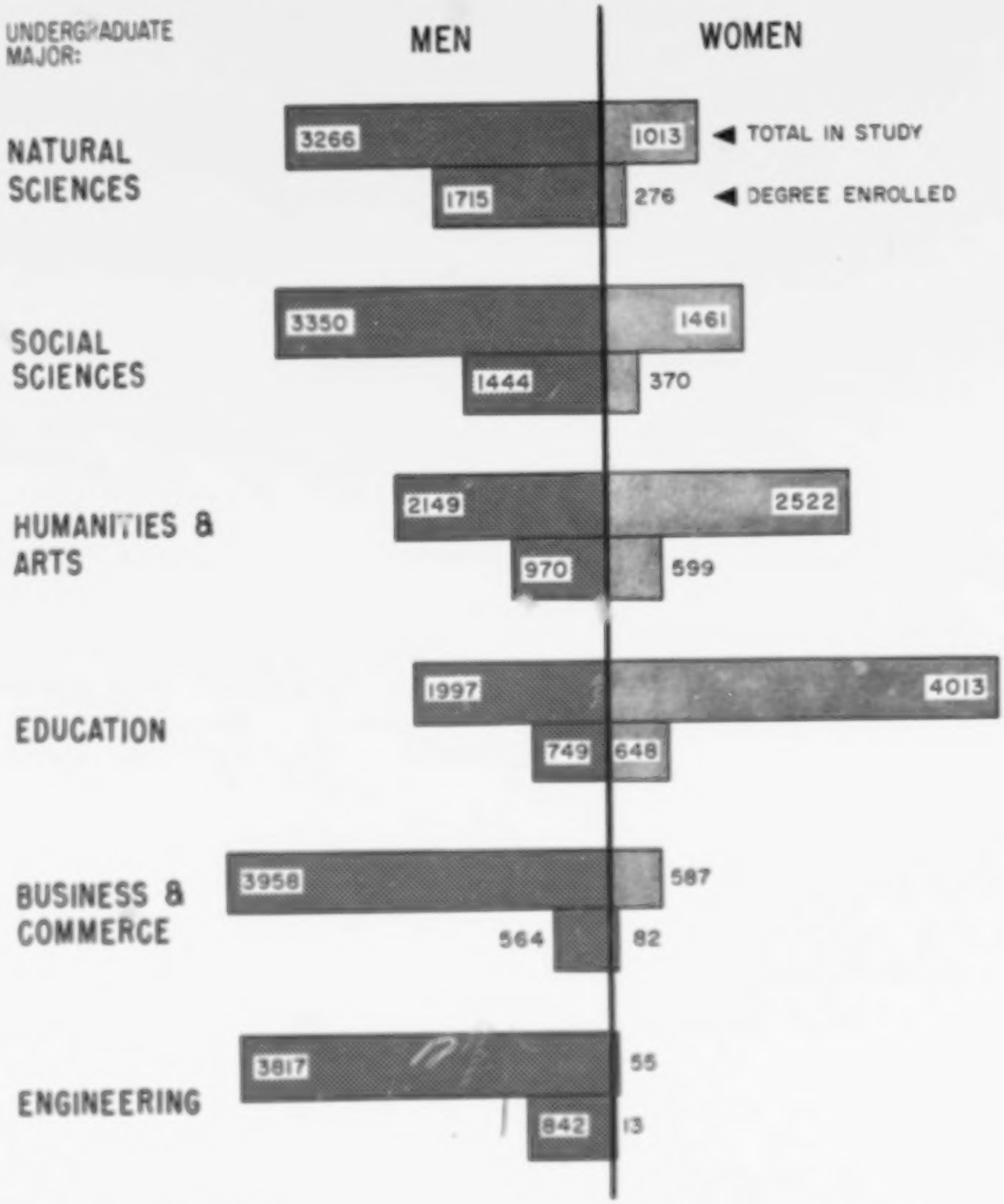
[14] This estimate is based on the fact that not more than 6 percent of the graduates in this study were pursuing part-time work on any specific date comparable to the date for the collection of Office of Education data. The rate of graduation of part-time students might thus be estimated as one-third of that for all students.

A definite comparison cannot be made because Office of Education figures refer to undergraduate and first professional degree enrollment combined, whereas our data pertain to undergraduate degrees only. However, this difference in definition probably does not invalidate the above inference, because the majority of professional degrees is in the health fields (M.D., D.D.S., etc.) where part-time study is extremely rare. The only professional degree obtained by a sizable number of students on a part-time basis is the LL.B.

[15] A slight downward adjustment of all figures pertaining to graduate enrollment, degrees earned, and degree candidacies is suggested by the special survey of nonrespondents (see app. B).

GRADUATE AND PROFESSIONAL DEGREE ENROLLMENTS

Bachelor's Degree Recipients by Undergraduate Field



Source: Appendix Table A-12

Although the frequency of graduate enrollment by field shown in this table is generally in line with one's expectations, the figures dramatically illustrate the fact that for most students the choice of a college major turns out to be an important predictor of graduate school attendance. As we shall see in subsequent sections of this report, there are many other factors involved; the type of undergraduate school attended, the student's family background, his marital status—all seem to have some effect on his decision to seek some form of graduate education. In a number of cases, of course, the pattern reflects the existence of a well-defined career plan which often antedates college entrance, especially in the case of the students who go on to medical and law schools. Such students are likely to have had a long-term career plan, which led them to major in biology or political science. However, it is known from other studies that a consistent and realistic career objective is not characteristic of the majority of students.[10]

Of course there is also the element of ability and college performance, which may account for some variation by field. Studies have shown higher concentration of high-ability students in engineering, the physical and social sciences, and the humanities. Other fields, including business and education, number among their graduates a larger proportion of "switchers"—students who had originally planned to major in a different academic or preprofessional field. But differences in ability level cannot account for the differences in graduate study patterns. Over all, there is no reason to assume that male history majors, half of whom went on to graduate studies, were more capable of doing graduate work than were male economics majors, of whom only 30 percent enrolled. The present findings suggest, therefore, that the choice of a major more often than not exerts a decisive influence on subsequent career and educational patterns. This point will be discussed more fully later in the report.

TABLE 16.—*Proportion enrolled in graduate school at some time between June 1958 and summer 1960 (degree recipients or candidates)*

Undergraduate field of study	Number of undergraduate respondents			Percent degree enrolled in graduate or professional school for 1 term or more [1]		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
All fields	32, 122	20, 399	11, 723	29	34	20
Natural sciences	4, 279	3, 266	1, 013	47	53	27
Mathematics	857	573	284	33	37	25
Biology	850	550	300	47	59	26
Premedical fields	399	366	33	79	80	67
Biological sciences (all other)	432	314	118	54	63	29
Chemistry	891	692	199	45	51	25
Earth sciences	332	306	26	31	31	27
Physics	353	330	23	53	53	52
Physical sciences (all other)	165	135	30	38	44	13
Engineering	3, 872	3, 817	55	22	22	(2)
General	102	98	4	18	18	(2)
Aeronautical	147	145	2	31	31	(2)
Chemical	292	288	4	32	33	(2)
Civil	520	515	5	17	17	(2)
Electrical	1, 035	1, 025	10	28	28	(2)
Mechanical	895	888	7	17	17	(2)
Industrial	426	418	8	13	15	(2)
Mining	170	168	2	18	18	(2)
All other	285	272	13	23	23	(2)
Applied biological fields	1, 312	564	748	18	26	12
Agriculture	564	524	40	25	26	20
Home economics	748	40	708	12	31	12

See footnotes at end of table.

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[10] See Goldsen et al., *What College Students Think* (Van Nostrand, New York, 1960), pp. 40–42. See also Beardsley and O'Dowd, "Students and the Occupational World," in *The American College*, Nevitt Sanford, editor; New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1962, pp. 620–623.

TABLE 16.—*Proportion enrolled in graduate school at some time between June 1958 and summer 1960 (degree recipients or candidates)*—Con.

Undergraduate field of study	Number of undergraduate respondents			Percent degree enrolled in graduate or professional school for 1 term or more [1]		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Health fields	1, 241	420	821	15	25	10
Nursing	574	10	564	13	20	13
Pharmacy	369	326	43	14	15	5
Health fields (all other)	298	84	214	24	62	4
Social sciences	4, 811	3, 350	1, 461	38	43	25
Sociology and anthropology	705	321	384	32	44	23
Economics	959	847	112	28	30	19
History	1, 350	938	412	45	51	31
Political science	715	547	168	45	50	27
Social sciences (all other)	1, 082	697	385	8	9	6
Humanities and arts	4, 671	2, 149	2, 522	34	45	24
English	1, 872	740	1, 132	35	50	25
Journalism	248	147	101	16	20	10
Fine arts	1, 424	617	807	28	36	22
Foreign languages	486	177	309	40	57	32
Philosophy	316	276	40	56	61	25
Religion	325	192	133	32	41	19
Education	6, 010	1, 997	4, 013	23	38	16
Physical education	809	501	308	32	37	25
Education (all other)	5, 201	1, 496	3, 705	22	37	15
Psychology	817	486	331	42	53	27
Business and commerce	4, 545	3, 958	587	14	14	14
All others	564	392	172	27	30	23
Architecture	106	98	8	12	13	(2)
Others, total	458	294	164	31	35	24
Military	25	24	1	44	46	(2)
Law	38	34	4	63	62	75
Library science	26	2	24	35	100	29
Miscellaneous	104	80	24	10	7	20
Science, general program	132	96	36	33	39	17
Arts, general program	60	35	25	25	39	18
Social work	73	23	50	35	57	25

[1] Percentages refer to proportions of respondents who indicated that they were degree-enrolled for 1 term or more, between summer 1958 and summer 1960. For the definition of degree enrolled, see footnote 1, table 15, p. 27.

[2] Too few cases to compute percentages.

Graduate degrees earned, to summer 1960

A total of 3,058 respondents—about 11 percent of the men and 7 percent of the women in the survey—had earned graduate degrees by the time they completed the questionnaire (summer 1960). In the great majority of cases the degrees earned were master's degrees, and most of them were received in 1960. For example, 104 mathematics majors had earned advanced degrees—96 of them master's degrees, of which 57 were earned in 1960 and 32 in 1959. In some of the social sciences (history, political science), the humanities (English, art, foreign languages), and education, the proportion of graduates who obtained master's degrees within 1 year of graduation was higher than in most of the natural sciences, psychology, and philosophy, where the majority of master's degrees were received 2 years after graduation (appendix table A–13).

Very few graduates had earned doctorates or professional degrees since 1958. For the group as a whole (all fields combined) the figures are as follows: 15 men and 10 women had obtained the Ph. D., and 11 men and 2 women a doctorate in education. Many more had earned an M.D. (46 men and 5 women) or law degree (103 men and 6 women) or other medical degree (D.D.S., 23 men; D.V.M., 33 men and 1 woman). In interpreting these findings, it should be borne in mind that in many cases, the bachelor's degree was probably earned while students were already in medical or law school.

Degree candidacies

As previously indicated, the great majority of the 9,197 respondents who reported they had been enrolled for graduate or professional degrees since receiving bachelor's degrees had not yet obtained the advanced degrees. Close to 7,000 respondents were degree candidates at the time they completed the questionnaire. Table 17 shows the types of degrees sought, differentiating between candidates who had not obtained a graduate degree since leaving college in June 1958 and those who were candidates for a second graduate degree at the time of the survey. (Chart 7 shows percentage distributions of men and women who reported degree candidacy in 1960.) It can be seen that close to 60 percent of all candidacies were for the master's degree, 12 percent for the Ph. D., and about 10 percent each for the LL.B. or M.D. The women were chiefly master's degree candidates (86 percent of the enrolled women students); only 6 percent sought a Ph. D., another 1 percent an Ed. D., 3 percent an M.D., and 1 percent an LL.B.

Appendix table A–14 relates the candidates' undergraduate major to the type of graduate or professional degree sought. It will be seen that, in almost every field of study, respondents working toward their first graduate degrees are seldom Ph. D. candidates. Only in chemistry and physics were there relatively high proportions of advanced degree seekers who were Ph. D. candidates. Whatever the value, meaning, or prestige of the master's degree in different fields, its continuing popularity is attested by these findings, not only in the professional fields (education, business, engineering, social work, etc.) but also in the academic disciplines.[17]

Fields of graduate and professional study

Most often, graduate and professional degrees are sought in the field of the undergraduate major or in a closely related field. Thus, among those who had already received master's degrees or who were degree candidates, the proportion of degrees received in the same field or in a closely related field was usually over one-half. The only "unrelated" field which was reported frequently for a master's degree—regardless of undergraduate major—was education. Identical or closely related graduate and undergraduate fields were often reported in the physical sciences, engineering, foreign languages, education, and business; in the social sciences and humanities, there is somewhat greater flexibility, most often in the direction of graduate work in education.

Table 18 and appendix table A–15 show that those students who had already received the master's degree usually received it in the field of their college major; those who in 1960 were master's degree candidates had switched somewhat more frequently to a different field—most often education. Graduates who went on to professional studies in law and medicine also usually had a related background. As table 19 shows, it is the rare humanities or social science major who goes to medical school upon graduation, just as the science major who takes a law degree is the exception.

Switches are, of course, made but only in exceptional cases. Because these occasional exceptions are found, one may partially agree with Wolfle, who stated in his earlier review of this problem that "the flexibility of vocational objective traditionally provided by American schools continues all the way up to the graduate school level. A student is free to change his mind and change his course even after the bachelor's degree has been received."[18] However, the evidence which points in the opposite direction seems more impressive—for most students the choice of an undergraduate field largely blocks out future areas of study and work. Because we do not have directly comparable data for past years, it is not possible to speak with certainty about trends. A survey made in 1952 of 1951 graduates inquired only about fields of studies of persons then enrolled full time in graduate or professional school. Among this group, as among respondents in the current survey, the largest proportion of students in all fields engaged in graduate work in the same or in a closely related field of study. Present data suggest a greater shift toward graduate work in education among the 1958 graduates than was the case in 1952, but this may well be the result of the difference in timespan covered and the inclusion of part-time graduate students in the current study.[19]

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[17] For a discussion of the current status of the master's degree, see Berelson, op cit., pp. 185–90.

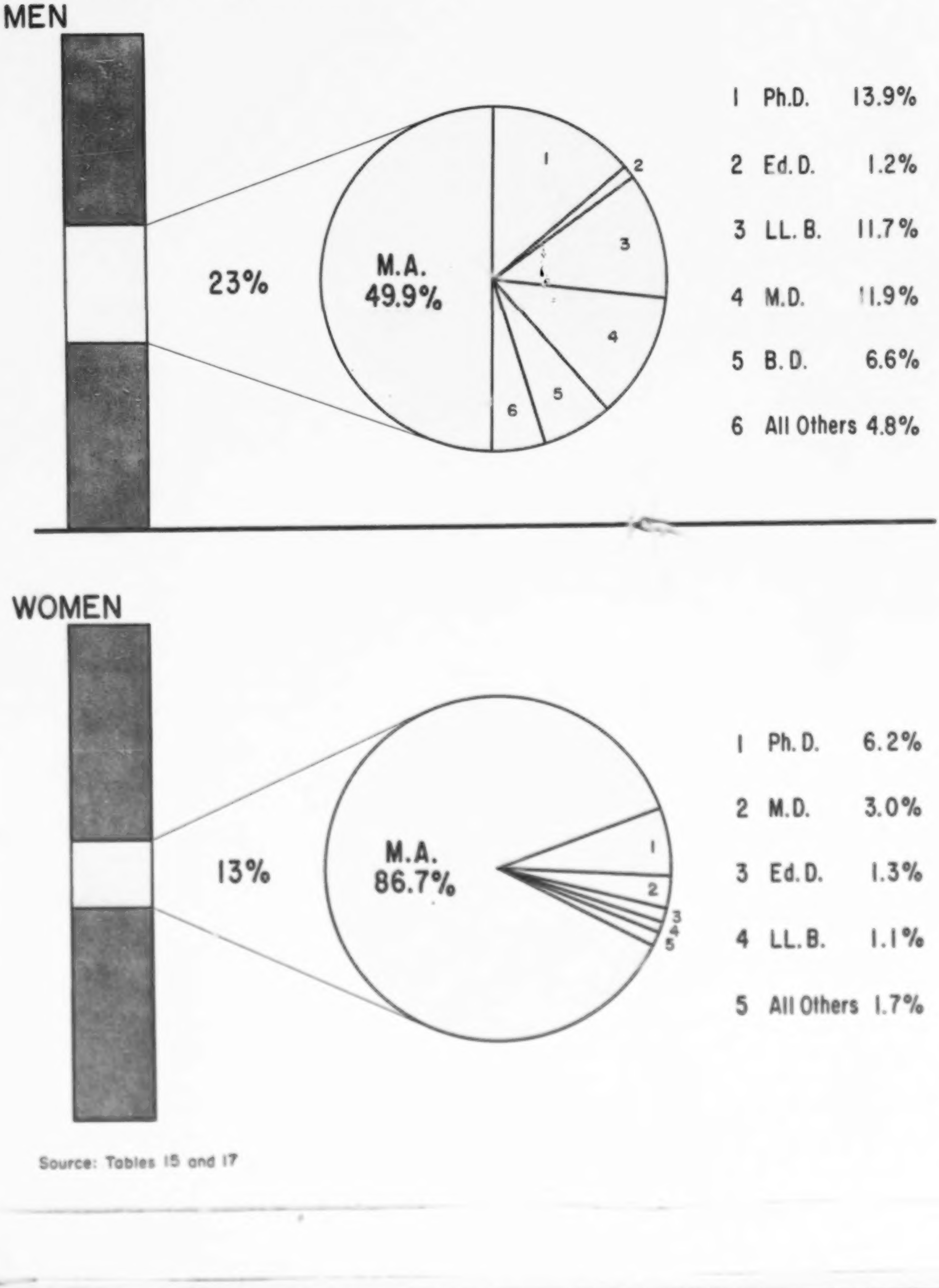
[18] Wolfle, *America's Resources of Specialized Talent* (The Report of the Commission on Human Resources and Advanced Training), New York, Harper & Bros., 1954, pp. 40–41.

[19] *Education and Employment Specialization in 1952 of June 1951 College Graduates*, National Science Foundation (Government Printing Office, 1955). Of the June 1951 graduates, 10 percent of those enrolled full time in graduate school during the following spring were working for a degree in education (8 percent of the men and 20 percent of the women). Among the current group of respondents, 28 percent of those who had received an M.A. by 1960, and 37 percent of those who were M.A. candidates, were in the field of education.

Chart 7

DEGREE CANDIDACIES TWO YEARS AFTER GRADUATION

Bachelor's Degree Recipients



Source: Tables 15 and 17

TABLE 17.—*Advanced degrees sought by survey respondents 2 years after graduation*

Candidacy	Total		M.A. or M.S.		Ph. D.		Ed. D.		LL.B.		M.D.		B.D. (theology)		All others [1]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All advanced degree candidates	6, 913	100. 0	4, 017	58. 1	831	12. 0	81	1. 2	636	9. 2	677	9. 8	354	5. 1	317	4. 6
Men	5, 318	100. 0	2, 642	49. 9	733	13. 8	61	1. 1	619	11. 6	630	11. 8	347	6. 5	286	5. 4
Women	1, 595	100. 0	1, 375	86. 2	98	6. 1	20	1. 3	17	1. 1	47	2. 9	7	. 4	31	1. 9
Candidates for a 1st graduate degree	6, 139	100. 0	3, 934	64. 1	300	4. 9	44	. 7	622	10. 1	657	10. 7	330	5. 4	252	4. 1
Men	4, 656	100. 0	2, 582	54. 4	268	5. 8	29	. 6	607	3. 1	613	13. 2	324	7. 0	233	5. 0
Women	1, 483	100. 0	1, 352	91. 2	32	2. 2	15	1. 0	15	1. 0	44	2. 9	6	. 4	19	1. 3
Candidates for a 2d graduate degree	774	100. 0	83	10. 7	531	68. 6	37	4. 8	14	1. 8	20	2. 6	24	3. 1	65	8. 4
Men	662	100. 0	60	9. 1	465	70. 2	32	4. 8	12	1. 8	17	2. 6	23	3. 5	53	8. 0
Women	112	100. 0	23	20. 5	66	58. 9	5	4. 5	2	1. 8	3	2. 7	1	. 9	12	10. 7

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[1] Includes degrees in health fields other than M.D. (e D.D.S., D.V.M.) and second professional degrees in law or religion.

TABLE 18.—*Fields of graduate and undergraduate study of June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients (men only)* [1]

Undergraduate major	Graduate field	Master's degree holders, 1960	Master's degree candidates, 1960
		Percent	*Percent*
Chemistry	Chemistry	66	55
	Education	11	11
Earth sciences	Earth sciences	73	59
	Education	7	23
Mathematics	Mathematics	76	42
	Education	15	31
History	History	47	33
	Education	24	41
Psychology	Psychology	46	53
	Education	23	21
English	English	55	39
	Education	20	26
Fine arts	Fine arts	64	61
	Education	22	26

[1] For details and other fields, see appendix tables A-15 and A-16.

TABLE 19.—*Undergraduate major of 1958 graduates who were M.D. or LL.B. candidates in 1960 (men only)*

Undergraduate major	M.D. candidates		LL.B. candidates	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	630	100.0	619	100.0
Biological sciences	215	34.1	15	2.4
Premedical fields	191	30.3	5	.8
Chemistry	75	11.9	6	1.0
Psychology	28	4.4	17	2.7
English	18	2.9	42	6.8
History	16	2.6	108	17.5
Physical sciences (all other)	14	2.2	4	.6
Social sciences (all other)	12	1.9	58	9.4
Health fields (pharmacy, nursing)	11	1.7	1	.2
Philosophy	9	1.4	14	2.3
Humanities and arts (all other)	9	1.4	5	.8
Mathematics	7	1.1	......	......
Political science	5	.8	117	18.9
Engineering	4	.6	28	4.5
Economics	4	.6	66	10.7
Business and commerce	3	.5	124	20.0
Education	1	.2	5	.8
All others	8	1.3	4	.6

Present data also suggest that heavy concentration in a specialized area is characteristic of students most intensively engaged in graduate work—those who had already received the master's degree and, in particular, the small group of persons who were working toward their second graduate degree (usually the Ph. D.) 2 years after they had obtained a bachelor's. Thus, of 28 such Ph. D. candidates whose undergraduate major was mathematics, 22 sought a Ph. D. in this field; of 40 chemistry majors, 28 sought a Ph. D. in chemistry; of 26 history majors, 21 were Ph. D. candidates in history; of 32 psychology majors, 27 sought a Ph. D. in this field. (See appendix table A-16.)

These "intensive" students represent perhaps the best qualified group (the fact that they were already working toward their second degree may indicate that they had received considerable encouragement or support from the universities where they were studying). It would thus seem that the small group of students who devote themselves—successfully—to the rapid acquisition of academic degrees and proficiency in most cases do not deviate from the field of study selected at the undergraduate level: the young Ph. D.'s started to specialize in college and usually stayed with this field of specialization. To some extent, this development may be the result of academic policies; for instance, fellowships and research assistantships may be given most often to students who have shown promise in a given field at the undergraduate level. It may also be a matter of timing; students who change fields may take longer to obtain a first graduate degree and may not advance to Ph. D. candidacy within 2 years after graduation from college. It probably will be necessary to examine graduate degrees earned 10 years after graduation before a definite inference can be drawn.

Timing of graduate school attendance

Of those committed to study for an advanced academic degree, only about one out of three already had earned a graduate degree within the 2-year period following college graduation. It was found that students frequently did not begin graduate studies as soon as they finished college but let 1 year or more elapse before enrolling for graduate or professional work. This was especially true of those who were engaged in graduate study on a part-time basis. Others alternated between periods of full-time and part-time study, thereby stretching the total time period between their undergraduate and graduate degrees. Of course, for most students seeking a professional degree (M.D., D.D.S., L.L.B.), the time requirement exceeds 2 years of study. Appendix tables A-17M and A-17W show enrollment by field of undergraduate study for each semester between June 1958 and summer 1960. In most fields, full-time enrollments were highest in 1958-59, part-time enrollments were highest in 1959-60. Summer study was high only for those who had majored in education.

Because no directly comparable figures were obtained in past years, it is impossible to make accurate comparisons with graduates of earlier years. According to the figures published by the U.S. Office of Education, the ratio of second-level degrees to first-level degrees 1 year earlier hovered around 20 percent between 1954 and 1958. There is no necessary contradiction between those statistics and present findings, since the degrees reported by the Office of Education were not those earned by the same persons a year later. It is more difficult to reconcile present findings with the Office of Education statistics which apparently indicated only a slight differential in the proportion of second-level degrees earned by men and women. Thus, according to the official figures the 1957–58 ratio was as follows:

Second-level degree 1957–58 [1]

Recipients	Number	Percent of bachelor's degrees 1 year earlier
Total	65, 614	19. 3
Men	44, 252	19. 9
Women	21, 362	18. 2

[1] *Earned Degrees Conferred by Higher Educational Institutions, 1957–58*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education.

Again, a direct comparison is obviously impossible because the Office of Education figures do not reflect the experience of a single graduation year. But present data (as shown in table 15, p. 27) certainly point to much larger differences with respect to graduate education for men and women. Possibly, this reflects a recent trend—a growth in graduate degrees for men but not for women—which official statistics may reflect in later years.[20]

Graduate school attendance and employment status

As shown in table 15, 6,905 men and 2,292 women were enrolled for graduate or professional degrees at some time between June 1958 and summer 1960. However, at no time during this 2-year period did more than 3,604 men and 642 women attend graduate school on a full-time basis. Table 20 and chart 8 summarize the figures.[21]

TABLE 20.—*Full-time graduate school attendance 1958–60 (degree enrolled)*

Attendance	Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
June 1958 graduates who attended graduate school as degree candidates, any term	6, 905	100. 0	2, 292	100. 0
Enrolled full time, each term:				
Fall 1958	3, 604	52. 2	642	28. 0
Spring 1959	3, 542	51. 3	626	27. 3
Summer 1959	1, 422	20. 6	552	24. 1
Fall 1959	3, 190	46. 2	479	20. 9
Spring 1960	3, 107	45. 0	463	20. 2

As table 21 shows, part-time study was considerably less frequent than full-time study for men. Among women working for a degree, however, part-time study was reported more frequently than full-time study starting with the fall of 1959. This pattern may reflect female enrollments in education, where part-time study seems to be more widespread than in other fields. The prevalence of part-time graduate study for women was shown in an earlier study; according to a survey conducted by the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor, 9 percent of the June 1957 graduates attended graduate school on a full-time basis the following winter, while 12 percent were enrolled for part-time study.[22] It should be noted that men enrolled for graduate study on a part-time basis less frequently in 1958 (when the peak of full-time graduate enrollments occurred) than in 1959, perhaps after some job experience pointed to the need for graduate training.

TABLE 21.—*Part-time graduate school attendance 1958–60 (degree enrolled)*

Attendance	Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
June 1958 graduates who attended graduate school as degree candidates, any term	6, 905	100. 0	2, 292	100. 0
Enrolled part time, each term:				
Fall 1958	1, 112	16. 1	383	16. 7
Spring 1959	1, 215	17. 6	454	19. 8
Summer 1959	760	11. 0	298	13. [illegible]
Fall 1959	1, 512	21. 9	619	27. 0
Spring 1960	1, 533	22. 2	612	26. 7

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[20] It should be noted that 63 percent of the master's degrees earned by women in 1957–58 were in education. As our findings show, the timelag between bachelor's and master's degrees is longer for women than for men. Thus, it is possible that more women than men enroll in graduate school after they have been out of college for more than 2 years. If this is so, table 16 data may overstate the overall male-female differential with respect to graduate education.

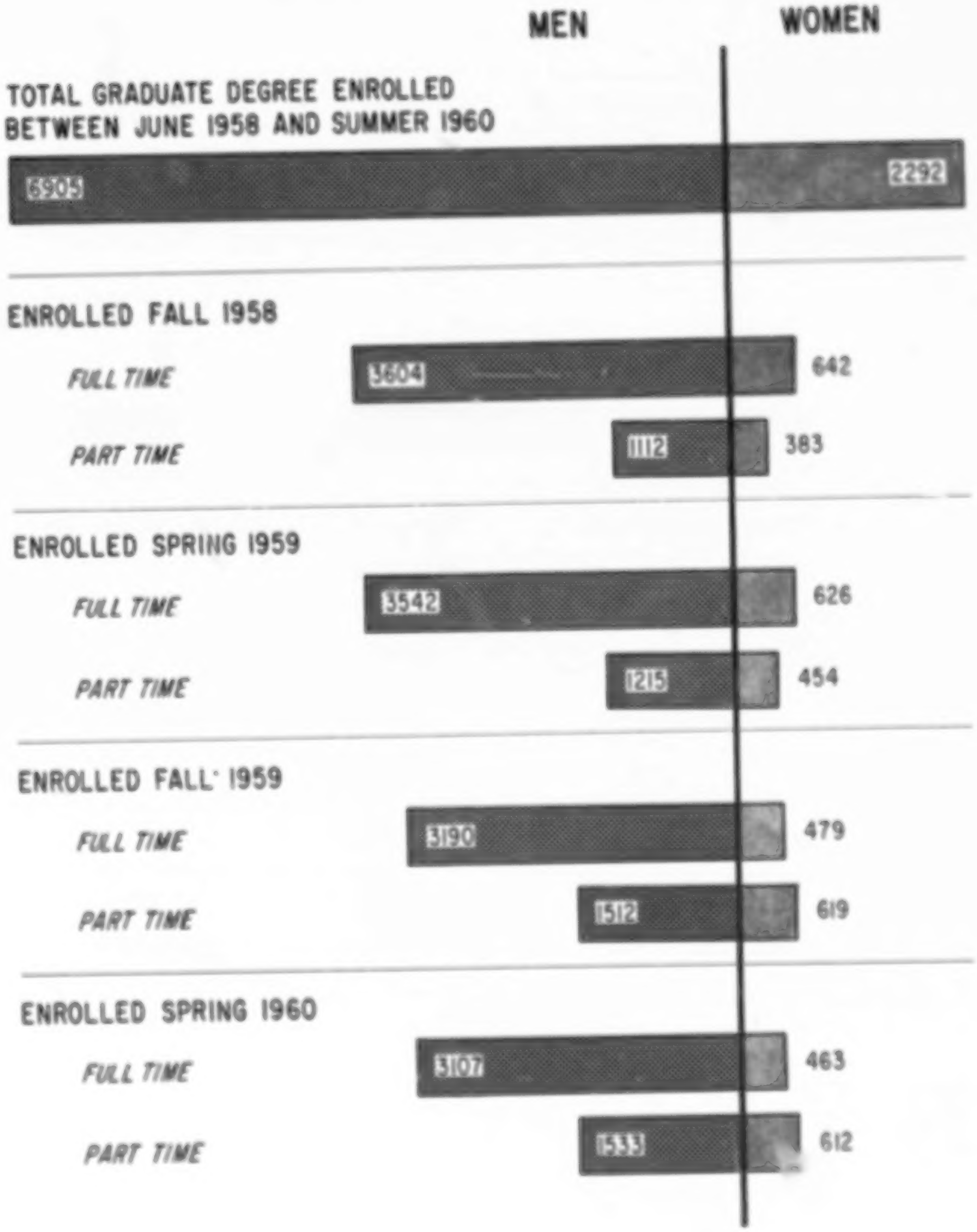
[21] Percentages in table 20 are based on the number of degree students only. It is assumed that the students not enrolled for a degree were overwhelmingly part-time students.

[22] *First Jobs of College Women—Report of Women Graduates Class of 1957*, U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau Bulletin No. 268, 1959. These figures for part-time study are not directly comparable with those of the present survey, because only degree-enrolled, part-time students are considered here.

Chart 8

GRADUATE ENROLLMENTS, BY TERM

Bachelor's Degree Recipients



Source: Tables 20 and 21

Close to half of the full-time, graduate men students were employed while studying, most of them on a part-time basis. The small group of women who studied full time reported simultaneous employment somewhat less often. On the other hand, both male and female part-time students were usually employed, most often full time. The combination part-time study and part-time work is much less common than the combination of part-time study with full-time work. Consequently, it can be assumed that the part-time graduate student cannot carry a heavy study program and will complete his academic work at a slow pace. Tables 22 and 23 show the situation in fall 1958 and again in fall 1959; data for the spring of 1959 and 1960 follow the same pattern.

TABLE 22.—*Fall 1958 work and study status, degree-enrolled graduate students*

Employment status	Men				Women			
	Full-time students		Part-time students		Full-time students		Part-time students	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	3,604	100.0	1,112	100.0	642	100.0	383	100.0
Employed full time	295	8.2	701	63.0	49	7.6	275	71.7
Employed part time	1,305	36.2	336	30.2	194	30.2	79	20.8
Not employed	2,004	55.6	75	6.8	399	62.2	29	7.5

TABLE 23.—*Fall 1959 work and study status, degree-enrolled graduate students*

Employment status	Men				Women			
	Full-time students		Part-time students		Full-time students		Part-time students	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	3,190	100.0	1,512	100.0	479	100.0	619	100.0
Employed full time	307	9.6	1,098	72.5	65	13.5	478	77.3
Employed part time	1,166	36.5	322	21.3	148	31.0	89	14.4
Not employed	1,717	53.8	92	6.1	266	55.4	52	8.4

Some factors affecting graduate enrollment

As previously indicated, our figures suggest that the most significant factors related to graduate school attendance are undergraduate major and the student's sex. However, there are other factors which seem to operate within each field. The nature of the present study was such that one important variable—college achievement—was not taken into account.[23] However, at least two variables which we found to be related to graduate or professional school enrollment—marital status and socioeconomic background as measured by father's occupation and both parents' education—are assumed to be independent of academic achievement.[24]

Age and marital status

At the time these June 1958 graduates filled out the questionnaire, 64 percent of the men and 61 percent of the women were married, and most of them had already started families. However, as shown in the previous section of this report, the proportion of married respondents was not uniform throughout all fields. Among the men in the survey, it was considerably higher in engineering, business, and education than in most of the sciences and humanities. Women, too, more often were married if they had majored in one of the preprofessional fields (nursing, education) rather than in the sciences or humanities (see appendix table A–2).

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[23] An attempt to collect data on "class standing" was abandoned after our pretest showed graduates' self-reports to be unreliable in this area—partly, we suspect, because many graduates are actually unaware of their standing at the time of graduation. Similarly, grade averages or other simple measure of college achievement is almost impossible to obtain reliably by means of a large-scale survey using a self-administered questionnaire.

[24] Although there are no data on the proportion of intellectually "qualified" graduates who actually enroll in graduate school, earlier studies have shown that the proportion of college graduates with an IQ of 130 or higher who complete their graduate education (receive the Ph. D.) is less than 6 percent of the qualified male college graduates and 1 percent of the qualified women (Wolfle, op. cit., p. 184). It is doubtful that anyone would want to question whether factors other than the lack of intellectual qualifications keep college graduates from enrolling in graduate or professional school. In fact, Berelson suggests that "the 'wastage' of talent not going from high school to college is exceeded by that not going from college to graduate school especially in view of the social investment already made in it" (Berelson, op. cit., p. 145).

From the data on hand we know that for men these differences are largely a reflection of age. However, the data suggest also that it is marital status—and especially the presence of children—rather than age, which is the significant factor when it comes to enrollment for graduate studies. Appendix table A–18 shows that within each field there is no consistent relationship between age and graduate study enrollment. Marital status, on the other hand, had a marked effect on enrollment for a graduate degree. Because the majority of married respondents were already married in 1958 (see table 5), it can be assumed that in most cases the "marriage effect" was uniformly operative throughout the 2-year period covered by the survey. Table 24 summarizes the relationship between marital status and graduate enrollment for a few selected fields:

TABLE 24.—*Marital status and graduate degree enrollment (selected fields)*

Field	Men				Women			
	Number in survey	Degree enrolled			Number in survey	Degree enrolled		
		Single	Married, childless	Married, with children		Single	Married, childless	Married, with children
		Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*		*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Mathematics	573	40	42	33	284	37	15	10
Chemistry	692	60	57	35	199	30	22	16
Physics	330	60	64	38	23	91	33	25
Biology	550	69	63	43	300	31	27	9
Political science	547	54	53	38	168	40	19	18
History	938	50	62	45	412	44	21	18
English	740	47	61	46	1, 132	37	20	11
Psychology	486	51	57	50	331	36	30	10

NOTE.—Marital status at time of survey (summer 1960). Percentages refer to respondents degree enrolled for at least 1 term since graduation in June 1958. Read table as follows: Of the mathematics majors who were single in summer 1960, 40 percent had been degree enrolled since June 1958; of those who were married and childless, 42 percent had been degree enrolled; of those who were married and had children, 33 percent. "Number in survey" refers to total number of respondents who majored in this field regardless of marital status. For complete figures and all other fields, see appendix table A–19.

Appendix table A–19 gives details for all fields of study. As it shows, among men the highest proportion of graduate degree seekers in most fields was in the "married, no children" group. Generally not much lower were the percentages for single men in most fields. The lowest proportion of graduate degree seekers was usually among the married students with children. This is in line with the findings of other studies which show that the married graduate student who has no family responsibilities is financially best off and has the most positive orientation toward graduate study. Usually his wife works, enabling him to study full time. With the presence of children, however, the chances for graduate school attendance diminish under the impact of new financial and emotional demands.[23]

For the women graduates, the picture looks quite different. Although the proportion of women who seek a graduate degree is low in all categories, it is highest among the single women. The married childless woman is less likely than her unmarried fellow graduate to enroll for graduate study, and the married graduate who has children is the least likely of all, as one would expect. It seems clear that marriage reduces the incentive for graduate study for women. Whether this is primarily a matter of lack of career motivation among married women, or the result of a decision to give priority to working full time (whether to put a husband through graduate of professional school or to acquire assets for the family) cannot be judged from our data. However, from the previously quoted findings on the prevalence of employment among those women who engage in graduate study, and the greater frequency of part-time graduate study among women, one gains the impression that financial pressure (rather than lack of motivation) is a significant factor in the postcollege work and study patterns of women graduates.

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[23] For a full discussion of this topic, see James A. Davis, "The Finances of American Arts and Science Graduate Students," *Stipends and Spouses*, University of Chicago Press, 1962. According to the survey of June 1957 women graduates conducted by the U.S. Department of Labor (op. cit.), "Highest percentages of working wives were among the graduates whose husbands were attending school or not working."

Personal background factors

Parents' socioeconomic status and respondent's race were the only personal background variables on which information is available in this survey. The extent of the parents' education seems to exert some influence on graduate study patterns, but perhaps less than one might have expected. The most interesting aspects of these data, as presented in table 25, are the differences in the findings with respect to men and women graduates. Men whose parents were both college graduates were most likely to go on to graduate or professional school: 43 percent of this group went on, compared with only 33 percent of the total. Conversely, men whose parents had never attended college took up graduate work least often.

TABLE 25.—*Proportion of bachelor's degree recipients who sought or received a graduate or professional degree—according to parents' education*

Parents' education	Number in survey		Percent enrolled for graduate or professional degree	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total [1]	20,399	11,723	33.8	19.6
Both parents college graduates	1,619	1,346	43.3	19.4
Father only college graduate	2,123	1,638	41.4	19.2
Mother only college graduate	1,059	793	32.8	19.3
Both parents some college	739	574	37.2	18.3
1 parent some college	2,677	1,743	33.8	20.1
Both parents no college	11,680	5,381	31.2	19.8

[1] Includes 750 respondents who did not report their parents' education.

Furthermore, graduates whose parents were more highly educated were somewhat more likely to have received a graduate degree within the 2-year period, and to be working toward a second degree, than the rest of the group. No doubt, these differences reflect many factors: financial advantages, greater motivation, the type of undergraduate school attended, and to some extent the choice of undergraduate field. The interesting fact is that none of these factors is operational when it comes to women. Only 20 percent of the women whose parents both were college graduates went on to graduate studies, the same proportion as in all other groups where parents were less highly educated.

There is another interesting aspect to the relationship between family background and graduate study. It is the family's educational level—rather than its economic level—that appears to be the dominant factor here. Table 26 shows that the sons of professional men are much more likely than others to engage in graduate or professional study; men whose fathers are in one of the business occupations are no more likely to seek graduate or professional degrees than are men with fathers in clerical or manual work, who are generally less well to do. This no doubt is due in part to the differential choice of major which was discussed before: the sons of businessmen more often select fields of study in which graduate work is less widespread. But even within given fields of study, the sons of proprietors and businessmen often ranked relatively low, as can be seen in table 27 and, in greater detail, in appendix table A–20. Close examination of the latter table also suggests that in some fields relatively high proportions of graduates whose fathers were in clerical or sales occupations or were service workers or laborers had already obtained advanced degrees (as opposed to those who were candidates for advanced degrees). From the data on hand, it is not possible to determine the reasons for this. It may be the result of a desire for rapid status gains via the educational route, or it may reflect exceptional ability which enabled such students to enter college in the first place.

While personal background presumably had some influence on graduate enrollment for the men in this study, it obviously was not a decisive factor. This is in line with the results of other surveys of graduate students which show that family background often is crucial in the decision to enter college, but after the student leaves home and becomes a member of a

TABLE 26.—*Proportion of bachelor's degree recipients who sought or received a graduate or professional degree (male respondents only)—according to father's occupation*

Father's occupation	Number of respondents	Percent enrolled for graduate or professional degrees
Total [1]	20,399	33.8
Professional	2,923	46.4
Technical or semiprofessional	1,092	33.9
Proprietor	3,588	32.6
Business official	2,607	31.0
Sales and clerical	2,043	34.3
Farm owner or manager	2,082	30.2
Skilled worker and operative	3,341	29.7
Service or farm worker, laborer	2,585	32.5

[1] Includes 138 respondents who did not answer the question on father's occupation.

TABLE 27.—*Proportion of bachelor's degree recipients in selected fields who sought or received a graduate or professional degree (male respondents only)—by father's occupation*

Field of graduate or professional degree	Total	Professional	Proprietor	Business official	Technical or semiprofessional	Sales and clerical	Farm owner or manager	Skilled worker and operative	Service or farm worker, laborer
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Natural sciences	52.5	67.3	54.9	50.5	52.3	54.3	42.0	41.5	44.6
Social sciences	43.1	55.1	44.8	39.6	39.5	42.9	34.0	41.3	39.1
Humanities and arts	45.1	51.9	40.4	46.3	53.8	43.7	48.6	37.5	46.4
Psychology	53.5	60.0	50.6	42.6	38.7	60.9	52.0	53.0	60.7
Education	37.5	36.8	37.9	38.6	36.9	43.9	31.9	39.5	37.0

college community, his later career and, in particular, graduate study decisions largely depend on college-related rather than home-related influences.[illegible] Among the important factors affecting his orientation seem to be certain characteristics of the undergraduate institution attended; the availability of scholarships, fellowships, or campus job opportunities; and the values and interests of the particular segment of the college community of which the student becomes a member during his undergraduate years.

Because the survey includes a relatively small number of Negro respondents, findings with respect to racial factors are tentative. Three groups may be compared: white respondents, Negro respondents in Negro institutions, and Negro respondents in all other institutions (table 28). Overall, Negro students who graduated from Negro institutions (almost all of them located in the South) least often went on to graduate study. It is generally recognized that, with the exception of a few outstanding institutions in this group, these colleges do not orient or prepare students for graduate study in most fields.[illegible] On the other hand, the small group of Negro students who attended other (integrated) colleges or universities enrolled for graduate degrees somewhat more frequently than the white students in the survey, although this did not hold true for every field of study. There may be many explanations, including the fact that these Negro students did not attend southern colleges.[illegible] It is also possible that the Negro students in integrated institutions included many who went to "quality" schools, many gifted students, and many highly motivated ones. As table 28 shows, the differential is especially great for the small group of Negro women in integrated colleges who enrolled for graduate studies more frequently than white women did.

Type of undergraduate school attended

The proportions of college graduates who go on to graduate or professional study vary of course considerably from one college or university to another. Many colleges make periodic surveys of their own recent graduates, and comparisons show these differences. They were also shown in the large-scale study done by Knapp and Goodrich on the undergraduate origins of American scientists.[illegible] More recently, Berelson suggests that the large universities (rather than liberal arts colleges) are "the leading producers of baccalaureates who complete their doctorate."[illegible] The present survey, however, was concerned with all those who enrolled for graduate or professional degrees—not only predoctoral candidates. Using this much less selective criterion, we were not able to single out any type of institution (in terms of size, control, etc.) which was exceptionally productive of graduate students in all fields. As table 29 shows, the data suggest that somewhat higher proportions of graduate students go on to advanced study from the larger private schools (enrollment between 5,000 and 10,000) than from other types of institutions, but this does not hold true for every field. It may be that there is a

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[illegible] However, the decision to enter one of the medical professions—and to a lesser extent, law—is more often home influenced, and dependent on availability of financial support on the part of the family. For a detailed discussion of factors affecting the decision to undertake graduate or professional studies, see G. L. Gropper and R. Fitzpatrick, *Who Goes to Graduate School?* American Institute for Research, September 1959. (See also findings in section V of the present report.)

[illegible] For a recent discussion of this problem, see Stephen J. Wright, "The Negro College in America" in *Negro Education in the United States*, a special issue of the *Harvard Educational Review*, summer 1960.

[illegible] The present survey has no data on graduate school attendance by geographic area, but other studies suggest a regional differential, with students from southern colleges and universities least likely to complete graduate studies. See R. H. Knapp, and J. J. Greenbaum, *The Younger American Scholar—His Collegiate Origins*, pp. 39–41 (University of Chicago Press, 1953), and, more recently, Lindsay R. Harmon, "High School Backgrounds of Science Doctorates," in *Science*, Mar. 10, 1961, vol. 133, No. 3454, pp. 679–688.

[illegible] Robert H. Knapp and H. B. Goodrich, *Origins of American Scientists*, University of Chicago Press, 1952.

[illegible] Berelson, op. cit., pp. 130–133.

school quality element which is significantly related to the proportion of undergraduate students who go on to graduate or professional schools, but it is not subject to statistical measurement of the type used for the present survey, since it is largely related to the quality of student input. Furthermore, judging from these findings, this qualitative element is unrelated to size of enrollment or to public or private control. Appendix table A-21 suggests that students who attended universities as undergraduates were somewhat more likely than those who attended liberal arts colleges to pursue graduate and professional studies; but again, there are exceptions to this in several fields of study (political science, fine arts). The differences are most marked in a few fields—mathematics, earth sciences, and business—but on the whole they are certainly not impressive.

TABLE 28.—*Graduate or professional school enrollment, by race of respondent, major field of study, and type of school attended (selected fields of study)*

Undergraduate major field	White respondents		Negro respondents			
			Graduates of Negro institutions		Graduates of integrated institutions	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total, selected fields:						
Number	13, 887	8, 965	239	359	124	111
Percent enrolled for graduate or professional degree	37. 5	20. 8	18. 8	11. 7	38. 7	32. 4
Natural sciences:						
Number	3, 080	939	71	45	34	11
Percent enrolled for degree	53. 5	28. 1	23. 9	4. 4	47. 1	(1)
Social sciences:						
Number	3, 142	1, 374	55	46	26	19
Percent enrolled for degree	43. 5	25. 4	25. 5	21. 7	50. 0	(2)
Humanities and arts:						
Number	2, 053	2, 418	25	47	19	22
Percent enrolled for degree	45. 4	23. 4	12. 0	14. 9	(3)	54. 5
Education:						
Number	1, 834	3, 694	63	192	25	53
Percent enrolled for degree	38. 8	16. 5	15. 9	10. 9	20. 0	15. 1
Business:						
Number	3, 778	540	25	29	20	6
Percent enrolled for degree	14. 5	14. 1	4. 0	6. 9	20. 0	(4)

[1] Base too small to compute percentage (actual number degree enrolled, 6).
[2] Base too small to compute percentage (actual number degree enrolled, 8).
[3] Base too small to compute percentage (actual number degree enrolled, 10).
[4] Base too small to compute percentage (actual number degree enrolled, 2).

NOTE.—Excludes respondents in selected fields who reported other race or did not report race.

TABLE 29.—*Graduate degree enrollment, by size and control of undergraduate school attended (selected fields of study)*

Source of bachelor's degree, selected fields of graduate study	Men			Women		
	Number of graduates in study	Degree enrolled		Number of graduates in study	Degree enrolled	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Natural sciences, total	3, 266	1, 715	52. 5	1, 013	276	27. 2
From private institution (enrollment under 2,500)	972	521	53. 6	490	116	23. 7
From private institution (enrollment 5,000–10,000)	340	207	60. 9	60	19	31. 7
From public institution (enrollment over 10,000)	589	329	55. 9	137	49	35. 8
From all other institutions	1, 365	658	48. 2	326	92	28. 2

(Continued)

TABLE 29.—*Graduate degree enrollment, by size and control of undergraduate school attended (selected fields of study)*—Continued

Source of bachelor's degree, selected fields of graduate study	Men			Women		
	Number of graduates in study	Degree enrolled		Number of graduates in study	Degree enrolled	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Engineering, total	3,817	842	22.1			
From private institution (enrollment under 2,500)	320	64	20.0			
From private institution (enrollment 5,000–10,000)	600	172	28.7			
From public institution (enrollment over 10,000)	951	233	24.5			
From all other institutions	1,946	373	19.2			
Social sciences, total	3,350	1,444	43.1	1,461	370	25.3
From private institution (enrollment under 2,500)	1,093	464	42.4	632	161	25.5
From private institution (enrollment 5,000–10,000)	413	177	42.9	115	21	18.3
From public institution (enrollment over 10,000)	576	235	40.8	304	77	25.3
From all other institutions	1,268	568	44.8	410	111	27.1
Humanities and arts, total	2,149	970	45.1	2,522	599	23.8
From private institution (enrollment under 2,500)	801	379	47.3	1,151	269	23.4
From private institution (enrollment 5,000–10,000)	229	120	52.4	173	41	23.7
From public institution (enrollment over 10,000)	341	136	39.9	455	105	23.1
From all other institutions	778	335	43.1	743	184	24.8
Business and commerce, total	3,958	564	14.2	587	82	14.0
From private institution (enrollment under 2,500)	806	80	9.9	150	11	7.3
From private institution (enrollment 5,000–10,000)	529	100	18.9	46	10	21.7
From public institution (enrollment over 10,000)	896	130	14.5	112	16	14.3
From all other institutions	1,727	254	14.7	279	45	16.1

EMPLOYMENT

Employment status

At the end of May 1960, about three-fourths of the men and women in the survey were employed on a full-time or part-time basis. As table 30 shows, the great majority were working full time; only 7 percent of the men and 6 percent of the women held part-time jobs. The majority of the men not in the labor force were in military service (13 percent) or were students (10 percent).[21] Of course, these categories are not necessarily mutually exclusive; many respondents checked themselves as "housewives" or "students" or both in addition to "employed."[22] The high incidence of simultaneous "work and study" status is shown in detail on appendix tables A–22M and A–22W. Fourteen percent of the male respondents in full-time employment and 90 percent of those employed part time were enrolled, either full time or part time, for an advanced degree in May 1960. In some fields of undergraduate study, where graduate training is prevalent, the proportions were even higher.

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[21] These percentages probably understate somewhat the proportion of all June 1958 graduates in military service, and—to a lesser extent—the proportion of full-time students. Among persons in the sample from whom no usable questionnaire was received (34 percent of all those to whom a questionnaire was mailed), a sizable proportion were reported to be in the armed services or "abroad." An exact figure cannot be given, but our best estimate is that about 5 percent of the "missing" questionnaires were sent to persons in the Armed Forces. (See app. B for discussion of nonresponse.) This means that an addditional 2 percent of all graduates can be assumed to have been in the Armed Forces in May 1960, putting the total proportion of men in the armed services 2 years after graduation at about 15 percent. Similarly, among persons excluded from the study because they were living abroad were full-time students studying at foreign universities, which increases the proportion of full-time students slightly above the 10-percent figure cited above.

[22] For purposes of this section, respondents were classified in only one category. If they were working, their labor force status was given precedence. Thus a respondent who checked both "employed full time" and "student" is included in the "full-time employed" category only. Similarly, students who worked part time are here carried as "employed part time."

Full-time employment was most prevalent among male graduates who had majored in education (84 percent), business (79 percent), and engineering (79 percent). In the physical sciences, in philosophy, and to a lesser extent in the social sciences, a very high proportion of graduates reported themselves in May 1960 as students only. In many of these same fields, the proportions of men in part-time jobs were also above average. Conversely, full-time employment was reported by only 44 percent of the biology majors, 47 percent of the chemistry majors, and 54 percent of the history majors. (See chart 9 for some comparisons of men who graduated in 1958 and were working or studying full time in 1960.) Detailed breakdowns of these employment characteristics for men and women are shown in appendix tables A–23M and A–23W.

Table A–23M also shows that male respondents who had obtained an M.A. since graduation in June 1958 were less likely to be either in the labor force on a full-time basis or in military service than were those whose highest degree was the bachelor's. Holders of the master's degree were frequently continuing their graduate or professional studies. The difference was especially striking for men who had majored in mathematics, physics, and engineering; in the social sciences and humanities, the M.A. holders were more frequently engaged in full-time work. The findings are similar for the small group of women who had obtained a master's degree since graduation.

An important implication of these data is that fewer than half of the men who received a bachelor's degree in the biological sciences, chemistry, political science, philosophy, or psychology were employed full time 2 years later. Of the small group who had obtained advanced degrees after they graduated, the proportion of full-time employed is even lower. This means that in many fields, the "flow" from college into the professions is perhaps slower than one might anticipate, both because of the time spent in graduate study and because of military service.

For women, the significant variables with respect to labor force participation are, of course, marital status and, more important, the presence of children. Thus, 87 percent of all single women and 81 percent of the childless married women were employed full time, as compared to 34 percent of the mothers in the survey. These percentages were fairly stable for the various fields of study. The proportion of working mothers is perhaps larger than one would expect. Many of them are actually women who graduated at age 35 or over; presumably, most of these are mothers of school-age children and undertook or completed college work to seek employment. However, the proportion of young working mothers (those aged 23–28 in 1960) was quite high. Of 2,568 mothers in this age group, a total of 543, or 21 percent, were employed full time. (See table 31.)

Types of jobs held

The balance of this section of the report deals with the jobs held by the 15,019 men and 8,802 women who stated that they were employed (full time or part time) in spring 1960, and reported their occupation. Almost all of them were in salaried jobs; only about 3 percent reported that

TABLE 30.—*Employment status in May 1960 of June 1958 graduates (bachelor's degree recipients)*

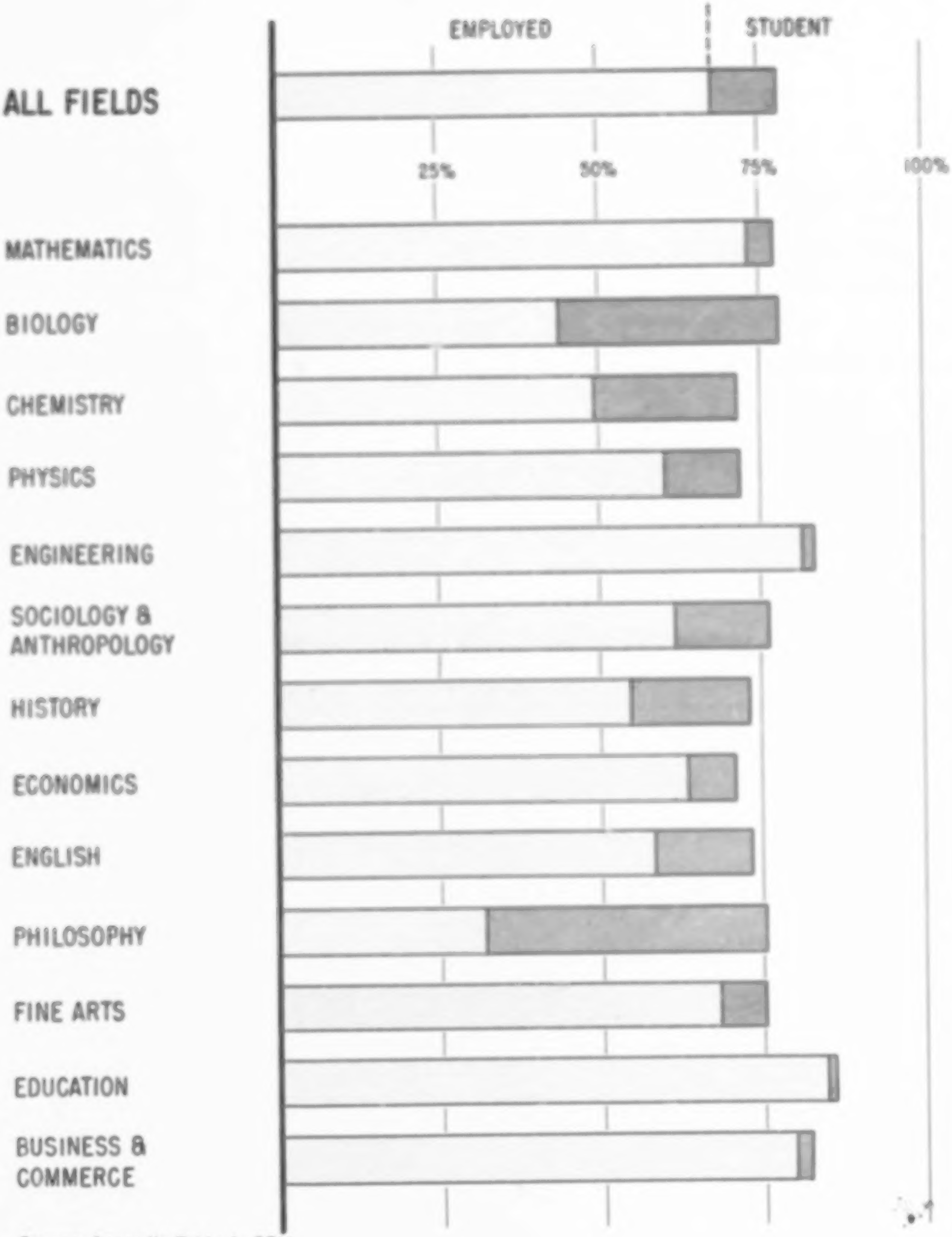
Employment status	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All respondents	32,122	100.0	20,399	100.0	11,723	100.0
Employed	24,005	74.7	15,165	74.4	8,840	75.5
Full time	22,006	68.5	13,827	67.8	8,179	69.9
Part time	1,999	6.2	1,338	6.6	661	5.6
Not employed	8,117	25.3	5,234	25.6	2,883	24.5
Student	2,473	7.7	2,070	10.1	403	3.4
In military	2,723	8.5	2,684	13.2	39	.3
Housewife	2,235	7.0	....	....	2,235	19.1
Other [1]	297	.9	231	1.1	66	.5
No answer	389	1.2	249	1.2	140	1.2

[1] Includes unemployed, disabled, retired, ill, etc.

Chart 9

FULL-TIME WORK vs FULL-TIME STUDY IN MAY 1960

Bachelor's Degree Recipients, Men



Source: Appendix Table A-23M

TABLE 31.—*Marital status and employment status in 1960 of women who received bachelor's degrees in June 1958* [1] *(selected fields of study)*

Marital and employment status	Total, all fields		Selected fields of study							
			Natural science and engineering		Social science		Humanities and arts		Education	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Single	4, 547	100. 0	485	100. 0	727	100. 0	1, 065	100. 0	1, 404	100. 0
Employed full time	3, 976	87. 4	402	82. 9	582	80. 1	878	82. 4	1, 330	94. 7
Employed part time	185	4. 1	29	6. 0	38	5. 2	76	7. 1	23	1. 6
Student (only)	253	5. 6	46	9. 5	82	11. 3	77	7. 2	17	1. 2
Housewife (only)	6	. 1					2	. 2	3	. 2
All other	127	2. 8	8	1. 6	25	3. 4	32	3. 0	31	2. 2
Married, childless	3, 470	100. 0	319	100. 0	557	100. 0	723	100. 0	1, 195	100. 0
Employed full time	2, 824	81. 4	243	76. 2	401	72. 0	562	77. 7	1, 065	89. 1
Employed part time	184	5. 3	24	7. 5	42	7. 5	45	6. 2	32	2. 7
Student (only)	96	2. 8	19	6. 0	39	7. 0	20	2. 8	9	. 8
Housewife (only)	343	9. 9	33	10. 3	71	12. 7	89	12. 3	81	6. 8
All other	23	. 7			4	. 7	7	1. 0	8	. 7
Married (under age 29), with children	2, 568	100. 0	196	100. 0	369	100. 0	560	100. 0	844	100. 0
Employed full time	543	21. 1	39	19. 9	72	19. 5	91	16. 3	220	26. 1
Employed part time	227	8. 8	23	11. 7	22	6. 0	56	10. 0	60	7. 1
Student (only)	34	1. 3	4	2. 0	7	1. 9	12	2. 1	5	. 6
Housewife (only)	1, 736	67. 6	129	65. 8	262	71. 0	395	70. 5	547	64. 8
All other	28	1. 1	1	. 5	6	1. 6	6	1. 1	12	1. 4
Married (age 29 and older), with children	795	100. 0	45	100. 0	96	100. 0	113	100. 0	425	100. 0
Employed full time	600	75. 5	35	77. 8	63	65. 6	73	64. 6	349	82. 1
Employed part time	46	5. 8	2	4. 4	6	6. 3	11	9. 7	19	4. 5
Student (only)	12	1. 5	2	4. 4	1	1. 0	2	1. 8	3	. 7
Housewife (only)	133	16. 7	6	13. 3	26	27. 1	26	23. 0	52	12. 2
All other	4	. 5					1	. 9	2	. 5

[1] Excludes widowed, divorced, and separated respondents and those who did not report marital status.

they were self-employed. The latter most often were persons in business or were farmers, teachers of special subjects (music), clergymen, and artists.

Close to 80 percent of all the employed graduates held jobs which are classified as professional or managerial by the Bureau of the Census. (See table 32 and chart 10.) The largest group of graduates—close to 25 percent of the men and 64 percent of the women—was employed in teaching. This represents a considerable increase over the last comparable figures available—those referring to the class of 1951. An exact comparison cannot be made because the followup survey of the class of 1951 was made only 1 year later, in 1952. At that time, 16 percent of the employed men and 56 percent of the women who had graduated in 1951 were working for educational institutions.[33]

For women, later figures are available. The first jobs of 59 percent of the employed June 1957 women graduates were in teaching.[34] Compared with the findings of the present survey—65 percent of employed women graduates in teaching 2 years after graduation—this suggests that some women may transfer to teaching after initially holding other jobs, perhaps lower paying and less compatible with household responsibilities. It should be noted that in 1960, as in 1952, the majority of men teachers were employed in secondary schools, whereas most of the women were teaching in elementary schools.

Next to teaching, the most important fields of employment for men were business and managerial occupations (21 percent), engineering (19 percent), and clerical and sales work (10 percent). After teaching, the leading fields of employment for women were clerical and sales occupations (10 percent) and semiprofessional occupations, mainly as research and laboratory assistants. Fewer than 5 percent of the women in the present survey were employed as nurses, compared with 7 percent of the 1957 graduates. This may be due to differences in sampling or survey coverage, but possibly it reflects a higher attrition rate among young recruits in the nursing professions. In this field relatively low salaries and irregular working hours may result in the retention of fewer married women than is the case in teaching.

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[33] *Education and Employment Specialization in 1952 of June 1951 College Graduates,* op. cit., p. 65.

[34] *First Jobs of College Women,* op. cit., p. 31.

Over all, the concentration of college graduates in professional jobs that usually require a college

TABLE 32.—*Major [illegible]tion in May 1960 of employed June 1958 graduates (bachelor's degree recipients)* [1]

Occupations	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total employed	[1] 23,821	100.0	15,019	100.0	8,802	100.0
Professional and managerial	19,524	82.0	12,127	80.7	7,397	84.0
Health professions, total	1,057	4.4	407	2.7	650	7.4
Pharmacist	304	1.3	273	1.8	31	.4
Nurse	393	1.6	6	(2)	387	4.4
Dietitian	114	.5			114	1.3
All other	246	1.0	128	.9	118	1.3
Managerial and official occupations, total	3,490	14.7	3,181	21.2	309	3.5
Accountant	952	4.0	910	6.1	42	.5
Banking and finance official	424	1.8	396	2.6	28	.3
Business executive	316	1.3	296	2.0	20	.2
Business or management trainee	677	2.9	654	4.4	23	.3
All other	1,121	4.7	925	6.1	196	2.2
Natural scientists, total	969	4.1	815	5.4	154	1.7
Agricultural scientist	241	1.0	231	1.5	10	.1
Biological scientist	107	.5	86	.6	21	.2
Chemist	255	1.1	205	1.3	50	.6
Mathematician	213	.9	146	1.0	67	.8
All other	153	.6	147	1.0	6	(2)
Teachers, total	9,313	39.1	3,683	24.5	5,630	64.0
Teacher, college	628	2.6	464	3.1	164	1.9
Teacher, secondary school	4,529	19.0	2,540	16.9	1,989	22.6
Teacher, elementary and kindergarten	3,812	16.1	589	3.9	3,223	36.6
All other	344	1.4	90	.6	254	2.9
Engineers, total	2,886	12.1	2,870	19.1	16	.2
Chemical engineer	163	.7	163	1.1		
Civil engineer	410	1.7	410	2.7		
Electrical engineer	889	3.7	889	5.9		
Mechanical engineer	717	3.0	717	4.8		
Industrial engineer	269	1.1	269	1.8		
All other	438	1.9	422	2.8	16	.2
Other professional occupations, total	1,809	7.6	1,171	7.8	638	7.2
Economist	88	.4	75	.5	13	.1
Psychologist	53	.2	37	.2	16	.2
Social scientist (all other)	67	.3	58	.4	9	.1
Social and welfare worker	428	1.8	181	1.2	247	2.8
Clergyman	315	1.3	309	2.1	6	.1
Writer	238	1.0	123	.8	115	1.3
Artist	127	.5	78	.5	49	.6
All other	493	2.1	310	2.1	183	2.0

[1] Excludes 184 employed respondents who did not report their occupations.

[2] Less than 0.1 percent.

TABLE 32.—*Major occupation in May 1960 of employed June 1958 graduates (bachelor's degree recipients)*—Continued

Occupations	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Semiprofessional and technical	1,304	5.5	825	5.5	479	5.5
Health occupations	335	1.4	119	.8	216	2.5
Laboratory assistant	124	.5	81	.5	43	.5
Research assistant	507	2.2	336	2.3	171	1.9
All other	338	1.4	289	1.9		.6
Clerical and sales	2,415	10.1	1,553	10.4	862	9.8
Secretarial, office, clerical, etc	1,152	4.8	351	2.4	801	9.1
Salesman	1,263	5.3	1,202	8.0	61	.7
Service and unskilled	457	1.9	393	2.6	64	.7
Farmer	121	.5	121	.8		

degree is very high and does not suggest in 1960 the presence of an oversupply of college graduates.[25]

Jobs and undergraduate major

Appendix table A–24 contains a detailed enumeration of jobs held, showing also the field in which persons in these jobs had most frequently majored at the undergraduate level. This table confirms what earlier studies have shown: the relationship between college major and subsequent occupation varies greatly, since the requirements of some occupations are much more flexible than others, and the definitions of job titles are far from rigorous.[26] Actually, the connection between college preparation and job held is a complex one, because of the many factors involved.[27]

Even in the case of a clearly defined occupation, the actual (or technical) requirements of the job are only one aspect of the matching process, and even this aspect is not clearly defined. To fill a job for an electrical engineer, is it necessary to employ a person with a degree in electrical engineering? One's first impulse is to say yes, but actually the answer depends on a number of factors: the precise nature of the job, the extent to which the employing firm has its own training program, the availability of an electrical engineering graduate willing to take the job under the conditions at which it is offered. Depending on all this, the job might be filled by a graduate with a degree in electrical engineering, in another engineering specialty, in physics, in mathematics, or in business and commerce. Appendix table A–24 shows that, although the majority of those stating that they were employed as electrical engineers had majored in electrical engineering, many had majored in these other fields.

On the other hand, to fill a junior management position in industry, is it necessary to have someone with a degree in business administration? One's first impulse is to say no. It can be assumed that for many starting occupations in business and management (the "trainee" or "junior executive" job), a college degree, regardless of field, would be adequate preparation. In fact, some employers have claimed that they prefer college graduates with a broader education, rather than those who have majored in one of the business fields. Yet, of 677 business and management trainees in the survey, 454, or two-thirds, had majored in business, economics, or engineering and fewer than one-fourth in one of the social sciences (other than economics) or the humanities. In other business occupations—banking and finance, and administrative or executive positions—the proportion of persons with a major in business or a related field was even higher than among the trainee group. Obviously—aside from the requirements of the job—the attitudes of employers, placement officers, and the graduates themselves play a major role in this matching proc-

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[25] No attempt is made here to distinguish between requirements for college-level skills, and the formal "college degree" requirements which attach to many jobs regardless of the level of the tasks to be performed. In the context of this section of the report, this distinction is immaterial. However, the subject is being dealt with at some length in the last part of this section (utilization of college skills).

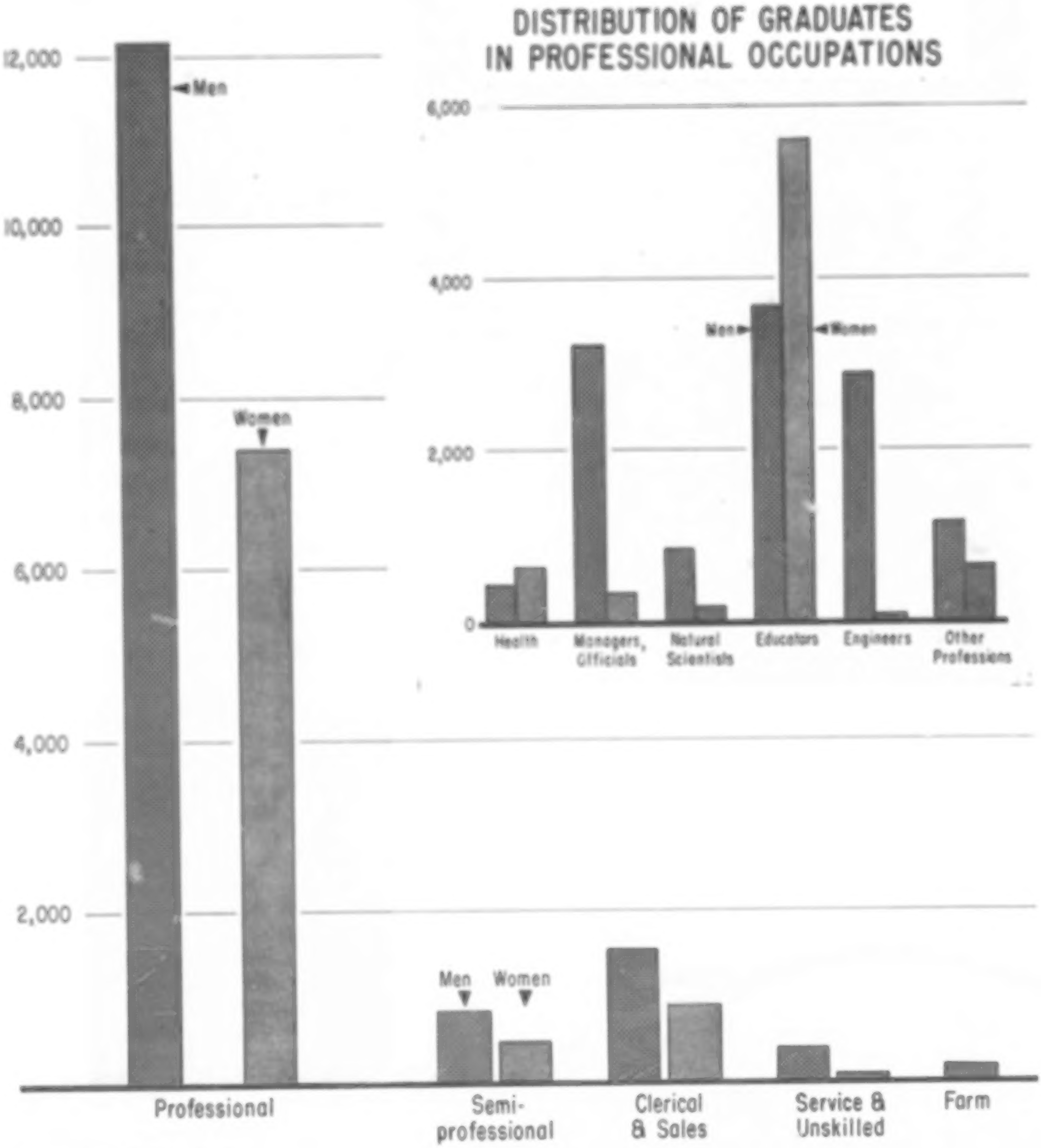
[26] For a comprehensive discussion, see ch. IV, The Occupational Distribution of College Graduates in Wolfle, op. cit.

[27] It should again be emphasized that the present survey did not set out to investigate the problem of occupational choice, but was limited to a study of "occupational outcomes." For some recent and stimulating research findings on the subject of occupational choice of college students, see ch. II, "Choosing a Career" in Goldsen, Rosenberg, Williams, and Suchman, *What College Students Think*, (New York, 1960); also Simpson & Simpson "Values, Personal Influence and Occupational Choice" in *Social Forces* (December 1960); J. L. Spaeth, *Value Preferences and Career Choice of Graduate Students* (NORC, University of Chicago, 1959).

Chart 10

OCCUPATION IN MAY 1960

Bachelor's Degree Recipients



Source: Appendix Table A-24

ess. Appendix table A–24 shows that in almost all professional and semiprofessional occupations the largest number of practitioners had a related college major. From these data we are unable to judge whether this close correspondence between college major and later employment even in nontechnical occupations results from the graduate's own choice of an occupation or whether employers show a preference for students who have majored in a field related to the job to be filled. What is clear, however, is that the choice of a major represents a vocational commitment in the sense that, more often than not, occupation and college major tend to be matched.

This, of course, raises important problems for graduates in the humanities and social sciences, whose education is less preprofessional than that of graduates in most other fields. In these fields, there are many fewer matching, or related, occupational opportunities, especially for persons who do not hold a graduate degree. Appendix table A–25 shows that graduates who had majored in one of the social sciences or humanities most frequently found employment as teachers (at the secondary or elementary school level), while smaller numbers were in business occupations. The only exception was the economics majors, whose occupational pattern resembled that of the business and commerce majors rather than that of the other social scientists. Table A–25 also indicates that a high proportion of the graduates in the social sciences and humanities and arts were scattered in a wide variety of occupations, whereas graduates in other fields tended to concentrate much more in a few "related" occupations. (For further discussion of this point—and the graduates' own reactions to the problem—see the last part of this section.)

The information in table A–25 should also be examined from another point of view. As far as can be judged from the obviously crude and arbitrary occupational classifications on which this table is based, there seems to be relatively little waste of those trained in fields for which there is much demand. By and large, those who majored in engineering, mathematics, the physical and biological sciences, foreign languages, and the health fields found employment in these areas. It does not follow that their training is actually utilized on the job—this is a different problem, which this survey only touched upon lightly.[20] It does mean, however, that there appears to be relatively little obvious "waste" in placement. It should also be borne in mind that even in cases where there appears to be no relation between college training and employment (mathematics majors working as salesmen, engineers in service or unskilled jobs, etc.), some of these "underutilized" graduates may be working on part-time or temporary jobs while completing their graduate or professional education.

Training and employment in the field of education

Because such a high proportion of the June 1958 graduates were employed as teachers 2 years later, it seemed of interest to take a closer look at this group. Table 33 shows that the number of persons in teaching positions (outside of colleges) was double the number of those who had obtained a degree in education.

As one would expect, appendix table A–26 shows that the proportion of teachers with degrees in fields other than education was highest among the small group who taught on the college level (presumably more often as teaching assistants and teaching fellows). It was lowest among those who taught at the elementary school level.

With respect to secondary school teachers, there are some interesting differences. In several fields, women had more often majored in the subject matter taught than had the men. For example, among secondary school teachers of English, 52 percent of the women and 39 percent of the men had

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[20] See p. 58.

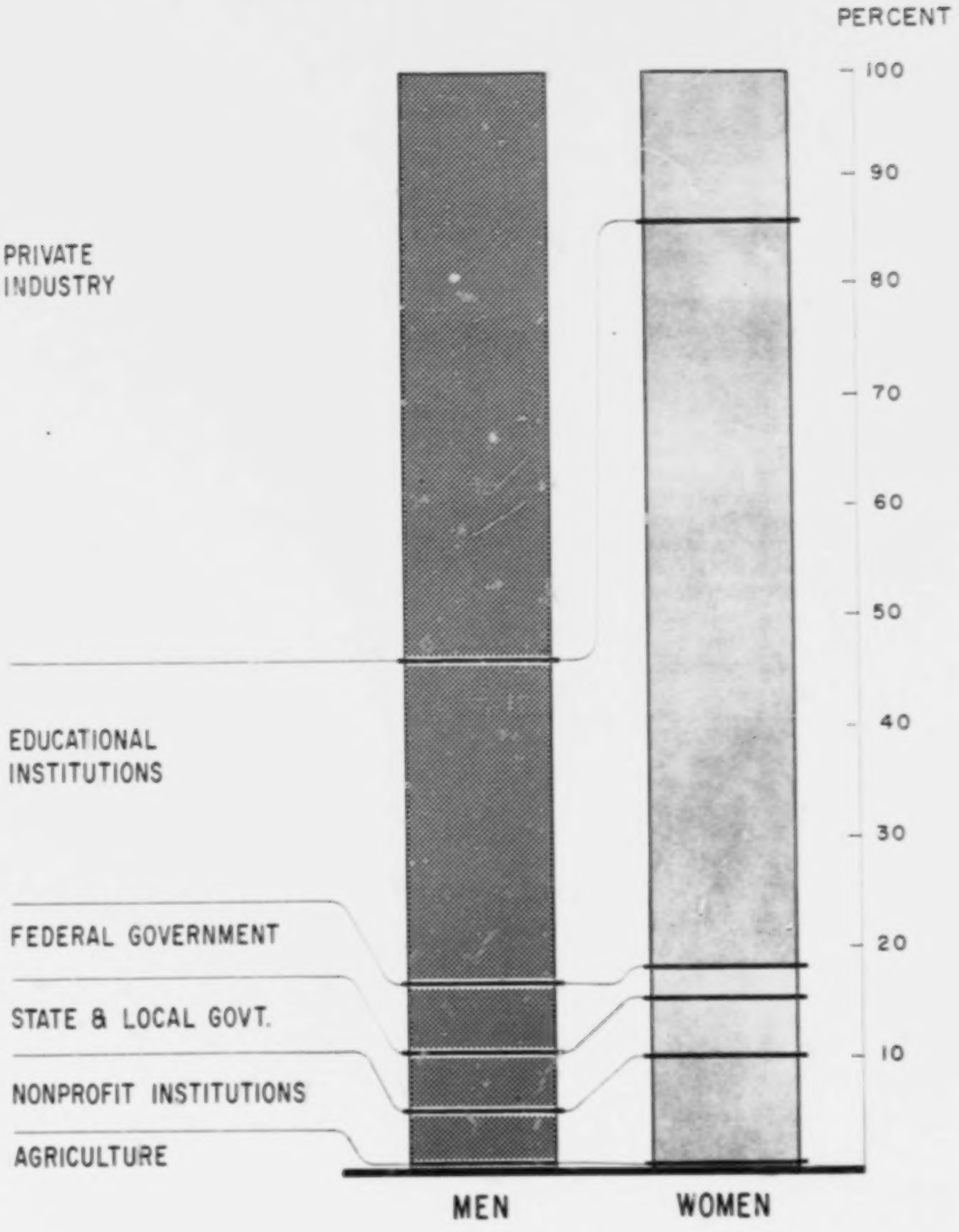
TABLE 33.—*Distribution of teachers in May 1960: education majors and noneducation majors (1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*

Type of institution	1958 graduates employed as teachers			Undergraduate major					
				Education majors			All other majors		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
All types	9, 313	3, 683	5, 630	4, 314	1, 381	2, 933	4, 999	2, 302	2, 697
College	628	464	164	71	46	25	557	418	139
Secondary	4, 529	2, 540	1, 989	1, 672	955	717	2, 857	1, 585	1, 272
Elementary	3, 812	589	3, 223	2, 480	350	2, 130	1, 332	239	1, 093
Others	344	90	254	91	30	61	253	60	193

Chart 11

TYPE OF EMPLOYER IN MAY 1960

Bachelor's Degree Recipients



Source: Table 34

majored in English. The difference also is especially striking among natural science and mathematics teachers as shown in appendix table A–24. The breakdown was as follows:

Fields	*Men (Percent)*	*Women (Percent)*
Natural science teachers:		
Major in one of the biological sciences	23	35
Major in one of the physical sciences	15	13
Major in education	31	19
Mathematics teachers:		
Major in mathematics	39	56
Major in education	29	20

It is also worth noting that in the social sciences, art, English, and foreign languages, the overall proportions of secondary school teachers with a "matched undergraduate major" are considerably higher than in mathematics and science. These differences are a clear reflection of differential employment opportunities for these various groups as well as, possibly, differential vocational interests. If one assumes that undergraduate preparation in the subject to be taught in secondary school usually is preferable to an undergraduate major in education (an assumption increasingly made), young women teachers now being recruited into the nation's high schools often are better equipped than men, and male science and mathematics teachers often are least well prepared.

Type of employer, graduate training, and salary

As table 34 shows, the majority of the men in the survey worked for private industry, with educational institutions in second place. Women, on the other hand, were predominantly employed by schools, most often public elementary schools. (Chart 11 compares proportions of men and women working for principal types of employer.) A very small proportion of these recent graduates were working for private schools. Whereas about 11 percent of all American elementary and high school teachers were employed by private schools in 1958, only about 2.3 percent of these new, young teachers were hired by private schools. About 10 percent of these recent graduates were employed by government agencies, the men most often by the Federal Government, the women by State and local agencies.

Appendix table A–27 lists the type of employer of graduates in various groups of occupations. It is interesting to see that a very high proportion of the young natural scientists worked for the Federal Government (22 percent of the total), compared with only 5 percent of all the respondents.[39]

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[39] In certain fields not shown in table A–27, the proportion of young scientists working for the Federal Government was even larger. Thus, 41 percent of the physicists were employed by the Federal Government.

Table 34.—*Type of employer, 1960, of June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients*

Employer	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Employed respondents, all employers	23, 821	100. 0	15, 019	100. 0	8, 802	100. 0
Private industry: Total	8, 733	36. 7	7, 559	50. 3	1, 173	13. 3
Manufacturing	4, 272	17. 9	3, 920	26. 1	352	4. 0
Nonmanufacturing	4, 461	18. 7	3, 639	24. 2	821	9. 3
Educational institutions: Total	9, 947	41. 8	4, 197	27. 9	5, 751	65. 3
College	1, 669	7. 0	1, 079	7. 2	590	6. 7
High school, public	4, 079	17. 1	2, 299	15. 3	1, 780	20. 2
High school, private	315	1. 3	179	1. 2	137	1. 6
Elementary school, public	3, 635	15. 3	596	4. 0	3, 039	34. 5
Elementary school, private	249	1. 0	44	. 3	205	2. 3
Government: Total	2, 345	9. 9	1, 647	11. 0	698	7. 9
Federal	1, 143	4. 8	896	6. 0	247	2. 8
State and local	1, 202	5. 1	751	5. 0	451	5. 1
Nonprofit institutions, total	1, 541	6. 5	693	4. 6	848	9. 6
Agriculture, total	62	. 3	60	. 4	2	. 1
No answer and self-employed	1, 193	5. 0	863	5. 7	330	3. 7

Note.—Does not include 146 men and 38 women who did not report occupation.

Table 35 shows the median salaries earned by the graduates in various occupations; detailed distributions are shown in appendix table A–28. For men, median incomes in excess of $6,000 were found in several occupations (pharmacists, engineers, physicists, earth scientists, mathematicians, programers, and business executives). In most other occupations, the median was between $5,000 and $6,000. Among teachers, welfare workers, and clergymen the majority of respondents reported annual salaries of less than $4,500.

TABLE 35.—*Median salary in May 1960 of June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients in selected occupations*

Occupation	Men	Women
Health professions:		
Pharmacist	$7,060	$5,500
Nurse	(1)	4,200
Therapist	(1)	4,430
Dietitian	(1)	4,410
Managerial and official occupations:		
Accountant	5,490	4,290
Banking and finance official	5,130	3,700
Business executive	6,650	(1)
Business and management trainee	5,320	(1)
Personnel worker	5,400	4,290
Natural scientists:		
Agricultural scientist	5,080	(1)
Biological scientist	4,550	(1)
Earth scientist	6,170	(1)
Physicist	6,700	(1)
Chemist	5,960	5,540
Mathematician	6,090	5,520
Teachers:		
Elementary and kindergarten	4,400	4,330
Secondary, all fields	4,500	4,250
Secondary, mathematics	4,430	4,180
Secondary, English	4,450	4,240
Secondary, natural sciences	4,420	4,110
Secondary, social sciences	4,500	4,250
Secondary, foreign languages	4,240	4,270
Secondary, vocational	4,710	4,340
College, all fields	Under 3,000	3,210
Engineers:		
Chemical engineers	6,770	(1)
Civil engineers	6,340	(1)
Electrical engineers	7,350	(1)
Mechanical engineers	6,960	(1)
Industrial engineers	6,720	(1)
Other occupations:		
Clergyman	3,280	(1)
Social and welfare worker	4,470	4,180
Economist	5,940	(1)
Librarian	(1)	4,350
Writer	5,380	3,990
Architect	5,880	(1)
News reporter	4,910	(1)
Programer	6,220	(1)
Public relations worker	5,660	(1)
Artist	5,100	3,720
Radio and television worker	4,790	(1)
Research assistant	4,920	3,940
Laboratory assistant; technician	5,170	(1)
Draftsman	5,170	(1)
Secretarial and clerical worker	4,280	3,960
Sales	5,480	3,400
Service and unskilled worker	4,360	3,620

[1] Too few cases to compute median.

NOTE.—Salary figures refer to full-time and part-time employees combined. Although the number of part-time employees is small in most cases, it may be high in some occupations (for example, college teachers). Self-employed respondents are included.

Because so few women were employed outside of the teaching field, there was no reliable income data for most occupations. In general, women seemed to do better in teaching than in most other jobs; the exceptions being women chemists and mathematicians. There was often a slight salary differential between men and women in comparable teaching positions; the median salary of men teaching in secondary schools was $4,500, whereas it was $4,250 for women. However, the gap between the earnings of men and women was much more significant in other occupations.

It is often claimed that teachers' annual salaries understate their total earnings, since long summer vacations enable persons in the field of education to earn additional income. This was true of about half of the male teachers in this survey, but only of about 17 percent of the women (appendix table A–29). Of those who had additional earnings, most men earned between $500 and $1,000; most women, less than $500. However, since only half of the teachers had extra earnings, it is obvious that even allowing for this factor, teachers' median earnings were lower than those of graduates who entered most other professions. Furthermore, as appendix table A–29 shows, between 10 and 20 percent of graduates in other occupations also supplemented their salaries through additional earnings.

As one might expect from the earlier discussion of the prevailing tendency for graduates to find jobs in areas related to their college majors, there are marked salary differentials by field of undergraduate specialty. Engineering, physics, and pharmacy majors are at the top, whereas those who majored in the biological sciences, foreign languages, philosophy, and religion had the lowest earnings (table 36 and appendix table A–30). It is worth noting that men and women who had majored in education had somewhat higher earnings than those who majored in history, sociology, English, and art. In fact, among women, the education majors earned more than those in almost any other field.

Again it should be pointed out that these relationships may well look very different 5 years from now, when the large numbers of graduates who were degree enrolled in 1960 will have earned advanced degrees and will have obtained professional employment. Many of them will then no doubt move up into higher income brackets. The relationship between graduate education and earnings has been shown by many other studies, and seems well estab-

TABLE 36.—*Median salary in May 1960 of June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, by undergraduate field of study*

Field	Men	Women
Natural sciences	$4,740	$4,240
Mathematics	4,890	4,420
Biology	4,260	4,080
Premedical fields	Under [illegible],000	4,250
Biological sciences (all other)	4,190	3,850
Chemistry	5,110	4,460
Earth sciences	5,330	4,250
Physics	6,240	4,170
Physical sciences (all other)	4,850	4,670
Engineering	6,800	4,870
Applied biological fields	4,810	4,220
Agriculture	4,780	4,200
Home economics	5,080	4,220
Health fields	6,860	4,380
Nursing	4,870	4,290
Pharmacy	7,040	5,250
Health fields (all other)	6,000	4,450
Social sciences	4,720	4,190
Sociology and anthropology	4,500	4,180
Economics	5,220	4,540
History	4,520	4,140
Political science	4,880	4,090
Social science (all other)	4,540	4,210
Humanities and arts	4,440	4,050
English	4,470	4,070
Journalism	5,130	4,120
Fine arts	4,600	4,020
Foreign languages	4,230	4,210
Philosophy	4,140	4,100
Religion	3,750	3,440
Education	4,610	[illegible]
Physical education	4,600	[illegible]
Education (all other)	4,610	[illegible]
Psychology	4,700	4,260
Business and commerce	5,420	4,080
All others	5,180	4,180
Architecture	5,490	4,500
Military science	6,500	3,750
Law	4,830	4,250
Library science	4,250	4,170
General science	4,700	4,100
Liberal arts	4,580	4,370
Social work	4,500	3,890
Miscellaneous	5,300	4,250

NOTE.—Salary figures refer to full-time and part-time employees combined. Although the number of part-time employees is small in most fields, there may be significant exceptions (premedical fields, biological sciences). Self-employed respondents are included.

lished, although the monetary value of the graduate degree varies by field. In the present study, persons who held an advanced degree at the time of the survey had somewhat higher earnings than those who either were not degree enrolled at all or were degree candidates (appendix table A-31).

It is difficult to compare these earnings figures with those in the National Science Foundation survey of 1952, since the latter studied a group of graduates only 1 year after graduation. The comparisons shown in table 37 are given merely to suggest the relative salary gains of graduates in various fields and to suggest the order of magnitude of changes which have occurred. Probably the most striking feature is the relative improvement in the salaries earned by women, reflecting no doubt the shift into teaching positions for graduates in all fields and the decisive improvement in teachers' salaries during this 8-year period.

Job and father's occupation

In an earlier section of this report the relationship between the father's occupation and the son's choice of undergraduate major was discussed. Because of a previous statement pointing to the close matching between undergraduate major and occupational outcome, it was to be expected that a certain correspondence between father's occupation and son's choice of major would carry over into correspondence between father's and son's occupations. This is indeed the case.

Appendix table A-32M summarizes some of these findings. It can be seen that the study included 406 working graduates whose fathers were engineers; 178 of them (close to half of these graduates) were working as engineers at the time of the survey. The sons of proprietors and businessmen were more likely than any other group to enter business occupations; those least likely to go into the business field were the sons of teachers. The latter, too, tend to follow in their fathers' footsteps to a considerable degree (36 percent were in education). In only one group—among the sons of laborers—was there a higher concentration of graduates who had become teachers; 38 percent of the sons of laborers and unskilled workers were working in education.

However, it should be realized that this "hereditary" tendency, insofar as it operates at all, exerts its influence at the time the college major is selected. After graduation, it is the college field, not the father's occupation, which determines the occupational outcome. For example, table 10-M has shown that 18 percent of the sons of proprietors majored in engineering; appendix table A-32M shows that 18 percent of them worked as engineers. There was no significant reversion to a business occupation in these data. On the other hand, 19 percent of the sons of laborers had majored in busi-

TABLE 37.—*Median annual salary of 1951 and 1958 graduates, by selected field of undergraduate study*

Undergraduate field	Men			Women		
	1952 [1] survey	1960 [2] survey	Percent change	1952 [1] survey	1960 [2] survey	Percent change
Mathematics	$3, 400	$4, 890	+43. 8	$2, 800	$4, 420	+57. 9
Chemistry	3, 900	5, 110	31. 0	3, 300	4, 460	35. 2
Earth sciences	3, 600	5, 330	48. 1	....	4, 250	....
Physics	4, 300	6, 240	45. 1	....	4, 170	....
Engineering	4, 400	[illegible], 800	54. 5	....	4, 870	....
Agriculture	3, 700	4, 780	29. 2	....	4, 200	....
Home economics	....	5, 080	....	2, 700	4, 220	56. 3
Economics	3, 500	5, 220	49. 1	....	4, 540	....
History	3, 100	4, 520	45. 8	2, 600	4, 140	59. 2
English	3, 200	4, 470	39. 7	2, 600	4, 070	56. 5
Foreign languages	....	4, 230	....	2, 700	4, 210	55. 9
Fine arts	3, 200	4, 600	43. 8	2, 700	4, 020	48. 9
Physical education	3, 200	4, 600	43. 8	2, 600	4, 350	67. 3
Education, all other	3, 200	4, 610	44. 1	2, 800	4, 320	54. 3
Psychology	3, 500	4, 700	34. 3	2, 700	4, 260	57. 7
Business and commerce	3, 700	5, 420	46. 5	2, 700	4, 080	51. 1
Law	4, 200	4, 830	15. 0	....	4, 250	....

[1] 1952 annual earnings of June 1951 graduates. (Source: *Education and Employment Specialization in 1952 of June 1951 College Graduates*).

[2] 1960 annual earnings of June 1958 graduates.

ness and commerce and 18 percent were working in business occupations; in these cases, the absence of a business background in the graduates' families seemed to present no obstacle.

Obviously, all these findings are very general, hiding many individual cases which deviate from the broad pattern. It would be interesting to study the less clear-cut cases, those of students of various backgrounds who majored in the social sciences and humanities. Here perhaps occupational outcome is more significantly affected by parental background than is the case of students in engineering, business, or education. The present comparison also excludes those graduates who were full-time graduate students in 1960—an important segment of those who had majored in the humanities and sciences. These detailed analyses could not be done within the limits of the present study. Nevertheless, the data on hand are suggestive. Family background is probably crucial with respect to access to college and readiness or motivation to enter certain fields of study. Once a student is in college, his subsequent career (graduate studies and employment) are largely determined by the field he has entered and, to some extent, by his marital decisions. Family background at this point probably plays little or no direct part in the occupational outcome.[40]

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STUDIES AND JOBS—THE RESPONDENT'S VIEW

Up to now, by comparing undergraduate major, graduate enrollment, and occupation, we have drawn various inferences with respect to the role played by the choice of a college major in the graduate's subsequent worklife. To round out this picture, we may now take into account the graduates' own evaluations of the continuity between studies and work, of the usefulness of college studies in job performance, and of the need for a degree in a given field to qualify for a particular job. In this it must be kept in mind that the opinions elicited from the questionnaire make up at best a set of crude indicators of differences among groups and cannot be considered a reliable set of measurements. There are many obstacles which make it difficult to obtain from the respondents the kind of assessment needed here. Perhaps the greatest difficulty lies in the fact that the respondents, contacted 2 years after graduation, are bound to see the college-job relationship from the reference point of their current (job-oriented) situation; and whatever ex post facto assessment they make of the relationship is victim of the subjective vagaries of the place where they see themselves now.

In addition, it is safe to assume that however much, or little, the graduates are normally geared to think in terms of a logical relationship between college and the working world, the logic of the inquiry itself would tend to stimulate the search for, and possibly the simulation of, a close relationship. Generally, we anticipated a somewhat inflated picture of "job-study continuity." Therefore, the exceptions in certain fields of study which are pointed out below are all the more significant, while the overall results may contain a systematic bias.

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[40] Almost all recent studies of students, graduates, and young professionals emphasize this finding, first stressed by Havemann and West in their early study of college graduates, *They Went to College* (New York, 1952).

Vocational considerations in the choice of college major

Because it is often claimed that many students—especially in the liberal arts—give no thought to their later working life when embarking on a choice of fields of study, we started out by asking the following question:

> Please think back to the time you were an undergraduate, when you decided on your major and minor fields of study. To what extent were you influenced by considerations about the kind of work you would want to do after graduation? (Please select ONE statement which describes your situation most closely.)
>
> 1. My choice of college fields was determined by academic and intellectual interests only; when making choices I gave little or no thought to the kind of work I would do after graduation.
> 2. I selected my college fields so as to have the best possible training for the kind of work I hoped to do.
> 3. Although I did not plan my college program with a specific vocational goal in mind, I hoped to utilize the fields I specialized in at college in the work I would do after graduation.
> 4. I selected my undergraduate program in preparation for professional or graduate studies which I had planned to pursue.
> 5. None of the above fits my situation.

As table 38 shows, only 11 percent of the men, and 9 percent of the women, chose the completely nonvocational ("academic and intellectual interests") answer. Only among those who had already obtained an advanced degree by summer 1960 and were engaged in further graduate work were the proportions appreciably higher. The "purely vocational" answer dominated especially among women, where it was selected by 60 percent of the respondents, including many who had majored in the humanities or social sciences.

The vocational orientation was of course especially strong among those who had prepared themselves for one of the professions. For example, of civil engineering majors who were working as civil engineers, 70 percent checked the purely vocational answer. Among teachers too the proportion of vocationally oriented graduates was very high. Natural scientists—especially physicists—indicated an intellectual motivation more often than did other groups, including even writers or musicians; but in all fields, no more than a minority of graduates selected this alternative. Only in a few subgroups was there a high proportion of academically motivated respondents, most often men and women who had majored in the humanities and were employed in business, sales, or secretarial occupations (appendix tables A–33M and A–33W).[41]

Degree as job prerequisite

Did the respondents need the exact degree they had obtained in June 1958 to qualify for the job they were holding 2 years later? Most of respondents did not think so. In fact, 18 percent of them answered that no college degree was required, and another 18 percent felt that a college degree in any other field, not necessarily related, would have been adequate preparation to qualify. The question was asked as follows:

> How important was your educational background as a prerequisite for your job? (Please select ONE answer.)
>
> 1. An undergraduate degree in my field of specialization is a prerequisite for my job.
> 2. An undergraduate degree in my field, or in a closely related field, is a prerequisite for my job.
> 3. A college degree, but not necessarily in my field, is a prerequisite for my job.
> 4. A college degree is not required for my job.

Table 39 summarizes the answers, distinguishing among bachelor's degree recipients who had done varying amounts of graduate or professional work since 1958. As can be seen, those who had done considerable graduate work (as pointed out earlier, most often in the field of their undergraduate major) usually felt that their particular undergraduate major was a job prerequisite: in this group we find natural scientists, psychologists, and graduates working as research assistants. (See appendix table A–34M and A–34W.) Most of those working in the health fields (pharmacists, physical and occupational therapist) also reported that the specific educational background was a necessary job qualification. Nurses, however, did not think so. More than half of the 387 graduate nurses in the study indicated that a college degree was not required for their job.

Respondents in other occupations reported a wide range of views. Teachers in all fields—men and women—tended to report that their specific college field was a job requirement. Those who had majored in education gave this answer to an overwhelming extent—more so than those who had majored in specific subjects such as mathematics or

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[41] It would be necessary to refine the data considerably more before drawing valid conclusions from these findings. However, it would seem that in the humanities and sciences, students with greater commitment to academic and intellectual values (as shown by their pursuit of graduate studies) were less likely to select the "academic answer." They had already translated their academic interests into a vocational objective (teaching or research). Several recent studies suggest that occupational images and commitment to a certain type of career are critical factors in the college retention and dropout process, both at the undergraduate and graduate levels (see James A. Davis, op. cit.; also Beardsley and O'Dowd, op. cit.). The choice of the academic answer is perhaps indicative of indecision or lack of commitment, rather than of a positive "intellectual" orientation.

TABLE 38.—*Reason for choice of major, by graduate or professional school attendance (employed bachelor's degree recipients)*[1]

Graduate school attendance	Total		1. Academic reason		2. Vocational reason		3. Mixed reason		4. Preprofessional		5. Not applicable		No answer	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Employed respondents	23, 821	100. 0	2, 533	10. 6	12, 671	53. 2	4, 456	18. 7	2, 731	11. 5	964	4. 0	466	2. 0
Men	15, 019	100. 0	1, 713	11. 4	7, 333	48. 8	3, 123	20. 8	1, 911	12. 7	656	4. 4	283	1. 9
Women	8, 802	100. 0	820	9. 3	5, 338	60. 6	1, 333	15. 1	820	9. 3	308	3. 6	183	2. 1
Never degree enrolled in graduate school	17, 392	100. 0	1, 855	10. 7	9, 689	55. 7	3, 411	19. 6	1, 426	8. 2	706	4. 1	305	1. 8
Men	10, 433	100. 0	1, 199	11. 5	5, 384	51. 6	2, 375	22. 8	850	8. 1	460	4. 4	165	1. 6
Women	6, 959	100. 0	656	9. 4	4, 305	61. 9	1, 036	14. 8	576	8. 3	246	3. 5	140	2. 0
No graduate or professional degree obtained by 1960; degree candidate in 1960	4, 195	100. 0	450	10. 7	1, 971	47. 0	669	16. 0	836	19. 9	161	3. 8	108	2. 6
Men	2, 964	100. 0	338	11. 4	1, 244	42. 0	486	16. 4	687	23. 2	125	4. 2	84	2. 8
Women	1, 231	100. 0	112	9. 1	727	59. 0	183	14. 9	149	12. 1	36	2. 9	24	2. 0
1 graduate or professional degree obtained by 1960; not a candidate for 2d advanced degree	1, 721	100. 0	156	9. 1	843	49. 0	295	17. 1	313	18. 2	75	4. 3	39	2. 3
Men	1, 186	100. 0	115	9. 7	566	47. 7	194	16. 4	234	19. 7	55	4. 6	22	1. 9
Women	535	100. 0	41	7. 7	277	51. 8	101	18. 9	79	14. 8	20	3. 7	17	3. 1
1 advanced degree obtained by 1960; candidate for, or obtained, 2d degree	513	100. 0	72	14. 0	168	32. 8	81	15. 8	156	30. 4	22	4. 3	14	2. 7
Men	436	100. 0	61	14. 0	139	31. 9	68	15. 6	140	32. 1	16	3. 7	12	2. 7
Women	77	100. 0	11	14. 3	29	37. 6	13	16. 9	16	20. 8	6	7. 8	2	2. 6

[1] Does not include 146 men and 38 women who did not specify occupation.

NOTE.—Exact wording of answers.
1. My choice of college fields was determined by academic and intellectual interests only; when making choices I gave little or no thought to the kind of work I would do after graduation.
2. I selected my college fields so as to have the best possible training for the kind of work I hoped to do.
3. Although I did not plan my college program with a specific vocational goal in mind, I hoped to utilize the fields I specialized in at college in the work I would do after graduation.
4. I selected my undergraduate program in preparation for professional or graduate studies which I had planned to pursue.
5. None of the above fits my situation.

TABLE 39.—*Was undergraduate background a job prerequisite? (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)* [1]

Graduate school attendance	Total		1. Yes, this field		2. Yes, this or related field		3. Yes, any field		4. No degree needed		No answer	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Employed respondents	23, 821	100. 0	10, 155	42. 6	4, 334	18. 2	4, 278	18. 0	4, 283	18. 0	771	3. 2
Men	15, 019	100. 0	5, 613	37. 4	3, 071	20. 4	2, 953	19. 7	2, 966	19. 7	416	2. 8
Women	8, 802	100. 0	4, 542	51. 6	1, 263	14. 3	1, 325	15. 1	1, 317	15. 0	355	4. 0
Never degree enrolled in graduate school	17, 392	100. 0	6, 957	40. 0	3, 092	17. 8	3, 126	18. 0	3, 656	21. 0	561	3. 2
Men	10, 433	100. 0	3, 468	33. 2	2, 132	20. 4	2, 107	20. 2	2, 463	23. 6	263	2. 5
Women	6, 959	100. 0	3, 489	50. 1	960	13. 8	1, 019	14. 6	1, 193	17. 1	298	4. 3
No graduate or professional degree obtained by 1960; degree candidate in 1960	4, 195	100. 0	2, 044	48. 7	778	18. 5	778	18. 5	461	11. 0	134	3. 2
Men	2, 964	100. 0	1, 326	44. 7	578	19. 5	585	19. 7	379	12. 8	96	3. 2
Women	1, 231	100. 0	718	58. 3	200	16. 2	193	15. 7	82	6. 7	38	3. 1
1 graduate or professional degree obtained by 1960; not a candidate for 2d advanced degree	1, 721	100. 0	888	51. 5	330	19. 2	306	17. 8	139	8. 1	58	3. 4
Men	1, 186	100. 0	599	50. 5	241	20. 3	206	17. 4	100	8. 4	40	3. 4
Women	535	100. 0	289	54. 4	89	16. 2	100	18. 7	39	7. 4	18	3. 4
1 advanced degree obtained by 1960; candidate second degree, or 2d degree already obtained	513	100. 0	266	51. 8	134	26. 1	68	13. 3	27	5. 3	18	3. 5
Men	436	100. 0	220	50. 5	120	27. 5	55	12. 6	24	5. 5	17	3. 9
Women	77	100. 0	46	59. 8	14	18. 2	13	16. 9	3	3. 9	1	1. 3

[1] Does not include 146 men and 38 women who did not specify occupation.

NOTE.—Exact wording of answers:
1. An undergraduate degree in my field of specialization is a prerequisite for my job.
2. An undergraduate degree in my field, or in a closely related field, is a prerequisite for my job.
3. A college degree, but not necessarily in my field, is a prerequisite for my job.
4. A college degree is not required for my job.

English. Most likely, these answers reflect the policies of many school systems, which require an education major (or the equivalent in education courses) for appointment to teaching positions. At the other extreme are the men and women who found employment in business. Overwhelmingly they were of the opinion that a degree in a different field would have been equally acceptable, suggesting thereby that it is only the degree per se, which matters to business employers. The answers given by the engineers suggest that a closely related field (presumably another engineering field) would have been equally acceptable to their present employers. Those working as writers, artists, musicians, radio and television workers, or in similar jobs attached relatively little importance to their college field—or even to a college degree—as a job prerequisite.

As one might expect, the kind of degree held was of little importance to those who held nonprofessional jobs. Only laboratory and research assistants felt that their undergraduate field qualified them for the job. Most others—especially the large group in clerical and sales positions—felt that they could have obtained their current jobs with a college degree in any other field, or even without a degree.

Usefulness of college background in job performance

Although most graduates felt that their particular fields were not indispensable to secure their present jobs, they indicated that they made considerable use of their special fields of study. In fact, of all the questions asking the respondents to evaluate the relationship between job and study, this one elicited the highest proportion of positive answers. The text of the question follows:

> How useful is your educational background in the performance of the work you actually do? We are especially interested in knowing how much use you make of your major and minor fields of undergraduate study and of your field(s) of graduate or professional study, if any. (Please select ONE answer.)
>
> 1. I make considerable use of my knowledge in the field(s) in which I specialized at college.
> 2. There is need on my job for knowledge in the field(s) in which I specialized in college, but the courses I took are not the right preparation for the type of work I am called upon to perform.
> 3. I make only occasional use of my knowledge in the field(s) I specialized in at college.
> 4. I make practically no use of my knowledge in the field(s) I specialized in at college.
> 5. I use many of the things I learned as an undergraduate, but not especially my major or minor fields of study.
> 6. Undergraduate training such as I had is not relevant to my job.

Close to 60 percent of the men and over 70 percent of the employed women chose the first alternative. As shown in table 40, bachelor's degree recipients enrolled for graduate or professional training expressed this view most consistently. Men who had not studied beyond the bachelor's degree selected this answer least often.

Although the proportion of "satisfied" respondents is high in most fields, the teachers stand out as being most pleased. Over 80 percent of them chose the most positive answer, and few of them were critical of the undergraduate education they had received.

As appendix tables A–35M and A–35W show, respondents in business occupations and those in clerical and sales occupations reported making the least use of their education. Those in business indicated that they found their major and minor fields of little use, whereas other facets of their undergraduate education were useful; those in clerical and service occupations indicated that their entire undergraduate background was irrelevant to their current jobs. In most other occupations the college major, which is usually in a related field, was held to be useful.

From these answers it appears that a college education has greater private than public value for many graduates, especially those who go to work in the business world. This is perhaps contrary to popular assumption. It is often believed that the degree secures the job, but that what has been learned in college is of little value compared to the practical experience to be accumulated on the job. The survey respondents seem to feel differently, however. For them, education is considered more useful in the performance of the work than it was in obtaining their current position. Again, we must not be carried too far; these are subjective answers and "considerable use" is a flexible concept. But graduates—regardless of occupational outcome—have certainly a positive reaction to their college experience as seen from the vantage point of the job.

Are jobs and studies really "matched?"

It is of course entirely possible that an employer would require a specific degree to fill a given job, while the employee would feel that although his background has prepared him well for his work, another person with a different background would be equally capable of handling the job. An obvious example: a given school system will only hire new teachers who hold a degree in education, and these teachers will find their study background very useful in the performance of their work yet might feel that someone who had majored in English could perform it as well or better. Or an electrical engineer with a background in engineering might feel that a physics major would actually be better qualified for the job. In many ways, the following question was thus the most probing one, designed to elicit an overall appraisal of the extent to which there is really close

TABLE 40. *How useful is your educational background in the performance of your job? (June 1958 [illegible]lor's degree recipients)* [1]

Graduate school attendance	Total		1. Considerable use		2. Inadequate preparation		3. Occasional use		4. No use		5. College generally useful		6. College irrelevant		No answer	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Employed respondents	23, 821	100. 0	14, 944	62. 7	1, 312	5. 5	2, 806	11. 8	670	2. 8	2, 485	10. 4	880	3. 7	724	3. 0
Men	15, 019	100. 0	8, 747	58. 3	876	5. 8	2, 224	14. 8	485	3. 2	1, 666	11. 1	617	4. 1	404	2. 7
Women	8, 802	100. 0	6, 197	70. 3	436	5. 0	582	6. 6	185	2. 1	819	9. 3	263	3. 0	320	3. 7
Never degree enrolled in graduate school	17, 392	100. 0	10, 429	60. 0	1, 033	5. 9	2, 266	13. 0	503	2. 9	1, 987	11. 4	639	3. 7	535	3. 1
Men	10, 433	100. 0	5, 639	54. 0	667	6. 4	1, 787	17. 1	358	3. 4	1, 306	12. 5	410	3. 9	266	2. 5
Women	6, 959	100. 0	4, 790	68. 8	366	5. 3	479	6. 9	145	2. 1	681	9. 8	229	3. 3	269	3. 9
No graduate or professional degree obtained by by 1960; degree candidate in 1960	4, 195	100. 0	2, 863	68. 2	204	4. 9	366	8. 7	109	2. 6	340	8. 1	184	4. 4	129	3. 1
Men	2, 964	100. 0	1, 928	65. 1	151	5. 1	291	9. 8	87	2. 9	246	8. 3	162	5. 5	99	3. 3
Women	1, 231	100. 0	935	76. 0	53	4. 3	75	6. 1	22	1. 8	94	7. 6	22	1. 8	30	2. 4
1 graduate or professional degree obtained by 1960; not a candidate for 2d advanced degree	1, 721	100. 0	1, 253	72. 8	56	3. 2	145	8. 4	48	2. 8	131	7. 6	44	2. 6	44	2. 6
Men	1, 186	100. 0	843	71. 1	43	3. 6	119	10. 1	32	2. 7	91	7. 7	33	2. 8	25	2. 1
Women	535	100. 0	410	76. 7	13	2. 4	26	4. 9	16	3. 0	40	7. 5	11	2. 0	19	3. 5
1 advanced degree obtained by 1960; candidate for, or obtained, 2d degree	513	100. 0	399	77. 8	19	3. 7	29	5. 7	10	1. 9	27	5. 3	13	2. 5	16	3. 1
Men	436	100. 0	337	77. 2	15	3. 5	27	6. 2	8	1. 8	23	5. 3	12	2. 8	14	3. 2
Women	77	100. 0	62	80. 5	4	5. 2	2	2. 6	2	2. 6	4	5. 2	1	1. 3	2	2. 6

[1] Does not include 146 men and 38 women who did not specify their occupation.

NOTE. Exact wording of answers:
1. I make considerable use of my knowledge in the field(s) in which I specialized at college.
2. There is need on my job for knowledge in the field(s) in which I specialized in college, but the courses I took are not the right preparation for the type of work I am called upon to perform.
3. I make only occasional use of my knowledge in the field(s) I specialized in at college.
4. I make practically no use of my knowledge in the field(s) I specialized in at college.
5. I use many of the things I learned as an undergraduate, but not especially my major or minor fields of study.
6. Undergraduate training such as I had is not relevant to my job.

matching between educational background and specific occupations:

Do you feel that your job could be done as well or better by someone with an educational background different from yours? (Please check ONE answer.)

1. No.
2. Yes: training at college level or higher, in fields other than the ones I specialized in, would be more suitable for my job.
3. Yes: the work I do in my job could also be done by someone with less formal education than I have.
4. Yes: the work I do could probably be done better by someone with vocational or business school training, rather than the academic training I have.
5. None of the above fits my situation.

As table 41 and appendix tables A–36M and A–36W show, the majority of respondents see a close matching between their background and the actual demands of the job. Feelings of underutilization—which this question was designed to tap—were not prevalent. They were reported most often in occupations where respondents had shown by their previous answers that their backgrounds were not a job prerequisite. This was especially the case for those who found employment in business: about a third of the men in banking, finance, and business and management positions indicated that the work they were doing could also be done by someone who had less education. This also held true—to a lesser extent—of mathematicians, economists, social scientists, writers, newspaper reporters, artists, and musicians; about one-fourth of the respondents in these occupations felt that their jobs did not call for college-level skills. Among engineers, too, there was a sizable minority (close to 20 percent) who felt that the jobs they were doing did not require the high level of training they had obtained. On the other hand, few of those working as chemists, physicists, biologists, and psychologists complained of "underutilization." In these occupations, respondents who did not think that their backgrounds were ideal for the job, expressed the need for college or graduate training in fields other than the one they had majored in. The group which consistently selected the most positive answer—indicating that the job could not be done as well or better by someone with a different educational background—was the teachers. The proportion of positive answers was close to 80 percent—and this regardless of undergraduate major. For example, among men who were secondary science teachers, 84 percent of those who had majored in biology and 81 percent of those who had majored in education selected this answer. These findings suggest that in teaching—perhaps more than in other fields—the colleges are well attuned to the needs and demands of the schools in which the graduates are placed. We cannot judge whether these young graduates are good teachers, but the evidence certainly suggests that they feel challenged by their tasks and adequately prepared for the demands made upon them.

Reasons for not working in field of college major

As previously indicated, graduates who worked in jobs which seem unrelated to their major fields of study were found chiefly among those who had majored in the humanities and social sciences, although there were of course small numbers of such persons in all fields. In the case of women, we know that the main shift was into elementary school teaching and to a lesser extent into clerical work; among men, there was also some shifting into teaching, but more into sales, certain semiprofessional jobs, and service and unskilled work.

The reason for accepting jobs unrelated to the college major are of course many. In some cases, we are probably dealing with failure at some level which accounts for the graduate's inability to make the grade professionally. More often, however, this involves either a decision to embark on a new career, by and large unrelated to the major, because it seems promising or convenient (jobs in business and teaching fall often into this category). In other cases, the unrelated or nonprofessional job is a part-time or temporary job held by a graduate student, or else it is considered a means for breaking into a professional field (draftsmen, research assistants, artists, architects, and economists who felt that they were not using their college skills frequently chose this explanation).

It should also be noted that many respondents who seemed to be working in closely matched jobs felt that their jobs did not fully utilize their fields of specialization. This is of course in line with the findings on the preceding pages, showing that men and women in many occupations felt that their jobs could be done as well by less educated persons. The following question was asked of all respondents:

(Complete this question only if you feel that your job does not fully utilize your field(s) of specialization.)

There are of course many reasons why college graduates do not utilize in their jobs the fields they specialized in at college. The following list is far from being exhaustive; it merely lists some of the reasons which we are especially interested in investigating. Please check the ONE reason which comes closest to describing your situation.

1. I was unable to find a job in my field.
2. I could have found a job more closely related to my field, but this job suits me better (e.g., better pay, better hours, better location, better future, etc.).
3. My job is really a way to break into my field of specialization (after I obtain a more responsible position, more experience, etc.).
4. None of the above fits my situation.

As one might expect, over half of the graduates working in business fields felt that this question applied to them; most frequently they chose answer number 2 (this job suits me better) to explain their situation. But, as shown in appendix tables A–37M and A–37W, a high proportion of respondents in

TABLE 41.—*Could job be done as well or better by someone with a different educational background?* (*June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients*) [1]

Graduate school attendance	Total		1. No		2. Yes, other field		3. Yes, less education		4. Yes, vocational training		No answer and not applicable	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Employed respondents	23,821	100.0	14,899	62.5	1,962	8.2	4,532	19.0	395	1.7	2,033	8.5
Men	15,019	100.0	8,954	59.6	1,368	9.1	3,165	21.1	242	1.6	1,290	8.6
Women	8,802	100.0	5,945	67.5	594	6.7	1,367	15.5	153	1.7	743	8.5
Never degree enrolled in graduate school	17,392	100.0	10,437	60.0	1,498	8.6	3,695	21.2	333	1.9	1,429	8.2
Men	10,433	100.0	5,834	55.9	1,012	9.7	2,543	24.4	192	1.8	851	8.2
Women	6,959	100.0	4,603	66.1	486	7.0	1,152	16.6	140	2.0	578	8.3
No graduate or professional degree obtained by 1960: degree candidate in 1960	4,195	100.0	2,824	67.4	332	7.9	560	13.3	39	.9	440	10.5
Men	2,964	100.0	1,929	65.1	247	8.3	433	14.6	32	1.1	323	10.9
Women	1,231	100.0	895	72.7	85	6.9	127	10.3	7	.6	117	9.5
1 graduate or professional degree obtained by 1960; not a candidate for a 2d advanced degree	1,721	100.0	1,238	71.9	107	6.2	230	13.4	19	1.1	127	7.4
Men	1,186	100.0	850	71.7	86	7.3	151	12.7	14	1.2	85	7.1
Women	535	100.0	388	72.5	21	3.9	79	14.8	5	.9	42	7.8
1 advanced degree obtained by 1960; candidate for 2d degree, or 2d degree already obtained	513	100.0	400	78.0	25	4.9	47	9.2	4	.8	37	7.2
Men	436	100.0	341	78.2	23	5.3	38	8.7	3	.7	31	7.1
Women	77	100.0	59	76.6	2	2.6	9	11.7	1	1.3	6	7.8

[1] Does not include 146 men and 38 women who did not specify occupation.

NOTE.—Exact wording of answers:
1. No.
2. Yes; training at college level or higher, in fields other than the ones I specialized in, would be more suitable for my job.
3. Yes; the work I do in my job could also be done by someone with less formal education than I have.
4. Yes; the work I do could probably be done better by someone with vocational or business school training, rather than the academic training I have.

all fields—again with the noteworthy exception of those in the teaching profession—by answering the question indicated they considered themselves to be working in jobs which did not fully utilize the skills acquired in college. All together 6,960 men (46 percent of the total) and 2,906 women (33 percent) felt that the question was applicable to them.[42]

In part, this reflects perhaps unrealistic expectations on the part of young people concerning the extent to which professionally challenging work is available to recent graduates with no more than a bachelor's degree. In part, it reflects the availability of jobs which are attractive, even if they make for little continuity between college and later employment. As table 42 shows, inability to find a job in a more closely related field is least often given as the reason for not working in one's area of specialization. And—as can be seen in appendix tables A–37M and A–37W—even those who were working in nonprofessional jobs—for example, salesmen—indicated that they were doing so because these were attractive jobs, and not because they were unable to find work in their college fields. Only among the small group of respondents in service and unskilled jobs was there a sizable proportion (20 percent) who indicated that they were unable to find jobs in their fields. Women gave this answer somewhat more often than men—especially those women who worked in semiprofessional and clerical occupations.

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[42] These percentages may represent a slight overstatement. Careless reading of question 12e in the questionnaire may have led some respondents to check answer number 4 when they meant to indicate that the question did not apply to them. However, even if these cases are eliminated, at least 6,000 employed respondents (more than one-fourth of the total) found the question relevant.

TABLE 42.—*Reason for holding job not utilizing college field (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*

Graduate school attendance	Reason reported: Total		1. No job found		2. Current job better		3. Breaking into field		4. None of these		No answer to "reason" question
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Employed respondents	9,866	100.0	1,079	10.9	3,044	30.9	1,877	18.9	3,866	39.3	(13,955)
Men	6,960	100.0	701	10.1	2,202	31.6	1,509	21.7	2,548	36.6	(8,059)
Women	2,906	100.0	378	13.0	842	29.0	368	12.7	1,318	45.3	(5,896)
Never degree enrolled in graduate school	7,576	100.0	889	11.7	2,567	33.9	1,398	18.5	2,722	35.9	(9,816)
Men	5,230	100.0	570	10.9	1,833	35.0	1,145	21.9	1,682	32.2	(5,203)
Women	2,346	100.0	318	13.6	734	31.3	253	10.8	1,040	44.3	(4,613)
No graduate or professional degree obtained by 1960; degree candidate in 1960	1,577	100.0	140	8.9	340	21.5	290	18.4	807	51.2	(2,617)
Men	1,203	100.0	97	8.1	270	22.4	229	19.0	607	50.4	(1,761)
Women	374	100.0	43	11.5	70	18.7	61	16.3	200	53.5	(857)
1 graduate or professional degree obtained by 1960; not a candidate for 2d advanced degree	557	100.0	40	7.2	118	21.2	141	25.3	258	46.3	(1,164)
Men	395	100.0	26	6.9	83	21.0	94	23.8	192	48.6	(791)
Women	162	100.0	14	8.6	35	21.6	47	29.0	66	40.8	(373)
1 advanced degree obtained by 1960; candidate for 2d degree, or 2d degree already obtained	156	100.0	10	6.4	19	12.2	48	30.0	79	50.6	(357)
Men	132	100.0	8	6.1	16	12.1	41	31.0	67	50.8	(304)
Women	24	100.0	2	8.3	3	12.5	7	29.2	12	50.0	(53)

NOTE.—Exact wording of answers:
1. I was unable to find a job in my field.
2. I could have found a job more closely related to my field, but this job suits me better (e.g., better pay, better hours, better location, better future, etc.).
3. My job is really a way to break into my field of specialization (after I obtain a more responsible position, more experience, [illegible]).
4. None of the above fits my situation.

It should also be noted that students who are graduate study oriented differ significantly from those for whom the bachelor's is the terminal degree. They are less likely to abandon their fields to take good jobs in unrelated areas. Rather, if they work in jobs which do not utilize their specialties, it is as a means of breaking into their fields.

Would you choose the same college major again?

Summarizing the findings presented so far, most graduates seem to find reasonable continuity between their studies and their work. Although not all those in professional jobs felt that they are asked to do work on a truly professional level, they felt their schooling to be relevant to their current work. Truly negative relationships—which could have been expressed by saying that the respondent was unable to find a job suited to his college background, or that his college training was not relevant to his current job—were reported only by small minorities of graduates.

If we arrange a continuum from the "most integrated" to the "least integrated" group, it is easy to locate the two extremes. Educators—and especially education majors among them—were the most integrated, seeing almost perfect continuity and interdependence between studies and jobs. Those employed in business occupations, most of whom are graduates of a business and commerce curriculum, are at the other extreme, feeling most keenly a lack of connection between college training and the demands of their work. Between them are all the other occupations, where the situation is much more complex. Many graduates—those in the health professions, natural sciences, engineering—were apparently well underway toward careers closely related to their studies. Other young employees were still trying to break into their fields. There was some feeling of underutilization of skills (perhaps most marked among mathematicians, engineers, and economists); some graduates were working in nonprofessional jobs, often to enable them to combine work and part-time study. Others had accepted work they had not originally planned on, but found available and attractive (often teaching jobs).

As a final measurement of their overall satisfaction with the outcome of their education and career choices to date, we asked a last question:

If you had to do it over, would you choose the same college undergraduate major?

1. Yes.
2. No. Which one instead? Why?

As shown previously in tables 38–42, there are consistent differences in the attitudes of those who were seemingly committed to graduate study and all others. For purposes of this section, we therefore divided all employed respondents into two groups: (1) those who had received a bachelor's degree in 1958 and did not hold a graduate or professional degree at the time of the survey; and (2) all those who held a master's or professional degree at the time of the survey. For the first group, we related the undergraduate major to the job held, because this group was assumed to be primarily guided by job-related considerations when answering the question about satisfaction with choice of major. For the second group, we related the undergraduate major to the field of graduate or professional study because it was assumed that in these cases, the question was answered most often in terms of the adequacy of the undergraduate major in relation to the field of graduate or professional study. The findings presented in this section pertain only to the large group of bachelor's degree recipients who did not hold an advanced degree at the time of the survey—about 90 percent of the total.

Overwhelmingly, these men and women expressed satisfaction with the major they had chosen—regardless of the occupational outcome. The majority of respondents in all fields indicated that they would again choose the same major. Loyalty to the major was especially prevalent in the humanities, the physical sciences, engineering, and—among women—education. In these fields, close to nine-tenths of the respondents would not consider changing to a different field. Those who had majored in business and the social sciences were more often inclined to regret their choice, although over two-thirds of the respondents remained faithful to their major. In all fields, the minority who would choose a different major usually fell into one of two groups:

(1) A small group of people who answered within the framework of their June 1960 occupations and felt that a different major might have prepared them better for their work. This includes some of the expected answers (for example, a few history majors working in business occupations indicated that they would major in one of the business fields if they were to start their studies over). It also includes some strange reversals. For example, two pharmacists who had majored in pharmacy felt that an undergraduate major in biology or premedical studies would have been preferable from the point of view of their present jobs. Similarly, there were a few engineering graduates, working as engineers, who felt that they would prefer having a degree in physics or in mathematics.

(2) A larger group of respondents who regretted the vocational choice they had made—either because they found their field of study and the job to which it led them "uninteresting" or because the job market, economic rewards, etc., seemed better in another field. In this group were a few people who would have chosen a totally different field—very often a more "glamorous" field, such as engineering or one of the medical professions. Such retroactive switches may well be no more than wishful thinking (for example, elementary school teachers who had majored in education and express a current preference for engineering or dentistry, salesmen who majored in business and wish they had studied medicine, etc.). However, the much larger group consists of those who wanted to shift only slightly, suggesting a fairly stable vocational objective and a clear-cut interest area. Most of these switchers seemed to indicate that they now feel that the selection of a different specialty—within their original, larger area of interest—would have been of advantage. In this group were three electrical engineers who wished they had majored in civil engineering (instead of electrical engineering) and nine civil engineers who wished they had majored in electrical rather than civil engineering. Here also was the sociology major who would now select psychology and, vice versa, the business majors who would now select economics, etc. This stability of interests is in line with other research findings which show strong connections among personality, personal and occupational values, and actual study and career choices. Perhaps most surprising are the responses of the business majors: although they indicated there was little cohesion between their undergraduate work and their 1960 job, most of them would have chosen the same field again—perhaps because they were not troubled by the lack of connection, or because they had no interests or aptitudes which would open other study fields to them.

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IV. THE MASTER'S DEGREE RECIPIENTS

In addition to the survey of 1958 graduates at the bachelor's degree level, which as we have seen included many persons who went on to graduate work, an additional survey was made of persons who received a master's degree in June 1958. Slightly over two-thirds of these were men. For the great majority this was the first advanced degree (table 43).

TABLE 43.—*Sample of master's degree recipients*

Degree status	Total	Men	Women
Total	7,139	4,905	2,234
Master's degree received in June 1958 was 1st advanced degree	6,851	4,661	2,190
Master's degree received in June 1958 was 2d or 3d advanced degree	288	244	44

According to the U.S. Office of Education, a total of 65,614 master's degrees were granted in the academic year 1957–58. As table 44 shows, 7,139, or approximately 10 percent of all 1957–58 master's degree recipients, are included in the report. In general, it can be seen in table 44 that there is close correspondence between the two groups in the proportion of degrees received in most fields of study. The exceptions are in education, where the sample is low, probably because a large number of such degrees are granted at times other than June, and in business and commerce, where the sample is high.[1]

About half of the small group of respondents who indicated that the master's degree received in June 1958 was not their first advanced degree already held another master's degree. Smaller numbers held M.D.'s (12 percent), LL.B.'s (8 percent), or a divinity degree (11 percent). Men who already held a first master's degree took their second in a variety of fields, with education and mathematics accounting for about a fourth of the second-degree total; among the women, library science was most often reported as the field for a second master's degree.

EDUCATIONAL AND PERSONAL BACKGROUND

Year of bachelor's degree

The great majority of master's degree recipients had received their bachelor's degrees more than 2 years earlier. In fact, over half of the men and close to two-thirds of the women indicated that they had received their bachelor's degrees in 1953 or earlier, which means that at least 5 years had elapsed between the two degrees. (Broad comparisons are shown in chart 12.) As one might expect, the small group of respondents for whom the 1958 master's degree was a second advanced degree had graduated from college even earlier (table 45). These findings are in line with the experience of the 1958 bachelor's degree recipients in the study, of whom very few had obtained advanced degrees by 1960; the majority of those enrolled for graduate degrees had not yet obtained them 2 years later.

Appendix table A–38 shows that there is some variation by field in the length of time which elapses between the bachelor's and master's degrees. Among men, the proportion who received the master's degree within 2 years of the bachelor's degree was highest in some of the physical sciences, fine arts, history, and philosophy; it was lowest in education, business, and agriculture. In most fields, the timelag between the bachelor's and master's degrees was greater for women than for men; exceptions included library science, social work, and biology (table 46).

To some extent, these differences are due to the greater prevalence of part-time graduate study in some fields. Education is, of course, the outstanding case: of 1,320 men who obtained master's degrees in education (first advanced degree), only 36 percent obtained these degrees while full-time students during the academic year; among the 1,157 women with master's degrees in education, even fewer (34 percent) were full-time students while in graduate school. As shown in table 47, there are several other fields—engineering, mathematics, library science, and agriculture—where the proportion of men who were full-time graduate students

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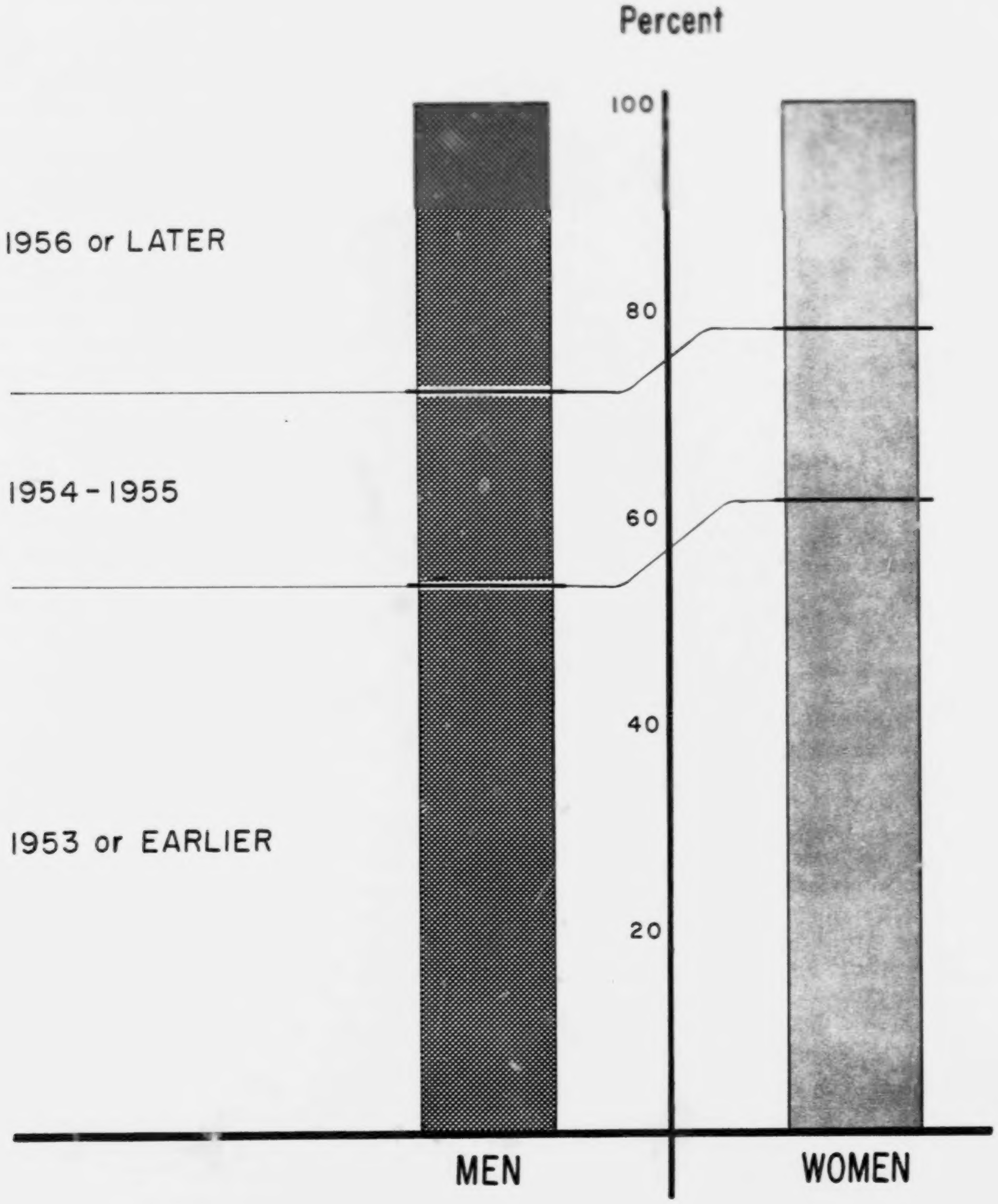
[1] As previously noted, the definitions adopted for this survey differ slightly from those used by the Office of Education. For example, a master's degree which is a first professional degree (social work, library science) is considered a first-level degree by the Office of Education. Furthermore, Office of Education figures pertain to the entire academic year, whereas the sample for this survey was limited to June graduates. The total number of degrees which correspond to the current survey's definition of the master's degree was 68,045 (see table 44).

Chart 12

YEAR OF BACHELOR'S DEGREE
June 1958 Master's Degree Recipients



Source: Table 45

TABLE 44.—*Master's degrees earned 1957–58 and respondents to 1960 survey of June 1958 master's degree recipients*

Major field	Total recipients				Men				Women			
	1957–58 earned degrees		1960 survey respondents		1957–58 earned degrees		1960 survey respondents		1957–58 earned degrees		1960 survey respondents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All fields	68,045	100.0	7,139	100.0	44,393	100.0	4,905	100.0	23,652	100.0	2,234	100.0
Natural sciences	6,279	9.2	800	11.2	5,343	12.0	678	13.8	936	4.0	122	5.5
Mathematics	1,234	1.8	171	2.4	994	2.2	136	2.8	240	1.0	35	1.6
Biology	470	.7	71	1.0	321	.7	50	1.0	149	.6	21	.9
Biological sciences (all other)	1,357	2.0	170	2.4	1,109	2.5	135	2.8	248	1.0	35	1.6
Chemistry	1,125	1.6	120	1.7	958	2.2	100	2.0	167	.7	20	9
Earth sciences	937	1.4	118	1.6	888	2.0	114	2.3	49	.2	4	.2
Physics	795	1.2	116	1.6	770	1.7	110	2.2	25	.1	6	.3
Physical sciences	361	.5	34	.5	303	.7	33	.7	58	.3	1	(1)
Engineering	5,788	8.5	723	10.1	5,768	13.0	721	14.7	20	.1	2	.1
Applied biological fields	1,396	2.1	175	2.4	944	2.1	98	2.0	452	2.0	77	3.4
Agriculture	949	1.4	95	1.3	937	2.1	92	1.9	12	.1	3	.1
Home economics	447	.7	80	1.1	7	(1)	6	.1	440	1.9	74	3.3
Health fields	1,488	2.2	234	3.3	793	1.8	148	3.0	695	2.9	86	3.8
Social sciences	4,893	7.2	543	7.7	3,921	8.8	414	8.4	972	4.1	129	5.8
Sociology and anthropology	515	.8	61	.9	336	.8	40	.8	179	.8	21	.9
Economics	1,115	1.6	97	1.4	1,033	2.3	87	1.8	82	.3	10	.4
History	1,397	2.1	160	2.2	1,037	2.3	120	2.4	360	1.5	40	1.8
Political science	1,117	1.6	119	1.7	982	2.2	100	2.0	135	.6	19	1.0
Social sciences (all other)	749	1.1	106	1.5	533	1.2	67	1.4	216	.9	39	1.7
Humanities and arts	7,413	10.9	742	10.4	4,691	10.6	455	9.3	2,722	11.5	287	12.8
English	2,319	3.4	237	3.3	1,207	2.7	120	2.4	1,112	4.7	117	5.2
Journalism	213	.3	33	.5	175	.4	29	.6	38	.2	4	.2
Fine arts	2,448	3.6	251	3.5	1,525	3.5	165	3.4	923	3.9	86	3.8
Foreign languages	1,044	1.5	90	1.3	591	1.3	51	1.0	453	1.9	39	1.7
Philosophy	312	.5	42	.6	278	.6	38	.8	34	.1	4	.2
Religion	1,077	1.6	89	1.2	915	2.1	52	1.1	162	.7	37	1.7
Education	31,112	45.7	2,524	35.3	16,479	37.2	1,357	27.7	14,633	61.9	1,167	52.2
Physical education	1,567	2.3	101	1.4	1,196	2.7	71	1.5	371	1.6	30	1.3
Education (nonteaching)	14,276	21.0	431	6.0	8,734	19.7	352	7.2	5,542	23.4	79	3.5
Education (all other)	15,269	22.4	1,992	27.9	6,549	14.8	934	19.0	8,720	36.9	1,058	47.4
Psychology	1,235	1.8	190	2.7	836	1.9	118	2.4	399	1.7	72	3.2
Business and commerce	4,041	5.9	625	8.8	3,896	8.7	609	12.4	145	.6	16	.7
Library science	[2]1,690	2.5	100	1.4	403	.9	27	.6	1,287	5.4	73	3.3
Social work	[2]1,994	2.9	209	2.9	724	1.6	84	1.7	1,270	5.4	125	5.6
All other fields	716	1.1	274	3.8	595	1.3	196	4.0	121	.5	78	3.5

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[1] Too few cases to compute percentages.

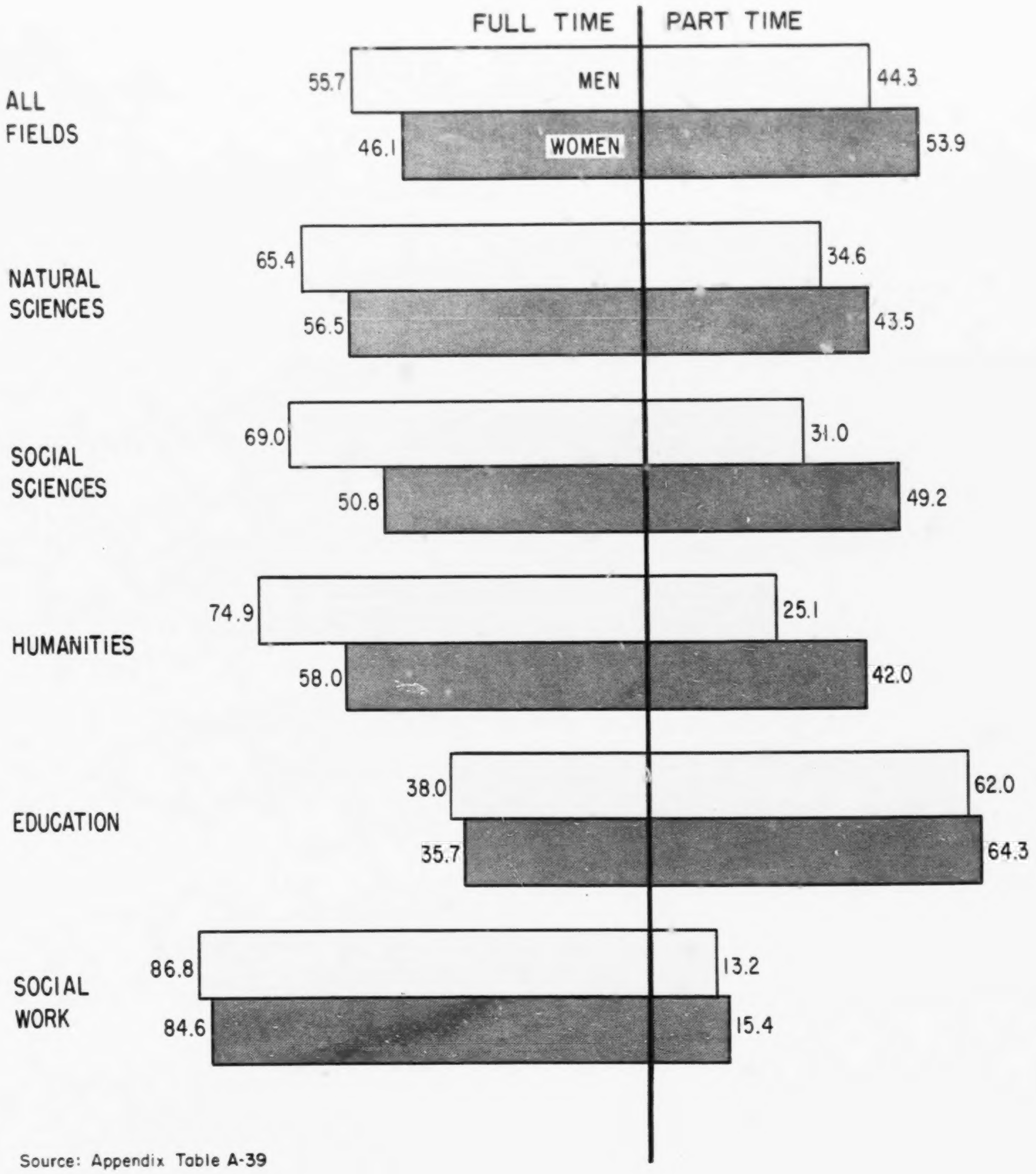
[2] These were listed as "bachelor's or first professional degrees" in the Office of Education statistics.

Source for 1957–58 data: *Earned Degrees Conferred by Higher Educational Institutions*, U.S. Office of Education. See footnote 1, p. 65, supra, for adjustments to data.

Chart 13

PART-TIME vs FULL-TIME ATTENDANCE IN GRADUATE SCHOOL

Master's Degree Recipients



Source: Appendix Table A-39

TABLE 45.—*Year of bachelor's degree for June 1958 master's degree recipients*

Year of bachelor's degree	Men				Women			
	First advanced degree		Not first advanced degree		First advanced degree		Not first advanced degree	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	4, 661	100. 0	244	100. 0	2, 190	100. 0	44	100. 0
1958	6	. 1	....	....	2	. 1	....	....
1957	529	11. 4	2	. 8	196	9. 0	....	....
1956	714	15. 3	7	2. 9	263	12. 0	1	2. 3
1954–55	853	18. 3	32	13. 2	349	15. 9	1	2. 3
1950–53	1, 531	32. 8	86	35. 4	452	20. 7	8	18. 1
1935–49	618	13. 3	91	37. 4	588	26. 8	20	45. 5
All other [1]	233	5. 0	11	4. 5	243	11. 1	12	27. 3
No answer	177	3. 8	15	5. 8	97	4. 4	2	4. 5

[1] Includes those who received bachelor's degree prior to 1935 as well as those who reported no bachelor's degree (usually because undergraduate work was done abroad).

was less than half of the total. Only in the humanities and arts did full-time graduate students consistently dominate. In all other fields a high proportion of the men who earned the master's degree reported some periods of part-time study, and in several fields—engineering, education, chemistry, agriculture, economics, business and commerce—between a fourth and a third of the master's degree recipients indicated that they had completed all course work as part-time students. (See appendix table A–39.) As for the women, part-time graduate study was frequent in most fields with the exception of nursing and social work. (Chart 13 shows variations by major field in the proportions of men and women who reported full-time study during the academic year, compared with those who reported part-time study.)

Field of bachelor's degree

In most fields, master's degree recipients had majored in the same subject or a closely related one at the undergraduate level. This was especially true in the natural sciences, engineering, fine arts, and English; there was somewhat more flexibility in the social sciences, although this usually involved a switch from one of the social sciences to another. The graduate fields which appeared to be most "open" were education and business. Here, about half of the master's degree recipients reported an unrelated (or only loosely related) undergraduate major. As table 48 and appendix table A–40 show, the graduate fields dominated by women (nursing, home economics) showed the same pattern of specialized concentration; only the advanced degree in library science was earned by women who had majored in a wide variety of undergraduate fields.

TABLE 46.—*Proportion of June 1958 master's degree recipients who received their undergraduate degrees in 1956, 1957, or 1958*

Field of graduate study	Percent receiving bachelor's degree 1956–58	
	Men	Women
Earth sciences	44. 2	(1)
Biological sciences (excluding biology)	43. 5	33. 4
Fine arts	42. 8	34. 1
History	40. 9	35. 0
Chemistry	40. 4	(1)
Psychology	41. 7	35. 2
English	40. 4	38. 3
Philosophy	36. 4	(1)
Foreign languages	36. 1	26. 3
Physics	35. 5	(1)
Mathematics	33. 1	29. 5
Engineering	31. 8	(1)
Sociology and anthropology	30. 7	9. 5
Biology	30. 6	38. 1
Economics	28. 9	(1)
Political science	26. 3	(1)
Business and commerce	25. 5	(1)
Library science	24. 0	31. 6
Agriculture	23. 9	(1)
Social work	23. 3	28. 9
Physical education	19. 8	20. 0
Education (nonteaching fields)	15. 0	14. 7
Education (all other teaching fields)	9. 9	7. 6
Nursing	....	18. 4
Home economics	(1)	13. 6

[1] Too few cases to compute percentages.

Family background

With respect to socioeconomic background, there were few differences between master's degree recipients and the larger group of bachelor's degree recipients, discussed earlier in this report (tables 6 and 7).

TABLE 47.—*Percent of master's degree recipients who were full-time students while working for degree* [1]

Field of study	Men	Women
All fields	53.2	43.6
Natural sciences	63.5	54.6
Mathematics	48.4	53.0
Biology	71.2	61.9
Biological sciences (all other)	61.8	51.4
Chemistry	60.6	60.0
Earth sciences	79.6	(²)
Physics	63.6	(²)
Physical sciences (all other)	70.0	(²)
Engineering	46.4	......
Applied biological fields	52.1	48.0
Agriculture	49.9	......
Home economics	(²)	48.8
Health fields	81.0	62.5
Nursing	......	63.3
Health fields (all other)	84.5	74.2
Social Sciences	67.9	50.4
Sociology and anthropology	69.2	42.8
Economics	50.7	(²)
History	74.5	62.5
Political science	74.7	(²)
Social science (all other)	68.2	39.4
Humanities and arts	72.7	56.2
English	68.5	52.2
Journalism	89.6	(²)
Fine arts	72.7	58.9
Foreign languages	57.4	55.2
Philosophy	75.7	(²)
Religion	91.4	62.2
Education	36.3	34.2
Physical education	43.7	53.3
Education (nonteaching)	28.2	28.2
Education (all other)	38.8	34.0
Psychology	62.6	49.3
Business and commerce	59.2	(²)
Library science	48.0	50.8
Social work	85.7	81.8
All other	36.0	13.1

[1] These percentages apply only to respondents for whom the June 1958 master's was the first advanced degree.

[2] Too few cases to compute percentages.

As shown in table 49, the majority of master's degree recipients came from families where neither parent had attended college. With respect to father's occupation, there were practically no differences between master's degree recipients and bachelor's degree recipients (table 50).

However, there are some significant differences by field of study, which reinforce the earlier findings with respect to the bachelor's degree group. As shown in table 44, over one-third of the master's degree recipients in the survey received their degrees in the field of education. These masters—like the education majors at the undergraduate level—were more often of low socioeconomic origin than were graduates who majored in other fields. On the other hand, male master's degree recipients in some of the physical and social sciences and most of the women in fields other than education and nursing were drawn primarily from professional and business families. Social work is an interesting and unique case: the men who obtained this degree were predominantly of lower socioeconomic origin, whereas the women were most often of upper middle-class background. Detailed figures will be found in appendix tables A-41M and A-41W.

The following abbreviated table (table 51) groups the two extremes, designating as "high socioeconomic status" the sons and daughters of professional men, proprietors, business and managerial officials, and executives, and as "low socioeconomic status" the sons and daughters of skilled, unskilled, and service workers.[2]

Because the socioeconomic groupings used here are inadequate in many respects, the data are merely suggestive. One finding continues to stand out clearly, however: the deviant academic pattern of students of rural origin, the sons and daughters of farm owners or operators. This group, from which approximately 10 percent of all master's degree recipients originate, includes relatively few advanced degree holders in the physical and social sciences and in business. Conversely, graduates of rural origin tend to go into education, agriculture, and home economics. (Close to half of the men and over two-thirds of the women obtained their master's degrees in one of the education fields.) No doubt, this pattern is largely set by undergraduate education; as was shown earlier, a large proportion of farm youths attend teachers colleges. Compared with young people from practically all other social strata, farm youth who go to college are considerably less flexible and mobile in their education and career choices.

FURTHER GRADUATE STUDIES [3]

For the great majority of advanced degree holders, the master's degree is evidently a terminal

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[2] Obviously, this is a very crude and inadequate grouping. Social scientists have developed better and more refined classifications, breaking down the professional group into high and low status and reallocating the farm group, the skilled worker group, the proprietor group, etc. It was not possible to do this with the data on hand. For this reason, the figures in table 51 should be used only as indicators of differences.

[3] This section is limited to the 6,851 respondents for whom the June 1958 master's degree was the first advanced degree. The 288 respondents for whom the 1958 degree was the second or third advanced degree were omitted from the tabulations for this section.

TABLE 48.—*Master's degree field of study and undergraduate major (selected fields)*

Graduate field	Undergraduate major	Men		Women	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Mathematics	Total	136	100	35	100
	Mathematics		53		68
	Engineering		17		
	Physics		7		3
	All other		23		29
Biology	Total	50	100	21	100
	Biology		50		81
	Biological sciences (all other)		36		10
	All other		14		9
Chemistry	Total	100	100	20	100
	Chemistry		90		95
	All other		10		5
Physics	Total	110	100	6	100
	Physics		69		(1)
	Engineering		16		(1)
	Mathematics		6		(1)
	All other		9		(1)
Engineering	Total	721	100	2	100
	Engineering		88		(1)
	Physics		3		(1)
	Mathematics		2		(1)
	All other		7		(1)
Home economics	Total	6	100	74	100
	Home economics		(1)		81
	Education		(1)		18
	All other		(1)		1
Nursing	Total			49	100
	Nursing				66
	Education				12
	Biology				6
	Health fields				6
	All other				10
History	Total	120	100	40	100
	History		63		68
	Social science, general		16		7
	All other		21		25
English	Total	120	100	117	100
	English		78		74
	All other		22		26
Foreign languages	Total	51	100	39	100
	Foreign languages		66		77
	English		4		13
	All other		30		10
Education (general and all teaching fields except physical education).	Total	934	100	1, 058	100
	Education		41		41
	English		6		13
	History		8		5
	Social science, general		6		4
	All other		39		37

See footnote at end of table.

(Continued)

TABLE 48.—*Master's degree field of study and undergraduate major (selected fields)*—Continued

Graduate field	Undergraduate major	Men		Women	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Business and commerce	Total	609	100	16	100
	Business and commerce		44		(¹)
	Engineering		16		(¹)
	Economics		12		(¹)
	All other		28		(¹)
Library science	Total	27	100	73	100
	English		19		36
	History		19		11
	Foreign languages		4		8
	Education		4		14
	All other		54		31

[1] Too few cases to compute percentages.

TABLE 49.—*Master's degree recipients—parents' educational background*

Parents' education	Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Survey respondents	4, 661	100. 0	2, 190	100. 0
Both parents college graduates	371	8. 0	205	9. 4
Father college graduate	489	10. 5	269	12. 3
Mother college graduate	217	4. 7	92	4. 2
Both parents some college	165	3. 5	90	4. 1
1 parent some college	645	13. 8	303	13. 8
Both parents no college	2, 703	58. 0	1, 188	54. 2
No answer	71	1. 5	43	2. 0

TABLE 50.—*Father's occupation—1958 bachelor's degree and master's degree recipients (in percent)*

Father's occupation	Bachelor's degree recipients		Master's degree recipients	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Professional	14. 3	19. 1	16. 3	19. 2
Proprietor	17. 6	18. 7	17. 4	19. 8
Business (executive and management)	12. 8	13. 6	11. 8	10. 3
Semiprofessional and technical	5. 4	5. 0	5. 9	4. 8
Sales and clerical	10. 0	8. 9	10. 1	9. 0
Farm owner and operator	10. 2	11. 3	9. 8	13. 6
Skilled worker and operative	16. 4	11. 2	15. 1	10. 6
Service worker, farmworker, laborer	12. 6	11. 3	12. 5	11. 2
No answer	. 7	. 9	1. 1	1. 5

TABLE 51.—*Socioeconomic background of master's degree recipients (selected fields of study)*

Field of study	Percent in high socioeconomic status [1]		Percent in low socioeconomic status [2]	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
All fields	46	49	28	22
Mathematics	47	65	27	18
Physics	62	(³)	23	(³)
Chemistry	40	55	32	20
Engineering	51	(³)	25	(³)
History	48	68	31	10
Political science	57	(³)	15	(³)
Psychology	53	52	24	10
English	51	51	25	25
Art	48	59	29	21
Education	36	45	33	24
Business and commerce	55	(³)	22	(³)
Social Work	40	58	42	24
Nursing	(³)	39	(³)	27

[1] Father's occupation: professional, proprietor, business official, or executive.

[2] Father's occupation: skilled operator, machine operator, service worker, laborer, farmworker.

[3] Too few cases to compute percentages.

degree. Only 4 percent of all graduates had acquired an additional degree 2 years after they had received their master's degree, and another 20 percent reported themselves as further degree candidates.

Of the 6,851 master's degree recipients, only 228 had acquired a second graduate degree by June 1960 (see appendix table A–42). A little over half of these held Ph. D.'s. The largest number of Ph. D.'s (18) was obtained by graduates whose 1958 master's degrees were in engineering, followed by 17 graduates in the biological sciences other than biology (zoology, bacteriology, botany, etc.). Chemistry and psychology were the other fields where 10 or more 1958 master's degree recipients had received a Ph. D. by 1960.

Of the master's degree recipients who were still in graduate work at the time of the study, about 15 percent were candidates for the Ph. D. and 3 percent for the Ed. D. About 2 percent indicated that they were working for other master's degrees, and the remainder sought various professional degrees. (See appendix table A–43.) The proportion of candidates for additional degrees was much higher among men than among women; this was especially true with respect to the Ph. D.; 19 percent of all men who had received the master's degree—but only 6 percent of the women—were Ph. D. candidates. These differences held true in most fields of study, although the gap is not always as large, as can be seen in table 52 and appendix table A–43. Women who had obtained a master's degree in one of the biological sciences (other than biology), chemistry, sociology, and foreign languages tended to go on for doctoral study more frequently than did those in other fields.

TABLE 52.—*Proportion of June 1958 master's degree recipients who were Ph. D. candidates 2 years later (selected fields)*

1958 master's degree field	Percent of recipients who were Ph. D. candidates in 1960		
	Total	Men	Women
All fields [2]	14.8	18.7	6.5
Mathematics	28.5	31.4	17.6
Biology	25.7	32.7	9.5
Biological sciences (all other)	42.7	40.5	51.5
Chemistry	35.3	37.4	25.0
Earth sciences	31.6	31.9	(1)
Physics	47.8	48.6	(1)
Engineering	16.3	16.3	(1)
Agriculture	32.6	32.6	(1)
Nursing	2.0	....	2.0
Sociology and anthropology	41.7	43.6	38.1
Economics	27.9	27.7	(1)
History	44.0	51.8	22.5
Political science	28.3	31.6	(1)
English	28.4	43.0	13.9
Fine arts	13.4	15.5	9.4
Foreign languages	32.9	38.3	26.3
Education, teaching fields [3]	3.5	5.5	1.8
Psychology	36.0	46.1	19.7
Business and commerce	10.1	10.4	(1)
Library science	4.5	12.0	1.6
Social work	3.5	6.5	1.7

[1] Too few to compute percentages.

[2] Includes other fields not shown separately.

[3] Following are the proportions of Ed. D. candidates for the same group:

	Percent
Total	5.2
Men	8.5
Women	2.3

Table 53 shows the expected differences by field in the extent to which master's degree holders seek Ph. D.'s. Incorporating the findings contained in appendix table A–42, we find that the total proportion of Ph. D. recipients and candidates is quite high (over 40 percent of all master's degree recipients) in several fields: philosophy, physics, the biological sciences other than biology, chemistry, and psychology. Of course, not all respondents who reported themselves as Ph. D. candidates will ultimately earn the degree. The overall attrition rate at the doctoral level was recently estimated at 40 percent,[4] but for master's degree holders who were Ph. D. candidates 2 years after they received the master's, the attrition rate is somewhat lower.[5]

TABLE 53.—*Number of Ph. D. recipients and Ph. D. candidates among June 1958 master's degree recipients (selected fields)* [1]

Master's degree field	Total in survey	Ph. D. holders (by mid-1960)	Ph. D. candidates (by mid-1960)	Potential Ph. D.'s
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Percent*
All fields [2]	6,851	124	1,015	16.6
Mathematics	158	6	45	32.3
Biology	70	6	18	34.2
Biological sciences (all other)	164	17	70	53.0
Chemistry	119	10	42	43.7
Earth sciences	117	5	37	35.9
Physics	113	7	54	54.0
Engineering	701	18	114	18.8
Agriculture	95	5	31	37.9
Sociology and anthropology	60	3	25	46.7
Economics	93	3	26	31.2
History	150	2	66	45.3
Political science	113	6	32	33.6
English	229	2	65	28.8
Fine Arts	246	1	33	13.8
Foreign languages	85	4	28	37.6
Philosophy	37	4	19	62.2
Education (teaching)	[3] 1,954	3	69	3.7
Psychology	186	14	67	43.5
Business and commerce	611	....	62	10.1

[1] Respondents for whom 1958 master's degree was first advanced degree.

[2] Includes other fields not shown separately.

[3] Following are the corresponding Ed. D. figures:
Number who held Ed. D. by mid-1960: 2.
Number who were Ed. D. candidates by mid-1960: 101.
If they are combined with the above Ph. D. figures, this raises the population of potential Ph. D.'s and Ed. D.'s to 9 percent.

Appendix table A–44 shows the detailed fields of study of the Ph. D. candidates. It is hardly necessary to point out that there is generally close correspondence between master's and Ph. D. fields; as shown previously, specialization starts well before this, at the M.A. level. Among the 1,015 Ph. D.

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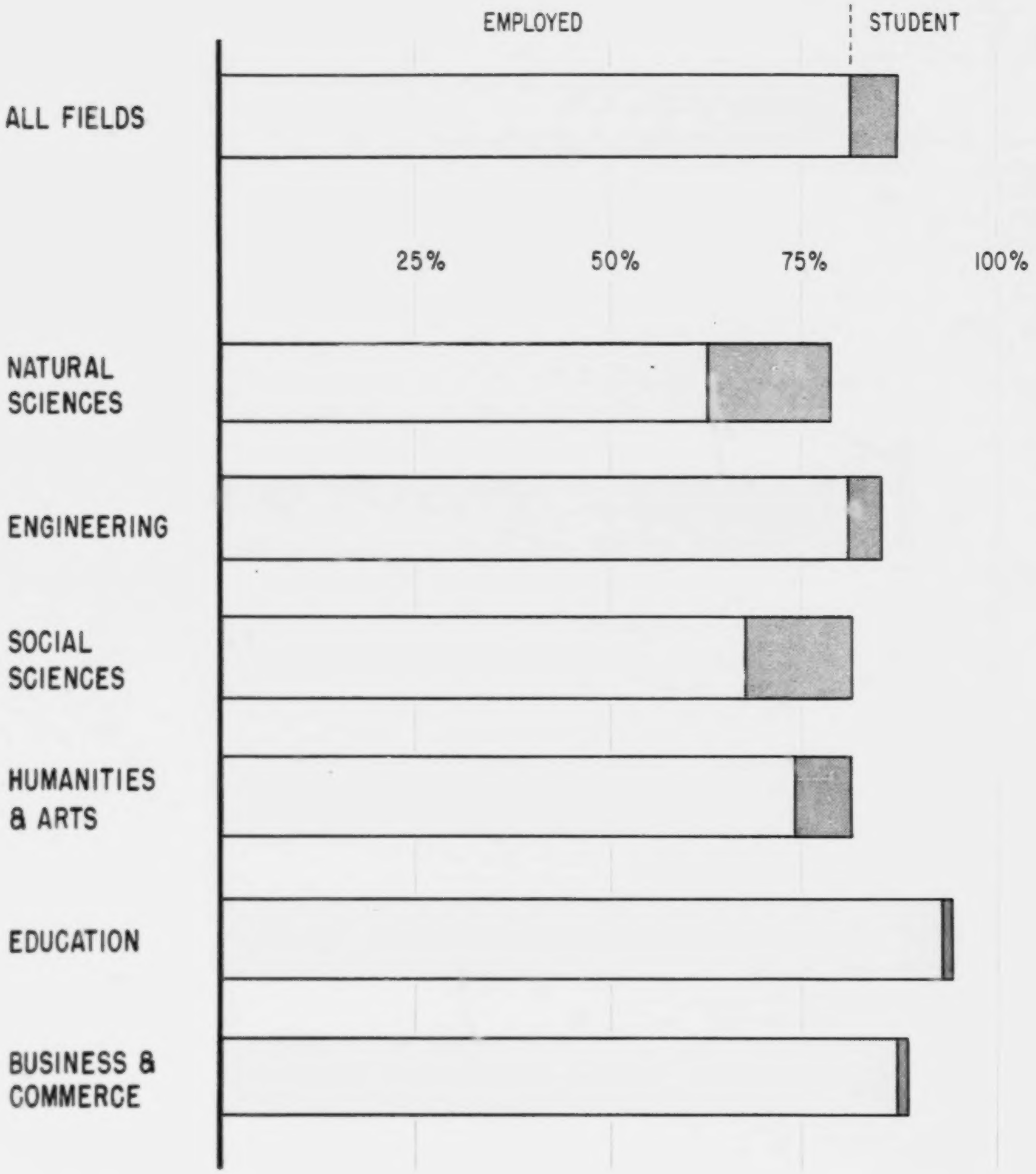
[4] Berelson, op. cit., p. 168.

[5] See Davis, op. cit., p. 108.

Chart 14

FULL-TIME WORK vs FULL-TIME STUDY IN MAY 1960

Master's Degree Recipients, Men



Source: Appendix Table A-45M

candidates, fewer than half a dozen made radical switches at this late stage, such as the economics M.A. switching to Ph. D. in speech and drama or the business M.A. trying for a Ph. D. in zoology.

EMPLOYMENT

At the time of the survey, about 80 percent of the master's degree recipients (men and women) were working full time, and an additional 7 percent were employed part time About 11 percent of the men were either in the Armed Forces (5 percent) or were full-time students (6 percent). Women who were not working were most often housewives (10 percent); only 3 percent were full-time students.

As shown in appendix tables A–45M and A–45W, full-time employment was least widespread among those graduates who had obtained master's degrees in one of the physical or social sciences; conversely, in these fields, part-time employment (presumably because of simultaneous predoctoral studies) or full-time studies were frequent. Most of the master's degree recipients in the humanities and arts were employed full time. The exceptions are those who specialized in philosophy and foreign languages, many of whom were working part time or not at all, while pursuing further graduate studies. (Chart 14 shows variations by main fields, for men.)

Those master's degree recipients who were working seemed to be doing well, both in terms of the types of jobs held and salaries earned. Obviously, in comparing the situation of bachelor's and master's degree recipients, it is important to remember that there is not only an educational difference between the two groups; the master's degree holders are considerably older. Whereas the great majority of employed bachelor's degree recipients reported their jobs and salaries after they had not more than 2 years of working experience, most of those in the master's group had been in the labor force for 5 years or more.

Well over 90 percent of the master's group were in professional or managerial work—the men as well as the women. Teaching was the largest occupation, especially for women (table 54). About one-third of the men and about the same proportion of women were teachers working in colleges or high schools; furthermore, a very large proportion of the women who received a master's degree were elementary school teachers. Although the master's group included part-time workers as well, the proportion of respondents in clerical or service jobs (frequently held by graduate students) was low among this group, almost all of whom had attained professional, near-professional, or managerial status.

OCCUPATION, FIELD OF GRADUATE STUDY, AND SALARY

While few master's degree holders were found in nonprofessional occupations, the relationship between occupation and field of graduate study was not entirely consistent (see appendix table A–46). It was closest in those fields where the master's degrees are really professional degrees (social work,

TABLE 54.—*Occupational distribution of master's degree recipients* [1]

Occupation	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All fields	5, 869	100. 0	4, 025	100. 0	1, 844	100. 0
Professional	5, 475	93. 3	3, 736	92. 8	1, 739	94. 3
Health professions	106	1. 8	30	. 8	76	4. 2
Managerial and official occupation	[2] 844	14. 6	750	18. 6	94	5. 1
Natural scientists	381	6. 5	341	8. 5	40	2. 2
Engineers	596	10. 1	592	14. 7	4	. 2
Teachers, college	727	12. 4	547	13. 6	180	9. 8
Teachers, high school	1, 318	22. 4	874	21. 7	444	24. 1
Teachers, elementary	719	12. 2	181	4. 5	538	29. 2
Teachers, other schools	120	2. 0	39	1. 0	81	4. 4
Social and welfare	225	3. 8	95	2. 4	130	7. 0
Other	[3] 439	7. 5	287	7. 0	152	8. 1
Semiprofessional and technical	227	3. 9	166	4. 1	61	3. 3
Clerical and sales	123	2. 1	89	2. 2	34	1. 8
Service and unskilled	25	. 4	20	. 5	5	. 3
Farmer	3	. 1	3	. 1		
Not specified	16	. 2	11	. 3	5	. 3

[1] Respondents for whom 1958 master's degree was first advanced degree; does not include self-employed.

[2] Includes 303 elementary school, high school, and college officials (principals, supervisors, administrators, officers, etc.).

[3] Includes economists, psychologists, clergymen, social scientists, librarians, social workers, and architects.

library science, education)—here, over four-fifths of the degree holders who had jobs were working in their degree fields. The same holds true in engineering and business administration, where the degree recipients were often established in related professional jobs prior to graduate school attendance, as shown by the prevalence of part-time graduate study in these fields.

In the arts and sciences the picture is less clear. The survey data suggest that there are basically three groups of master's degree recipients:

(1) A large group of teachers, usually at the high school level, for whom the master's in the arts or sciences is probably the terminal degree. Most of these teach in the field in which they obtained this degree. For this group, there is a clear relationship between study and employment, with the 1958 master's degree no doubt useful in obtaining a high school teaching job or holding or improving a teaching position.

(2) Ph. D.-oriented master's degree recipients, many of whom are employed by the colleges and universities where they are enrolled. They work usually as teaching or research assistants, often part time. These are low-paying jobs, but closely related to the graduates' fields of study. The size of this group varies by field.

(3) A smaller group of master's degree recipients who do not work for educational institutions. In this group, graduates in the natural sciences often work in jobs closely related to their fields of study (chemistry masters work as chemists, masters in the earth sciences work as geologists, etc.). Psychology graduates, too, find employment in their field. Graduates in the humanities and social sciences, on the other hand, reported themselves in a variety of occupations, many of them not closely related to their studies. (See appendix table A–46.)

These findings suggest that the prevailing beliefs in academic and professional circles are indeed well founded: in the arts and sciences, the master's degree does not confer professional status. It is true that in the physical sciences master's degree recipients found professional jobs in their field of study—but, it will be remembered, this is also true of those who had no more than a bachelor's degree. No doubt, for some persons, the master's degree opens some professional doors which the bachelor's alone does not open; this seems to be true in psychology, to a lesser extent in political science, mathematics and biology. But by and large, from an occupational point of view, the master's degree in one of the arts or sciences is most useful to teachers and to Ph. D. candidates, whom it enables to find university-connected jobs, which often are not available to other graduate students.

Table 55 shows median salaries earned by respondents in various occupations. Among men, engineers were highest paid, with those in several specialties approaching $10,000—but again, it should be remembered that the largest proportion of these engineers had been in the labor force for 5 years or more at the time of the survey. Business executives, mathematicians, and physicists with the master's degree are the only others among whom median salaries of $8,000 or more were found and where salaries in excess of $10,000 were not uncommon. In general, the gap between various occupations was much wider than it was for the bachelor's degree recipients. Among the lowest paid were those who were in academic or research positions or were college teachers (most likely instructors, teaching assistants, etc.) and research assistants. Clergymen and librarians are others whose yearly earnings were most often below $5,000. (See appendix table A–47.)

Men who were employed as teachers—mostly at the high school level—most often earned between $5,000 and $6,000. This represents a significant increase over the salaries reported by the bachelor's degree recipients in the survey, but the earnings figures are much lower than those of other professionals at the master's level. The gap is somewhat narrowed when additional earnings are taken into account. As shown in table 56, over half of the high school teachers earned some income above their regular salaries. The median additional earnings ranged from $730 (for teachers of business subjects) to $1,040 (for natural science teachers). Outside of the teaching profession, additional earnings were reported less frequently. It is interesting to note that teachers in the master's group reported additional earnings somewhat more frequently, but of only slightly larger amounts, than did teachers in the bachelor's group. (See appendix table A–29.)

The highest annual earnings reported by the women in the survey were found among school officials (principals, assistant principals, supervisors, etc.). For all other professional groups, differences are relatively small. Most women teachers who received master's degrees in 1958 earned between $5,000 and $5,500 two years later. Their basic salaries were generally lower than those of the male high school teachers in the same teaching fields, especially in the natural sciences, mathematics, English, and vocational subjects. The difference in total annual earnings between men and women high school teachers becomes sharper when additional earnings are taken into account. Fewer women take summer jobs or part-time jobs during the year to supplement their basic teaching salaries, and when they do, their earnings are lower than those of the men (table 56).

TABLE 55.—*Median salary of June 1958 master's degree recipients, by occupation and sex* [1]

Occupation	Median salary	
	Men	Women
Professional		
Health professions:		
Nurse	....	$5, 700
All other	$6, 170	5, 250
Managerial and official occupations:		
Accountant	7, 530	....
Banking, finance, insurance official	6, 750	....
Business executive	9, 050	....
Business or management trainee	7, 050	....
Public official	6, 790	....
College official	7, 000	....
High school and elementary school official	6, 360	7, 170
Personnel worker	6, 880	....
All other	7, 960	5, 790
Natural scientists:		
Agricultural scientist	6, 150	....
Biological scientist	6, 250	....
Earth scientist	6, 250	....
Physicist	8, 000	....
Chemist	7, 560	....
Mathematician	8, 540	....
All other	....	5, 430
Teachers:		
College:		
Mathematics	4, 750	....
Natural sciences	4, 960	....
Social sciences	4, 680	....
English	4, 610	4, 400
Languages	Under 4, 000	....
Business	5, 160	....
Fine arts	5, 040	....
All other	5, 820	5, 110
Secondary school:		
Mathematics	5, 600	5, 110
Commercial	5, 590	5, 600
English	5, 410	4, 950
Vocational	6, 020	5, 300
Languages	5, 360	5, 250
Natural sciences	5, 570	4, 850
Social sciences	5, 360	5, 200
All other	5, 640	5, 250
Elementary school or kindergarten	5, 660	5, 280
Other schools	6, 000	5, 500
Engineers:		
Chemical engineer	8, 580	....
Civil engineer	7, 840	....
Electrical engineer	9, 710	....
Mechanical engineer	9, 400	....
Industrial engineer	9, 350	....
Engineer (all other)	8, 460	....
Other professional occupations:		
Economist	7, 860	.....
Psychologists	5, 690	5, 000
Social scientist (all other)	7, 330	.....
Social and welfare worker	5, 710	5, 340
Clergyman	Under 4, 000	.....
Librarian	5, 170	5, 080
Writer	6, 690	.....
Architect	7, 750	.....
All other	5, 330	5, 170
Nonprofessional		
Semiprofessional and technical:		
Health occupations	.....	6, 630
Research assistant	Under 4, 000	4, 330
All other	Under 4, 000	Under 4, 000
Clerical and sales:		
Secretarial, office, clerical	.....	Under 4, 000
Salesman	7, 180	.....
All other	Under 4, 000	4, 080
Service and unskilled, total	5, 130	....

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[1] Includes employees and self-employed.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GRADUATE FIELD, UNDERGRADUATE FIELD, AND CURRENT OCCUPATION

Like the bachelor's degree recipients, the master's degree holders were asked a series of questions designed to evaluate the relationship between studies and occupational outcome. By and large, we find the expected similarities between this master's group and those bachelor's degree recipients who had committed themselves to graduate study, in particular with respect to motivation for choosing a given field of study. In other respects, however, the findings for the master's group are much more clear cut than for the bachelor's group, showing greater continuity between studies and employment and higher utilization of the academic background in employment situations. Obviously, one of the decisive factors is the time element: because the master's degree holders have been employed longer, they have had more opportunities for getting into jobs suited to their backgrounds. Furthermore, it is clear that in many cases (especially for teachers) the master's degrees were obtained to conform to job requirements. However, for this group—as for the bachelor's group—differences by field of study are crucial, and generalizations for the group as a whole are not very meaningful.

Reason for choice of undergraduate major

Fewer than half of the men and women who had received master's degrees in 1958 indicated that when they first entered college and selected undergraduate majors they were guided by vocational considerations. Comparing the findings in table 57 with the answers given by bachelor's degree recipients to the same question (table 38), we find that these master's degree recipients selected the "purely vocational" reason about as often as did the group

TABLE 56.—*Additional earnings in 1960 of June 1958 master's degree recipients in selected occupations*

Occupation	Men		Women	
	Reporting additional earnings	Median earnings	Reporting additional earnings	Median earnings
	Percent		*Percent*	
Nurse	(1)	(1)	18.9	$800
Accountant	23.7	$750	(1)	(1)
Business executive	15.8	860	(1)	(1)
Public official	17.1	1,250	(1)	(1)
High school official	39.1	820	17.0	920
Biological scientist	21.5	1,380	(1)	(1)
Chemist	10.2	1,000	(1)	(1)
Physicist	9.1	370	(1)	(1)
Teacher, college (all fields)	47.5	1,620	29.4	690
Teacher, secondary (mathematics)	63.5	890	5.0	300
Teacher, secondary (natural sciences)	55.2	1,040	9.0	300
Teacher, secondary (social sciences)	58.5	970	13.5	1,000
Teacher, secondary (English)	61.5	810	13.6	460
Teacher, secondary (languages)	38.1	920	6.2	300
Teacher, secondary (business)	65.8	730	19.9	650
Teacher secondary (vocational)	55.9	780	16.7	750
Teacher, elementary school or kindergarten (all fields)	54.1	850	10.4	490
Engineering (all fields)	16.3	750	(1)	(1)
Psychologist	31.8	840	13.5	350
Librarian	20.8	880	9.0	500
Social and welfare worker	14.7	1,600	6.9	580
Clergyman	34.2	750	(1)	(1)

[1] Too few cases to compute.

TABLE 57.—*Reason for choice of undergraduate major (June 1958 master's degree recipients)*

Graduate degree status	Number of answers	Percent distribution				
		1. Academic reason	2. Vocational reason	3. Mixed reason	4. Preprofessional	No answer and not applicable
Respondents	6,216	13.8	44.3	20.3	14.9	6.7
Men	4,305	14.4	42.2	21.2	15.5	6.7
Women	1,911	12.6	48.9	18.2	13.6	6.7
No graduate work beyond master's degree	4,624	12.5	48.2	20.8	12.3	6.2
Men	2,977	12.8	46.4	22.4	12.4	6.0
Women	1,647	12.1	51.4	17.8	12.0	6.7
Candidate for second graduate or professional degree in 1960	991	18.8	32.1	20.0	21.5	7.6
Men	837	18.2	33.2	19.8	20.7	8.1
Women	154	22.1	26.0	20.8	26.0	5.1
Second graduate or professional degree received by 1960	601	16.1	34.4	16.8	24.3	8.4
Men	491	17.9	32.4	16.3	25.5	7.9
Women	110	8.2	43.6	19.1	19.1	10.0

NOTE.—Exact wording of answers:

1. My choice of college fields was determined by academic and intellectual interests only; when making choices I gave little or no thought to the kind of work I would do after graduation.
2. I selected my college fields so as to have the best possible training for the kind of work I hoped to do.
3. Although I did not plan my college program with a specific vocational goal in mind, I hoped to utilize the fields I specialized in at college in the work I would do after graduation.
4. I selected my undergraduate program in preparation for professional or graduate studies which I had planned to pursue.
5. None of the above fits my situation.

of 1958 B.A. recipients who had obtained master's degrees between 1958 and 1960. However, respondents engaged in graduate study beyond the master's degree—mostly Ph. D. candidates—selected the "purely vocational" alternative considerably less often. By contrast, many of these potential Ph. D.'s selected answer 4: "I selected my undergraduate program in preparation for professional or graduate studies which I had planned to pursue." This suggests that, for some students at least, graduate study decisions crystallize fairly early during their undergraduate careers.

As appendix tables A–48M and A–48W show, the greater emphasis among master's degree holders (as compared with bachelor's) on an academic-intellectual orientation held true for all groups, although to a lesser extent for those in business occupations, engineering, and education—fields where the master's is most often a terminal degree. In all fields, those committed to graduate work beyond the master's degree least often selected answer 2: "I selected my college fields so as to have the best possible training for the kind of work I hoped to do." Only secondary school teachers—with little variation among subjects taught—revealed a rather strong vocational orientation. On the other hand, an early commitment to graduate studies was reported most often by psychologists, natural scientists and social workers.

Undergraduate and graduate fields as job prerequisites

The majority of respondents indicated that they held their current jobs on the strength of their undergraduate, rather than their graduate, background. Over all, close to half of the men and women indicated that an undergraduate degree in their field was a job prerequisite, but only a third of them indicated the need for the added graduate degree (table 58).

TABLE 58.—*How important was your undergraduate and graduate background as a prerequisite for your job?* (*June 1958 master's degree recipients*)

Importance of background	Percent giving each answer			
	Men		Women	
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. Degree in my field was job requirement	44.6	32.9	50.7	35.2
2. Degree in my field, or in closely related field, was job requirement	24.0	11.1	16.6	8.5
3. Degree—but not necessarily in my field—was job requirement	22.3	3.6	23.9	3.8
4. Degree not required for job	6.4	44.8	4.9	43.3
5. No answer	2.7	7.6	4.0	9.2

This diminished importance attached to the advanced degree is of course not surprising in the case of occupations such as engineering and teaching, where the first degree represents the entrance license to the field. But natural scientists too tended to attribute less importance than might be expected to their graduate degree. As shown in appendix tables A–49M, A–49W, A–50M, and A–50W, social scientists, economists, and psychologists, on the other hand, were more likely to indicate a need for the master's degree in addition to the undergraduate degree to qualify for their current job. Most of those employed as business executives, managers, or trainees tended to feel that neither degree was important as a job prerequisite. In fact, about 20 percent of the men thus employed indicated that even a bachelor's degree was not a necessary qualification for their jobs in finance, banking, or business. As for the master's degree, it was not considered to be required by the great majority of those in business occupations. (See appendix tables A–49M, A–49W, A–50M, and A–50W.)

With the exception of those in business, almost all respondents indicated that their jobs required at least a college degree. Obviously, their situation is quite different from that of the 1958 bachelor's degree recipients. It will be recalled that about 20 percent of the latter reported themselves in occupations which did not require a college degree—many of these were in clerical, sales, and unskilled occupations. Among the 5,869 master's degree holders, only 148, or less than 3 percent, were in clerical or unskilled occupations; and over all, only 6 percent of the men, and 5 percent of the women, indicated that a bachelor's degree was not required to qualify for their jobs.

How useful is educational background in performance of current job?

The majority of respondents chose the most positive alternative when asked how useful they found their educational background in the performance of the work they were doing. In most cases, the knowledge acquired at the graduate and undergraduate levels was considered about equally useful (see table 59). Only respondents in a few occupations—in particular those employed in the business and managerial fields, but also social scientists, economists, librarians, psychologists, and social workers—felt that their graduate studies were considerably more useful than their undergraduate work. On the other hand, engineers tended to attribute greater value to their undergraduate training, as did many teachers at the high school and elementary school level. (See appendix tables A–51M, A–51W, A–52M, and A–52W.)

These responses, together with the previous finding that teachers and engineers seldom felt a graduate degree a job prerequisite, suggest that in these fields the employers' current emphasis on graduate work and the rewards associated with the acquisition of a higher degree are perhaps motivated by considerations of prestige or competitiveness, rather than by a need for the acquisition of further skills and knowledge, which is clearly the function of graduate work in the arts and sciences.

Table 59.—*Usefulness of undergraduate and graduate studies in the performance of current job (June 1958 master's degree recipients)*

Importance of background	Percent giving each answer			
	Men		Women	
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. I make considerable use of my knowledge in the fields in which I specialized	69.2	73.5	73.0	78.0
2. There is need for knowledge in those fields, but the courses I took did not prepare me adequately	5.2	3.9	3.7	3.2
3. I only make occasional use of my fields	9.7	12.0	6.4	8.4
4. I make practically no use of my fields	2.7	2.8	1.6	2.3
5. I use many of the things I learned as an undergraduate, but not my major field	9.2	......	11.2	......
6. My training is not relevant	2.0	2.3	1.4	2.1
7. No answer	2.0	5.5	2.6	6.0

Could job be done as well or better by someone with a different educational background?

Holders of the master's degree had much stronger convictions in this respect than did the younger and less experienced bachelor's degree recipients—a clear majority was convinced that theirs was the most appropriate background for their work. As table 60 shows, this was especially true of men who were committed to further graduate studies; only 8 percent of these men felt that their jobs could also be filled by those having less formal education. Almost none of the men and women in the survey believed that a college background was irrelevant to his current work.

Natural scientists, educators, and those in the health professions were most positive in this respect. The majority of engineers, too, felt that their background was appropriate, although 13 percent of them (in all specialties except electrical engineering) indicated that someone with less formal education could also fill the job they were holding. Economists and men employed in business and managerial occupations had more reservations. In these fields, many more respondents considered themselves "overeducated" for the type of work they were being called upon to perform. (See appendix table A–53.)

Reason for not utilizing fields of specialization

About 30 percent of the men and 25 percent of the women who had received the master's degree in June 1958 felt that, 2 years later, they were working in jobs which did not fully utilize their fields of specialization.[6] In general, the inability to find a suitable job was least often given as the reason for this. Even among women, where a larger propor-

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[6] The proportion may actually be somewhat smaller. Because of careless reading of the questionnaire, some respondents may have checked answer 4 to this question to indicate that the question did not apply to them (see table 61).

TABLE 60.—*Could your job be done as well or better by someone with an educational background different from yours? (June 1958 master's degree recipients)*

Graduate degree status	Total		1. No	2. Yes, other fields	3. Yes, less education	4. Yes, non-academic background	5. None, or no answer
	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Respondents	6, 216	100. 0	74. 0	6. 3	11. 4	0. 5	7. 8
Men	4, 305	100. 0	73. 1	6. 7	11. 5	. 6	8. 0
Women	1, 911	100. 0	76. 1	5. 3	11. 0	. 4	7. 2
No graduate work beyond master's degree	4, 624	100. 0	73. 4	6. 5	12. 2	. 6	7. 3
Men	2, 977	100. 0	71. 5	7. 1	12. 9	. 8	7. 7
Women	1, 647	100. 0	77. 0	5. 4	10. 9	. 3	7. 5
Candidate for second graduate degree or professional degree in 1960	991	100. 0	75. 7	6. 4	8. 9	. 2	8. 8
Men	837	100. 0	76. 4	6. 9	8. 2	....	8. 5
Women	154	100. 0	72. 1	3. 8	12. 3	1. 2	10. 6
Second graduate or professional degree received by 1960	601	100. 0	76. 2	4. 2	9. 0	. 5	10. 1
Men	491	100. 0	77. 6	3. 9	8. 8	. 6	9. 1
Women	110	100. 0	70. 0	5. 4	10. 0	....	14. 7

NOTE.—Exact wording of answers:

1. No.
2. Yes, training at college level or higher, in fields other than the ones I specialized in would be more suitable for my job.
3. Yes, the work I do in my job could also be done by someone with less formal education than I have.
4. Yes, the work I do could probably be done better by someone with vocational or business school training, rather than the academic training I have.
5. None of the above fits my situation.

tion said that they were unable to find jobs in their fields, only 3 percent of all respondents (12 percent of those not using their special fields) gave this reason (see table 61).

As was the case for bachelor's degree recipients, the highest proportion of respondents who found their skills underutilized was among business occupations; the lowest proportion was among natural scientists. (See appendix table A–54.)

Would you choose the same undergraduate major again?

As previously shown, the great majority of respondents obtained their undergraduate and graduate degrees in the same or closely related fields. In retrospect, how satisfactory is this high degree of specialization? And in general, how satisfied are these respondents with their career decisions, which were in effect most often determined at the undergraduate level?

We found some answers to these questions in the analysis of the replies to the following questionnaire item:

If you had to do it over, would you choose the same college undergraduate major? (If no) Which one instead?

For the group of master's degree recipients, the answers of respondents who had majored in the same undergraduate field were compared with those who had gone on to graduate studies in various other fields.[7]

One finding stands out consistently: the most specialized students are the most satisfied. Students who obtained the bachelor's and master's degrees in the same field were least likely to wish for a different undergraduate major. This was true especially in the physical sciences, social sciences, and the humanities. In these fields, usually 90 percent or more of those who had obtained both degrees in the same field indicated that they would choose the same major again. Those who had switched fields would occasionally choose an undergraduate major more closely related to the graduate field they had selected. Most often, however, "switchers" who were dissatisfied really expressed regrets over their career choice, and a wishful preference for a totally fresh start, often in engineering or one of the health professions.

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[7] This section combines the answers of all June 1958 master's degree recipients and those of the group of June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients (approximately 3,000) who had obtained the master's degree between 1958 and 1960.

TABLE 61.—*Reason for not utilizing field of specialization (June 1958 master's degree recipients)*

Graduate degree status	Reason reported										No answer to "reason" question
	Total		1. No job found		2. Current job better		3. Breaking into field		4. None of these		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Employed respondents	1,743	100.0	165	9.5	482	27.6	331	19.0	765	43.9	(4,104)
Men	1,257	100.0	106	8.4	349	27.8	273	21.7	529	42.1	(2,679)
Women	486	100.0	59	12.1	133	27.4	58	11.9	236	48.6	(1,425)
No graduate work beyond master's degree	1,313	100.0	131	10.0	389	29.6	243	18.5	550	41.9	(3,059)
Men	924	100.0	83	9.0	275	29.8	201	21.7	365	39.5	(1,801)
Women	389	100.0	48	12.3	114	29.3	42	10.8	185	47.6	(1,258)
Candidate for second graduate or professional degree in 1960	271	100.0	16	5.9	64	23.6	61	22.5	130	48.0	(653)
Men	212	100.0	11	5.2	53	25.0	48	22.6	100	47.2	(558)
Women	59	100.0	5	8.4	11	18.6	13	22.0	30	50.8	(95)
Second graduate or professional degree received by 1960	159	100.0	18	11.3	29	18.2	27	17.0	85	53.5	(392)
Men	121	100.0	12	9.9	21	17.4	24	19.8	64	52.9	(320)
Women	38	100.0	6	15.8	8	21.0	3	7.9	21	55.3	(72)

NOTE.—Exact wording of answers:

1. I was unable to find a job in my field.
2. I could have found a job more closely related to my field, but this job suits me better (e.g., better pay, better hours, better location, better future, etc.).
3. My job is really a way to break into my field of specialization (after I obtain a more responsible position, more experience, etc.).
4. None of the above fits my situation.

The picture was similar for respondents who had majored in one of the large preprofessional fields—education, engineering, and business and commerce—but overall levels of satisfaction were not as high. Among those who obtained both degrees in the same field, the proportion of "defectors" was higher than in comparable groups of arts and sciences students (about 20 percent in the various engineering fields, and 30 percent in education). These defectors most often regretted their career choice altogether, with engineering and the health fields the most frequently selected alternatives.

It is interesting to contrast the responses of those who had majored in education and obtained a master's degree in 1958 with the responses of those who had received a bachelor's degree in 1958, analyzed in the previous chapter. The young teachers exhibited very high levels of satisfaction with their study and career decisions, as measured by loyalty to their major. In the older group—the master's degree recipients—the men seem less enthusiastic and loyalties to their major not as strong; for example, a wishful switch to engineering or the medical profession was more often mentioned by these respondents than by the younger bachelor's degree recipients. The women who had majored in education showed greater loyalty and the few would-be switchers most often expressed a preference for English, social science, or mathematics—presumably because they felt the need for better grounding in the subject matter they were teaching.

The answers of respondents in selected fields are listed in table 62.

TABLE 62.—*Master's degree recipient's satisfaction with undergraduate major*

Graduate field	Total		Would you now choose the same undergraduate major again?				If not, which one? (Most frequently named alternate fields)
			Yes		No		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Undergraduate major: mathematics (men)							
Education	48	100.0	42	87.5	6	12.5	Education (2). Biological sciences (2). Physical sciences (1). English (1).
Engineering	19	(1)	15	(1)	4	(1)	Engineering (3). Economics (1).
Mathematics	133	100.0	130	94.7	3	5.3	Engineering (1). Journalism (1). Physics (1)
Undergraduate major: physics (men)							
Physics	113	100.0	107	94.6	6	5.4	Medicine (2). Physical sciences (2). Biological sciences (1). Engineering (1).
Engineering	28	100.0	27	96.4	1	3.6	Mathematics (1).
Undergraduate major: chemistry (men)							
Biological sciences	28	100.0	27	96.4	1	3.6	Agriculture (1).
Chemistry	133	100.0	124	93.1	9	6.9	Physics (3). Mathematics (1). Medicine (1). Engineering (3). Business (1).
Education	27	100.0	23	85.2	4	14.8	Engineering (2). Business (1). Medicine (1).
Undergraduate major: biology (men)							
Biology	42	100.0	39	92.8	3	7.2	Chemistry (2). Architecture (1).
Biological sciences (all other)	57	100.0	52	91.2	5	8.8	Physical sciences (3). Art (1). Mathematics (1).
Education	54	100.0	43	79.6	11	20.4	Education (3). Physical sciences (4). Mathematics (2).
Undergraduate major: other biological sciences (men)							
Biology	17	(1)	16	(1)	1	(1)	Premedical (1).
Biological sciences (all other)	90	100.0	82	91.1	8	8.9	Chemistry (4). Psychology (1). Education (1). Engineering (1). Law (1).

(Continued)

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[1] Too few cases to compute percentages.

TABLE 62.—*Master's degree recipient's satisfaction with undergraduate major*—Continued

Graduate field	Total		Would you now choose the same undergraduate major again?				If not, which one? (Most frequently named alternate fields)
			Yes		No		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
	Undergraduate major: earth sciences (men)						
Earth sciences	109	100. 0	90	82. 6	19	17. 4	Engineering (6). Physical sciences (3). Business (3). Health fields (2).
	Undergraduate field: economics (men)						
Business	101	100. 0	76	75. 2	25	24. 8	English (6). Engineering (5). Social sciences (4). Liberal arts (4). Medicine (2).
Education	27	100. 0	17	63. 0	10	37. 0	Education (4). Psychology (2). Business (1).
Economics	60	100. 0	53	88. 3	7	11. 7	Business (2). Social sciences (2). Physics (1). Art (1). Medicine (1).
	Undergraduate field: history (men)						
History	116	100. 0	111	95. 7	5	4. 3	Philosophy (2). English (1). International relations (1). General science (1).
Business	25	100. 0	21	84. 0	4	16. 0	Business (1). Engineering (1). English (1).
Education	118	100. 0	90	76. 2	28	23. 8	General science (5). English (4). Dentistry (2). Business (2). Education (2). Mathematics (2).
Religion	72	100. 0	63	87. 6	9	12. 4	Philosophy (3). Education (2). Psychology (1).
	Undergraduate field: political science (men)						
Education	25	100. 0	19	76. 0	6	24. 0	Philosophy (1). English (1). Dentistry (1). Physical sciences (1). Sociology (1). Other (1).
Political science	71	100. 0	66	93. 0	5	7. 0	Social sciences (2). English (1). Philosophy (1). General science (1).

TABLE 62.—*Master's degree recipient's satisfaction with undergraduate major*—Continued

Graduate field	Total		Would you now choose the same undergraduate major again?				If not, which one? (Most frequently named alternate fields)
			Yes		No		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
	Undergraduate field: sociology and anthropology (men)						
Education	28	100.0	23	82.2	5	17.8	Engineering (3). English (1). History (1).
Religion	27	100.0	21	77.7	6	22.3	Education (2). Psychology (2). Business (1). Mathematics (1).
Sociology and anthropology	32	100.0	28	87.5	4	12.5	Psychology (3). Philosophy (1).
Social work	33	100.0	28	84.8	5	15.2	Psychology (4). Political science (1).
	Undergraduate major: English and journalism (men)						
Business	26	100.0	21	80.8	5	19.2	Engineering (1). Business (2). Law (1).
Education	86	100.0	69	80.2	17	19.8	Mathematics (2). Social sciences (2). Business (2). Fine arts (2). Education (1). Medicine (1). Foreign languages (1). Mathematics (1). Psychology (1). General science (1).
English	149	100.0	136	91.3	13	8.7	Health professions (3). Social sciences (2). Physical sciences (2). Business (2).
Religion	58	100.0	51	88.0	7	12.0	Philosophy (3). Psychology (2). Social sciences (1). Education (1).
	Undergraduate major: English and journalism (women)						
Education	172	100.0	152	88.4	20	11.6	Education (4). Mathematics (4). Foreign languages (3). Social sciences (2). Home economics (1).
English	126	100.0	113	89.7	13	10.3	Education (3). Philosophy (3). Foreign languages (3).
Library science	41	100.0	38	92.7	3	7.3	Social sciences (3).

(Continued)

TABLE 62.—*Master's degree recipient's satisfaction with undergraduate major*—Continued

Graduate field	Total		Would you now choose the same undergraduate major again?				If not, which one? (Most frequently named alternate fields)
			Yes		No		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
	Undergraduate major: philosophy (men)						
Philosophy	39	100.0	39	100.0	......	......	
Education	26	100.0	22	84.6	4	15.4	English (2). Psychology (1). Social sciences (1).
Religion	66	100.0	53	80.3	13	19.7	English (3). Education (2). History (5). Social sciences (all other) (2). Religion (1).
	Undergraduate major: foreign languages (men)						
Foreign languages	50	100.0	46	92.0	4	8.0	English (2). Social sciences (1).
Education	21	100.0	19	90.5	2	9.5	Philosophy (1).
	Undergraduate major: foreign languages (women)						
Foreign languages	46	100.0	44	95.6	2	4.4	English (1). Health professions (1).
Education	51	100.0	38	74.5	13	25.5	Education (3). Fine arts (2) Psychology (2).
	Undergraduate major: fine arts (men)						
Education	75	100.0	60	80.0	15	20.0	Education (6). Social sciences (3)
Art, general	37	100.0	33	89.2	4	10.8	Biological sciences (1). Education (1). English (1). Engineering (1).
Music	79	100.0	74	93.7	5	6.3	Education (2). Business (1). Law (1). Liberal arts (1).
Speech and drama	37	100.0	33	89.2	4	10.8	English (2). Education (1). Physics (1).
Fine arts (all other)	27	100.0	23	85.2	4	14.8	Education (2). Liberal arts (1). Business (1).
	Undergraduate major: fine arts (women)						
Education	72	100.0	64	88.9	8	11.1	Education (4). Child development (1). Psychology (1). English (1). General science (1).
Music	74	100.0	71	95.9	3	4.1	Education (2). English (1).
Fine arts (all other)	45	100.0	44	97.8	1	2.2	Dentistry (1).

TABLE 62.—*Master's degree recipient's satisfaction with undergraduate major*—Continued

Graduate field	Total		Would you now choose the same undergraduate major again?				If not, which one? (Most frequently named alternate fields)
			Yes		No		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
	Undergraduate major: psychology (men)						
Education	54	100.0	42	77.8	12	22.2	Health professions (4). Education (2). Social sciences (2).
Psychology	110	100.0	106	96.4	4	3.6	Mathematics (2). General sciences (1). Biology (1).
Religion	25	100.0	20	80.0	5	20.0	Philosophy (2). English (2). Education (1).
	Undergraduate major: psychology (women)						
Education	51	100.0	47	92.1	4	7.9	Education (3). Health professions (1).
Psychology	50	100.0	47	94.0	3	6.0	Biology (1). English (1). Liberal arts (1).
Social work	15	(1)	14	(1)	1	(1)	Liberal arts (1).
	Undergraduate major: chemical engineering (men)						
Chemical engineering	86	100.0	76	88.4	10	11.6	Medicine (2). Mathematics (2). Chemistry (2).
Business	24	100.0	20	83.4	4	16.6	Business (1). Dentistry (1). Chemistry (1). Liberal arts (1).
	Undergraduate major: civil engineering (men)						
Civil engineering	97	100.0	78	80.4	19	19.6	Biological sciences (3). Engineering (other than civil) (8). Business (2). Mathematics (2).
Engineering (all other)	25	100.0	15	60.0	10	40.0	Engineering (other than civil) (4). Physical sciences (3). Business (2). Education (1).
	Undergraduate major: electrical engineering (men)						
Electrical engineering	261	100.0	220	84.2	41	15.8	Engineering (other than electrical) (4). Physics (22). Mathematics (6). Liberal arts (2).
Engineering (all other)	17	100.0	10	58.8	7	41.2	Mathematics (2). Medicine (2). Physics (1). Liberal arts (1). Pharmacy (1).

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[1] Too few cases to compute percentages.

(Continued)

TABLE 62.—*Master's degree recipient's satisfaction with undergraduate major*—Continued

Graduate field	Total		Would you now choose the same undergraduate major again?				If not, which one? (Most frequently named alternate fields)
			Yes		No		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Undergraduate major: mechanical engineering (men)							
Business	30	100. 0	23	76. 8	7	23. 2	Engineering (other than mechanical) (5). Dentistry (1). Business (1).
Mechanical engineering	142	100. 0	116	81. 7	26	18. 3	Engineering (other than mechanical) (17). Physics (2). Dentistry (2). Biological sciences (1). English (1). Mathematics (1) Philosophy (1). Liberal arts (1).
Engineering (all other)	50	100. 0	36	72. 0	14	28. 0	Engineering (other than mechanical) (9). Medicine (3). Physics (1). General science (1).
Undergraduate major: industrial engineering (men)							
Business	25	100. 0	20	80. 0	5	20. 0	Engineering (other than industrial) (3). Health fields (2).
Industrial engineering	36	100. 0	29	80. 6	7	19. 4	Engineering (other than industrial) (5). Journalism (1). Physical sciences (1).
Undergraduate field: engineering, all other (men)							
Business	17	(1)	17	(1)	....	....	
Engineering	187	100. 0	147	78. 6	40	21. 4	Physical sciences (13). Engineering (different field) (16). Mathematics (5). Health field (3).
Undergraduate major: business and commerce (men)							
Business	336	100. 0	263	78. 3	73	21. 7	Engineering (16). English (5). Health field (6). Social sciences (12). Liberal arts (15). Biological sciences (3).

[1] Too few cases to compute percentages.

TABLE 62.—*Master's degree recipient's satisfaction with undergraduate major*—Continued

Graduate field	Total		Would you now choose the same undergraduate major again?				If not, which one? (Most frequently named alternate fields)
			Yes		No		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
	Undergradute major: business and commerce (men)—Continued						
Education	93	100.0	61	65.6	32	34.4	Education (8). Mathematics (5). Social sciences (3). Biological sciences (1). Psychology (3). Health field (2). English (1). Business (1). Liberal arts (2). Engineering (2). Law (1). General science (2).
Economics	23	100.0	15	65.2	8	34.8	Social sciences (3). Liberal arts (3). English (1). Mathematics (1).
	Undergraduate field: business and commerce (women)						
Business	13	[1]	11	[1]	2	[1]	Education (1). Political science (1).
Education	55	100.0	49	89.1	6	10.9	English (3). Social sciences (1). Education (1). Medicine (1).
	Undergraduate major: education, general (men)						
Education (general)	74	100.0	55	74.4	19	25.6	Education (other subfield) (3). Medicine (5). Mathematics (3). Law (2).
Education (specific teaching fields)	40	100.0	29	72.4	11	27.6	Psychology (2). Social sciences (2). Engineering (2). Education (2).
Education (nonteaching fields)	56	100.0	42	75.0	14	25.0	Business (3). Mathematics (2). Education (2). Health field (2).
	Undergraduate major: education, general (women)						
Education (general)	110	100.0	101	91.8	9	8.2	English (2). Education (1). Music (1). Mathematics (1). Psychology (1).
Teaching fields, all	62	100.0	48	77.4	14	22.6	Education (4). English (3). Social sciences (3).
Education, nonteaching fields	18	[1]	16	[1]	2	[1]	Biology (1). Education (1).

[1] Too few cases to compute percentages.

(Continued)

TABLE 62.—*Master's degree recipient's satisfaction with undergraduate major*—Continued

Graduate field	Total		Would you now choose the same undergraduate major again?				If not, which one? (Most frequently named alternate fields)
			Yes		No		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
	Undergraduate major: physical education (men)						
Education (general)	39	100. 0	28	71. 8	11	28. 2	Mathematics (3). Business (2). Teaching fields (2). Biological sciences (2). Journalism (1). Dentistry (1).
Physical education	80	100. 0	57	71. 2	23	28. 8	Biological sciences (5). Business (4). Education (other subfields) (3). Mathematics (3). Physical sciences (2). Dentistry (2).
Teaching fields	28	100. 0	17	60. 8	11	39. 2	Psychology (2). Physical sciences (2). Medicine (1).
Education (nonteaching fields)	54	100. 0	36	66. 7	18	33. 3	Education (4). Mathematics (5). Biological sciences (2). Social sciences (2).
	Undergraduate major: specific teaching fields (all other) (men)						
Education (general)	56	100. 0	40	71. 4	16	28. 6	Mathematics (5).
Education (teaching fields)	163	100. 0	133	81. 6	30	18. 4	Engineering (7). Psychology (5). Business (5). Education (3). General science (4).
Education (nonteaching)	43	100. 0	30	69. 8	13	30. 2	Engineering (4). Education (3).
	Undergraduate major: education (teaching fields, all other—includes physical education) (women)						
Education (general)	50	100. 0	42	84. 0	8	16. 0	Education (2). Social sciences (1). Mathematics (1).
Physical education	37	100. 0	35	94. 6	2	5. 4	Public health (1). General science (1).
Teaching fields (all other)	108	100. 0	92	85. 2	16	14. 8	Education (4). Fine arts (4). Health field (2).
Elementary education	28	100. 0	23	82. 1	5	17. 9	Education (3). Home economics (1). General science (1).

[1] Too few cases to compute percentages.

V. THE PROFESSIONAL DEGREE RECIPIENTS

The survey included a total of 2,236 persons who had received a first or second professional degree in 1958. As shown in table 63, the number of women in all fields was very small. Only 7 percent of the M.D.'s and 3 percent of the law graduates were women; in the other health professions, there were practically no women. In this respect, the sample reflects the sex distribution of all professional degree recipients in 1958.

For almost everyone in the sample, the professional degree earned in June 1958 was the first advanced degree received. Only 108 men and 5 women in the sample held advanced degrees prior to 1958; the largest group of them (45) was in the field of theology.

EDUCATIONAL AND PERSONAL BACKGROUND

The majority of those who received professional degrees in June 1958 had received their B.A. or B.S. 3 or 4 years earlier, in 1954 or 1955. This was most clearly true of the M.D.'s. However, about 17 percent of this group had graduated from college in earlier years, and another 13 percent indicated that they held no bachelor's degree at all, either because they had completed their undergraduate work abroad (and therefore were classified as "No bachelor's degree" for the purpose of this study) or because they obtained their M.D. in medical schools which do not require the bachelor's degree. This was to an even greater extent true of graduates in dentistry and veterinary medicine; in both of these fields, only about half the graduates held a bachelor's degree (table 64). The law graduates, on the other hand, usually had a bachelor's degree as well. Close to 40 percent of them had received this degree in 1953 or earlier; thus more than 5 years had elapsed between the two degrees. Judging from these findings, this probably is most often the result of a later decision to undertake professional studies, since full-time study was not much less widespread among the law graduates than among those in the medical fields (table 65). Only 12 percent of all those who received law degrees were part-time students during all or part of their studies. In the medical fields and in theology, part-time study was extremely rare.

The undergraduate background of the professional degree recipients reflects the previously noted concentration in "related" fields. Of the 700 M.D.'s in the study, over three-fourths had majored in one of the biological or physical sciences; in dentistry and veterinary medicine the concentration was even higher. While the data show an occasional art major or English major going into medicine, such deviant cases were much rarer in dentistry and totally absent among veterinarians. Law graduates had a somewhat more diversified background,

TABLE 63.—*Professional degree recipients: 1957–58 earned degrees* [1] *and 1960 survey respondents (selected degrees)*

Degree	Total recipients				Men				Women			
	1957–58 earned degrees		1960 survey respondents		1957–58 earned degrees		1960 survey respondents		1957–58 earned degrees		1960 survey respondents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	26,054	100.0	2,236	100.0	25,251	100.0	2,149	100.0	803	100.0	87	100.0
Law (LL.B., J.D.)	9,433	36.2	776	34.7	9,153	36.3	752	35.0	280	34.9	24	27.6
Law (LL.M.)	458	1.8	51	2.3	439	1.7	48	2.2	19	2.4	3	3.4
Medicine (M.D.)	6,861	26.3	698	31.2	6,510	25.8	647	30.1	351	43.7	51	58.7
Dentistry (D.D.S., D.M.D.)	3,065	11.8	237	10.6	3,031	12.0	235	11.0	34	4.2	2	2.3
Veterinary medicine (D.V.M.)	845	3.2	71	3.2	820	3.2	68	3.2	25	3.1	3	3.4
Divinity (B.D., S.T.B., M. Th.)	5,392	20.7	403	18.0	5,298	21.0	399	18.5	94	11.7	4	4.6

[1] Source for 1957–58 data: *Earned Degrees Conferred by Higher Educational Institutions*, U.S. Office of Education.

TABLE 64.—*Recipients of professional degrees in 1958, by year of bachelor's degree*[1] *(selected degrees)*

Year of bachelor's degree	M.D.				D.D.S.				D.V.M.				LL.B.			
	Men		Women		Men		Women		Men		Women		Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, all years	616	100.0	48	100.0	231	100.0	2	(2)	67	100.0	3	(2)	725	100.0	22	100.0
1958	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1.5	.....	.....	1	.1	1	4.5
1957	4	.6	.....	.....	4	1.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	2.5	1	4.5
1956	16	2.6	1	2.1	12	5.2	.....	.....	15	22.4	1	(2)	72	9.9	2	9.1
1954–55	387	62.8	33	68.7	54	23.4	1	(2)	6	9.0	.....	.....	245	33.8	6	27.2
1952–53	59	9.6	4	8.3	27	11.7	1	(2)	3	4.5	.....	.....	186	25.7	3	13.7
1950–51	32	5.2	3	6.3	18	7.8	.....	.....	5	7.4	.....	.....	58	8.0	2	9.1
1945–49	13	2.1	2	4.2	3	1.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	3.6	3	13.7
1935–44	1	.2	.....	.....	1	.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1.4	1	4.5
All other[3]	81	13.2	4	8.3	102	44.2	.....	.....	34	50.7	2	(2)	77	10.6	3	13.7
No answer	23	3.7	1	2.1	10	4.3	.....	.....	3	4.5	.....	.....	32	4.4	.....	.....

[1] This table is limited to respondents for whom the 1958 professional degree was the first advanced degree received.

[2] Too few cases to compute percentage.

[3] No bachelor's degree, undergraduate work done abroad, or bachelor's degree before 1935.

perhaps because in some specialized fields (for example, patent law) a lawyer's technical background is a recognized professional asset. However, the bulk of the law graduates also had a related background; business and commerce or one of the social sciences was the undergraduate major of three-fourths of them. Respondents who received an advanced degree in theology most often had received an undergraduate degree in one of the humanities or social sciences (for details, see appendix table A–55).

With respect to family background, the findings reflect the social differences among the various professional fields. M.D.'s and LL.B.'s were more often of higher socioeconomic origin than were graduates in other professional fields; in fact, taking into account both the educational and occupational levels of the family, the law graduates include the highest proportion of persons from "high status" families. The dental school graduates occupy an intermediate position: the parents' educational level is lower than for M.D.'s and LL.B.'s, but the economic level is similar. It should also be noted that fewer LL.B.'s are of working-class origin than is the case for graduates of the medical profession; on the other hand, the fathers of law graduates are in clerical and sales positions more often than are the fathers of graduates in one of the medical fields (see tables 66 and 67). The veterinarians are a unique group insofar as 28 percent of them come from a farm background (as compared to no more than 3 to 6 percent of the professionals in other health fields). Degree recipients in theology were less often the sons of businessmen—and more often of rural or working-class origin—than were those in other fields.

EMPLOYMENT AND SALARY

Two years after they received a medical degree, about a fourth of the physicians and a third of the dentists were in the Armed Forces—frequently combining a required tour of duty with the opportunity to satisfy professional requirements in their fields of specialization. In all these professional fields, most other respondents were employed full time. Less than 2 percent were full-time students, and these were most often the recipients of a theological degree. Of the small group of women who had completed professional studies, three-fourths were working full time (see table 68).

As one might expect, most of these respondents were working in the fields in which they had received their professional degrees. Only among the law graduates was there a sizable number of persons in other occupations, most often business positions (table 69). About two-thirds of these law graduates indicated that they were using their law degree in these jobs, although some of them felt they did not need the degree for the job they were holding. A few stated that they were not using their degree training because they were unable to find suitable jobs in law, or because they preferred their present nonlegal job.

Two years after they had received their degrees, the great majority of physicians (about 90 percent) were not self-employed—no doubt because they were completing internships and residency requirements. Dentists, veterinarians, and lawyers were most often in practice for themselves. Two-thirds of the M.D.'s were earning less than $4,000 a year, whereas the dental school graduates had median earnings in excess of $8,000. The small group of medical doctors in practice for themselves were earning much more, however—their median earnings exceeded $12,000 (table 70).

The earnings of young lawyers—whether salaried or self-employed—were considerably lower than those of their fellow respondents who had entered one of the medical fields. As one might expect, recipients of the theological degrees were lowest paid with median earnings below $5,000 (appendix table A–56).

TABLE 65.—*Part-time or full-time student status of June 1958 professional degree recipients* [1] *(selected degrees)*

Professional degree and attendance status	Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
M.D., total	616	100.0	48	100.0
Full time, academic year only	433	70.3	32	66.7
Full time, summer only	3	.5	2	4.2
Full time, summer and academic year	113	18.3	8	16.6
All part time	1	.2		
Full time and part time	4	.6		
Other	1	.2	1	2.1
No answer	61	9.9	5	10.4
D.D.S., total	231	100.0	2	(2)
Full time, academic year only	148	64.1	2	(2)
Full time, summer only				
Full time, summer and academic year	57	24.7		
All part time	1	.4		
Partly full time, partly part time	1	.4		
Other				
No answer	24	10.4		
D.V.M., total	67	100.0	3	(2)
Full time, academic year only	42	62.7	2	(2)
Full time, summer only	1	1.5		
Full time, summer and academic year	4	6.0		
All part time	1	1.5		
Partly full time, partly part time				
Other				
No answer	19	28.3	1	(2)
LL.B., total	725	100.0	22	100.0
Full time, academic year only	441	60.8	9	40.9
Full time, summer only	3	.4		
Full time, summer and academic year	135	18.6	6	27.4
All part time	59	8.1	5	22.7
Partly full time, partly part time	26	3.6	1	4.5
Other	4	.6		
No answer	57	7.9	1	4.5
B.D., total	353	100.0	4	(2)
Full time, academic year only	223	63.0	3	(2)
Full time, summer only	4	1.1		
Full time, summer and academic year	62	17.5		
All part time	10	2.8		
Partly full time, partly part time	18	5.1	1	(2)
Other	1	.3		
No answer	35	10.2		

[1] This table is limited to respondents for whom this professional degree was the first advanced degree received.
[2] Too few cases to compute percentages.

Table 66.—*Father's occupation of June 1958 professional degree recipients* [1] *(selected)*

Degree	Total		Professional		Proprietor		Business and management		Semiprofessional and technical		Sales and clerical		Farm owner		Skilled and unskilled workers		Laborer and service		No answer	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
M.D.:																				
Men	616	100.0	193	31.3	129	20.9	63	10.3	21	3.4	58	9.4	40	6.5	43	7.0	65	10.6	4	0.6
Women	48	100.0	18	37.5	5	10.4	8	16.7	1	2.1	6	12.4	2	4.2	7	14.6	1	2.1	......	......
D.D.S.: Men	231	100.0	53	22.9	58	25.1	33	14.3	12	5.2	23	10.0	8	3.5	28	12.1	15	6.5	1	.4
D.V.M.: Men	67	100.0	8	11.9	12	17.9	9	13.4	......	......	5	7.5	19	28.4	8	11.9	6	9.0	......	......
LL.B.:																				
Men	725	100.0	192	26.5	158	21.8	90	12.4	38	5.2	98	13.6	30	4.1	54	7.4	57	7.9	8	1.1
Women	22	100.0	8	36.4	1	4.5	4	18.2	......	......	6	27.3	2	9.1	......	......	1	4.5	......	......
B.D.: Men	353	100.0	77	21.8	44	12.5	33	9.3	15	4.2	43	12.2	44	12.5	53	15.0	43	12.2	1	.3

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[1] This table is limited to respondents for whom the June 1958 professional degree was the first professional degree received.

TABLE 67.—*Parents' educational background of June 1958 professional degree recipients* [1] *(selected)*

Parents' education	M.D.				D.D.S., men		D.V.M., men		LL.B.				B.D., men	
	Men		Women						Men		Women			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	616	100.0	48	100.0	231	100.0	67	100.0	725	100.0	22	100.0	353	100.0
Both parents college graduates	89	14.4	11	22.9	18	7.8	2	3.0	105	14.5	3	13.6	38	10.8
Father college graduate	126	20.5	13	27.1	44	19.0	4	6.0	131	18.1	4	18.2	37	10.5
Mother college graduate	32	5.2	1	2.1	13	5.6	5	7.5	34	4.7	2	9.1	17	4.8
Both parents some college	32	5.2	.....	.....	15	6.5	7	10.4	36	5.0	.....	.....	21	5.9
One parent some college	77	12.5	6	12.5	22	9.5	9	13.4	109	15.0	4	18.2	52	14.7
Both parents no college	255	41.4	17	35.4	114	49.4	39	58.2	301	41.5	9	40.9	185	52.5
No answer	5	.8	.....	.....	5	2.2	1	1.5	9	1.2	.....	.....	3	.8

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[1] This table is limited to professional degree recipients for whom the June 1958 professional degree was the first advanced degree received.

TABLE 68.—*Employment status in 1960 of June 1958 professional degree recipients*

Professional degree	Total		Employed full time		Employed part time		Armed Forces		Unemployed		Student		Housewife		Othe	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All fields	2,185	100.0	1,795	82.1	44	2.0	286	13.1	2	0.1	33	1.5	10	0.5	15	0.7
Men	2,101	100.0	1,732	82.4	34	1.6	286	13.6	2	.1	33	1.6	.....	.....	14	.7
Women	84	100.0	63	75.0	10	11.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	11.9	1	1.2
LL.B	776	100.0	711	91.6	9	1.2	45	5.8	1	.1	5	.6	2	.3	3	.4
Men	752	100.0	694	92.3	4	.5	45	6.0	1	.1	5	.7	.....	.....	3	.4
Women	24	100.0	17	70.9	5	20.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8.3	.....	.....
M.D	698	100.0	523	74.9	8	1.1	148	21.3	.....	.....	8	1.1	6	.9	5	.7
Men	647	100.0	482	74.5	5	.8	148	22.9	.....	.....	8	1.2	.....	.....	4	.6
Women	51	100.0	41	80.3	3	5.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	11.8	1	2.0
D.D.S	237	100.0	146	61.7	6	2.5	78	32.9	.....	.....	5	2.1	.....	.....	2	.8
Men	235	100.0	144	61.2	6	2.6	78	33.2	.....	.....	5	2.1	.....	.....	2	.9
Women	2	100.0	2	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
D.V.M	71	100.0	56	78.9	1	1.4	12	16.9	.....	.....	1	1.4	.....	.....	1	1.4
Men	68	100.0	54	79.4	.....	.....	12	17.6	.....	.....	1	1.5	.....	.....	1	1.5
Women	3	100.0	2	(1)	1	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
B.D	403	100.0	359	89.1	20	5.0	3	.7	1	.2	14	3.5	2	.5	4	1.0
Men	399	100.0	358	89.7	19	4.7	3	.8	1	.3	14	3.5	.....	.....	4	1.0
Women	4	100.0	4	(1)	1	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	(1)	.....	.....

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[1] Too few cases to compute percentages.

TABLE 69.—*Occupation in May 1960 of June 1958 professional degree recipients, by degree received and by sex* [1]

Degree and occupation	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
LL.B. (or J.D.)	720	100.0	698	100.0	22	100.0
Lawyer	530	73.6	532	74.9	7	31.8
Law clerk	23	3.2	19	2.7	4	18.2
Insurance, adjuster-investigator	20	2.8	19	2.7	1	4.5
Accountant and auditor	20	2.8	20	2.9	....	....
Business executive	20	2.8	19	2.7	1	4.5
Banking, finance, insurance official	19	2.6	19	2.7	....	....
Business and management (all other)	13	1.8	13	1.9	....	....
Salesman	12	1.7	12	1.7	....	....
Public official	12	1.7	12	1.7	....	....
Teacher (except college)	12	1.7	7	1.0	5	22.8
All other	39	5.3	35	5.1	4	18.2
Teacher, college	6	(²)	5	(²)	1	(²)
Engineer	5	(²)	5	(²)	....	....
Social and welfare	5	(²)	4	(²)	1	(²)
Other	23	(²)	21	(²)	2	(²)
M.D. [3]	531	100.0	487	100.0	44	100.0
Physician and surgeon	404	76.1	376	77.2	28	63.6
Physician in training	102	19.2	90	18.5	12	27.3
All other	25	4.7	21	4.3	4	9.1
Biological scientist	4	(²)	4	(²)	....	....
Natural scientist	3	(²)	3	(²)	....	....
Teacher	3	(²)	3	(²)	....	....
Health (all other)	3	(²)	3	(²)	....	....
Research assistant	2	(²)	2	(²)	....	....
Business and management	2	(²)	2	(²)	....	....
Other	8	(²)	4	(²)	4	(²)
D.D.S.	152	100.0	150	100.0	2	(²)
Dentist	147	96.7	145	96.7	2	(²)
All other	5	3.3	5	3.3	....	....
D.V.M.	57	100.0	54	100.0	3	(²)
Veterinarian	55	96.5	52	96.3	3	(²)
All other	2	3.5	2	3.7	....	....
B.D.	379	100.0	377	100.0	2	(²)
Clergyman	337	88.9	337	89.4	....	....
All other	42	11.1	40	10.6	2	(²)
Teacher, college	9	(²)	9	(²)	....	....
Teacher, secondary	8	(²)	8	(²)	....	....
Teacher, all other	3	(²)	3	(²)	....	....
Semiprofessional	4	(²)	4	(²)	....	....
Other	18	(²)	16	(²)	2	(²)

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[1] This table is limited to respondents who indicated that they were employed full time or part time in May 1960; those on active duty are excluded.

[2] Too few cases to compute percentage.

[3] The questionnaire provided only the category "physician, surgeon" on the job list; however, 102 persons wrote in the answer physician—in training, resident, intern, etc. However, it is very possible that the "physician, surgeon" also includes respondents who were actually "physicians in training."

Table 70.—*Median salary of male professional degree recipients, by occupation*

Degree received and occupation	Median salary
M.D.:	
Physician:	
Employee	Under $4,000
Self-employed	Over 12,000
Physician in training (employee)	Under 4,000
LL.B.:	
Lawyer:	
Employee	6,240
Self-employed	6,290
Other:	
Employee	6,340
Self-employed	8,620
D.D.S.:	
Dentist:	
Employee	7,300
Self-employed	10,030
D.V.M.:	
Veterinarian:	
Employee	7,000
Self-employed	10,000
B.D.:	
Clergyman:	
Employee	4,520
Self-employed[1]	4,470
Other (employee)	4,750

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VII. CONCLUSION

The total picture which emerges from the mass of statistics presented here is obviously at first glance an encouraging one. Young college graduates—their skills generally in short supply—found suitable jobs in professional or near-professional occupations. Large numbers of men found it possible to take up graduate studies, although for most of them earning any advanced degree seems to be a slow process. Overwhelmingly the young graduates who were employed expressed considerable satisfaction with their studies in relation to employment. It appears that from the point of view of the individual, the total college and postcollege experience has been on balance a satisfactory one, as measured by the overwhelming loyalty to the field of study shown by those in the survey.

Looked at from a broader perspective, there are some findings here which might well be viewed more critically. One is the unevenness of the extent of specialization at the undergraduate level, which, at least in the short run, seems to work out to the disadvantage of the least specialized. Similarly, massive concentration in one or two major fields seems to be characteristic of the academically most ambitious and most successful, the Ph. D.'s of tomorrow. The survey data do not suggest that less specialization is actually being encouraged in academic practice.

Critical thoughts of a different order are suggested by the data on postcollege utilization of skills. If it is true that a shortage of college facilities will keep able young people from preparing themselves for work in the professions, one may doubt the wisdom of granting about 15 percent of our undergraduate degrees in the field of business and commerce, when vocational utility—the only type claimed for studies in this field—seems uncertain in the light of present findings. Similarly, while the survey findings leave no doubt as to the usefulness of undergraduate studies in the field of education, they are less convincing when it comes to graduate studies in this field. With respect to graduate study in engineering, too, the data raise some questions about their value to the practitioner. Obviously, survey data of the type presented here are but one of many possible measurements of the effectiveness and importance of study programs, but they are not negligible.

The data raise again some much debated questions about the education of women. Perhaps more than ever, we can see obvious social inconsistencies with respect to the education and employment of women. Increasingly, women in professional work are concentrated in a narrow area—predominantly education—regardless of their undergraduate backgrounds. If present trends are not reversed, a complete reappraisal of higher education for women is clearly called for. One can, of course, argue that greater emphasis on the professional employment of college women in fields outside of education, nursing, or social work would be the more desirable alternative. But it would be hard to argue about the inconsistency of the present practices. At the same time, present data do not bear out the frequently held assumption that young college women are not a significant element in the labor force, given the number of working graduates (including working mothers) in this survey.

Although much effort in this study was devoted to the analysis of factors related to graduate and professional education, many questions remain unanswered. Perhaps the real question is not who takes up graduate work, since such a large proportion of students in certain fields are degree enrolled at one time or another. Rather, the question is who completes graduate study and over what timespan—and here perhaps social class differences and marital status factors may turn out to be even more significant than the present analysis suggests.

Most of the problems raised here need to be studied from a longer time perspective if meaningful answers are to be found. This is especially true of the area of graduate education, where we need to observe a graduating class over a 5- or 10- or even 15-year span to arrive at valid conclusions concerning the final graduate study outcome. But many of the other survey findings would also greatly gain in depth from a longer range reappraisal. For example, how much attrition will there be in the teaching profession, which is clearly at present the major outlet for many young people without other vocational opportunities? What will happen to scientists without graduate training who found work in their field after graduation? Will they be able to succeed in their fields, will they enroll for graduate work later, or will they eventually transfer into nonscientific jobs? These are but a few of the obvious questions suggested by our findings which can only be answered with the passage of time. Such answers are needed, however, to enlarge the focus of the present survey and yield a more sensitive measure of the complex interrelation between background, education, and occupational outcome in our society.

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APPENDIX A—STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE A-1.—*Age and sex of June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, by major field of undergraduate study (age at time of survey, 2 years after graduation)*

Undergraduate field	Total		23 years and under		24 years		25–26 years		27–28 years		29–36 years		37 years and over		Age not reported	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All fields	32, 122	100. 0	3, 567	11. 1	12, 574	39. 1	5, 933	18. 5	3, 015	9. 4	4, 945	15. 4	1, 591	5. 0	497	1. 5
Men	20, 399	100. 0	1, 539	7. 5	6, 474	31. 7	4, 440	21. 8	2, 691	13. 2	4, 349	21. 3	568	2. 8	338	1. 7
Women	11, 723	100. 0	2, 028	17. 3	6, 100	52. 0	1, 493	12. 7	324	2. 8	596	5. 1	1, 023	8. 7	159	1. 4
Natural sciences	4, 279	100. 0	650	15. 2	1, 852	43. 2	702	16. 4	393	9. 2	539	12. 6	102	2. 4	41	1. 0
Men	3, 266	100. 0	413	12. 6	1, 304	39. 9	587	18. 1	370	11. 3	497	15. 2	61	1. 9	34	1. 0
Women	1, 013	100. 0	237	23. 4	548	54. 1	115	11. 4	23	2. 3	42	4. 1	41	4. 0	7	. 7
Mathematics	857	100. 0	131	15. 3	369	43. 1	136	15. 9	83	9. 7	102	11. 8	28	3. 3	8	. 9
Men	573	100. 0	58	10. 1	209	36. 6	109	19. 0	78	13. 6	97	16. 9	16	2. 8	6	1. 0
Women	284	100. 0	73	25. 7	160	56. 3	27	9. 5	5	1. 8	5	1. 8	12	4. 2	2	. 7
Biology	850	100. 0	155	18. 2	367	43. 2	142	16. 7	73	8. 6	89	10. 5	19	2. 2	5	. 6
Men	550	100. 0	91	16. 5	210	38. 2	98	17. 8	66	12. 0	76	13. 8	7	1. 3	2	. 4
Women	300	100. 0	64	21. 3	157	52. 4	44	14. 7	7	2. 3	13	4. 3	12	4. 0	3	1. 0
Premedical fields	399	100. 0	66	16. 4	197	49. 4	76	19. 0	21	5. 3	33	8. 3	5	1. 2	1	. 4
Men	366	100. 0	58	15. 8	188	51. 4	69	18. 9	19	5. 2	28	7. 6	3	. 8	1	. 3
Women	33	100. 0	8	24. 2	9	27. 3	7	21. 2	2	6. 1	5	15. 1	2	6. 1	......	......
Biological sciences, miscellaneous	432	100. 0	64	14. 8	201	46. 5	68	15. 8	45	10. 4	45	10. 4	4	. 9	5	1. 2
Men	314	100. 0	37	11. 8	129	41. 0	58	18. 5	42	13. 4	39	12. 4	4	1. 3	5	1. 6
Women	118	100. 0	27	22. 9	72	61. 0	10	8. 5	3	2. 5	6	5. 1	......	......	......	......
Chemistry	891	100. 0	136	15. 3	403	45. 3	137	15. 4	76	8. 5	102	11. 4	25	2. 8	12	1. 3
Men	692	100. 0	92	13. 3	290	41. 8	119	17. 2	72	10. 4	94	13. 6	15	2. 3	10	1. 4
Women	199	100. 0	44	22. 1	113	56. 9	18	9. 0	4	2. 0	8	4. 0	10	5. 0	2	1. 0

Earth sciences	332	100.0	25	7.5	101	30.4	75	22.7	39	11.7	80	24.1	10	3.0	2	.6
Men	306	100.0	16	5.2	92	30.1	72	23.5	38	12.4	79	25.8	7	2.3	2	.7
Women	26	100.0	9	34.7	9	34.7	3	11.5	1	3.8	1	3.8	3	11.5	...	...
Physics	353	100.0	52	14.7	145	41.1	42	11.9	36	10.2	64	18.1	7	2.0	7	2.0
Men	330	100.0	47	14.2	136	41.2	39	11.9	35	10.6	60	18.2	6	1.8	7	2.1
Women	23	100.0	5	21.8	9	39.2	3	13.0	1	4.3	4	17.4	1	4.3	...	...
Physical sciences, miscellaneous	165	100.0	21	12.7	69	41.8	26	15.9	20	12.1	24	14.5	4	2.4	1	.6
Men	135	100.0	14	10.4	50	37.0	23	17.0	20	14.9	24	17.8	3	2.2	1	.7
Women	30	100.0	7	23.3	19	63.4	3	10.0	...	...	...	...	1	3.3	...	...
Engineering	3,872	100.0	225	5.8	1,042	26.9	1,012	26.1	459	11.9	964	24.9	107	2.8	63	1.6
Men	3,817	100.0	218	5.7	1,021	26.8	1,001	26.2	457	11.9	958	25.2	100	2.6	62	1.6
Women	55	100.0	7	12.7	21	38.3	11	20.0	2	3.6	6	10.9	7	12.7	1	1.8
Applied biological fields	1,312	100.0	134	10.2	606	46.2	264	20.1	86	6.6	145	11.0	47	3.6	30	2.3
Men	564	100.0	25	4.4	175	31.0	142	25.2	71	12.6	122	21.6	11	2.0	18	3.2
Women	748	100.0	109	14.6	431	57.6	122	16.3	15	2.0	23	3.1	36	4.8	12	1.6
Agriculture	564	100.0	28	5.0	182	32.3	142	25.1	68	12.1	114	20.2	14	2.5	16	2.8
Men	524	100.0	21	4.0	163	31.1	135	25.8	67	12.8	113	21.6	9	1.7	16	3.0
Women	40	100.0	7	17.5	19	47.5	7	17.5	1	2.5	1	2.5	5	12.5	...	...
Home economics	748	100.0	106	[illegible]	424	56.7	122	16.3	18	2.4	31	4.1	33	4.4	14	1.9
Men	40	100.0	4	10.0	12	30.0	7	17.5	4	10.0	9	22.5	2	5.0	2	5.0
Women	708	100.0	102	14.4	412	58.2	115	16.2	14	2.0	22	3.1	31	4.4	12	1.7
Health fields	1,241	100.0	125	10.1	455	36.7	295	23.8	107	8.6	170	13.7	75	6.0	14	1.1
Men	420	100.0	39	9.3	103	24.5	105	25.0	58	13.8	104	24.8	6	1.4	5	1.2
Women	821	100.0	86	10.5	352	42.9	190	23.1	49	6.0	66	8.0	69	8.4	9	1.1
Nursing	574	100.0	46	8.0	217	37.8	139	24.2	40	7.0	60	10.5	64	11.1	8	1.4
Men	10	(1)	1	(1)	4	(1)	...	...	...	...	3	(1)	1	(1)	1	(1)
Women	564	100.0	45	8.0	213	37.8	139	24.6	40	7.1	57	10.1	63	11.2	7	1.2
Pharmacy	369	100.0	41	11.1	111	30.1	90	24.4	41	11.1	81	22.0	2	.5	3	.8
Men	326	100.0	35	10.7	85	26.1	81	24.8	40	12.4	81	24.8	2	.6	2	.6
Women	43	100.0	6	14.0	26	60.5	9	20.9	1	2.3	...	...	...	...	1	2.3
Miscellaneous health fields	298	100.0	38	12.8	127	42.6	66	22.1	26	8.7	29	9.7	9	3.0	3	1.1
Men	84	100.0	3	3.6	14	16.7	24	28.6	18	21.4	20	23.7	3	3.6	2	2.4
Women	214	100.0	35	16.4	113	52.8	42	19.6	8	3.7	9	4.2	6	2.8	1	.5

(Continued.)

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A-1.—*Age and sex of June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, by major field of undergraduate study (age at time of survey, 2 years after graduation)*—Continued

Undergraduate field	Total		23 years and under		24 years		25–26 years		27–28 years		29–36 years		37 years and over		Age not reported	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Social sciences	4,811	100.0	571	11.9	2,042	42.4	816	17.0	446	9.3	632	13.1	204	4.2	100	2.1
Men	3,350	100.0	297	8.9	1,226	36.5	673	20.1	414	12.4	568	17.0	90	2.7	82	2.4
Women	1,461	100.0	274	18.8	816	55.8	143	9.8	32	2.2	64	4.4	114	7.8	18	1.2
Sociology and anthropology	705	100.0	87	12.3	308	43.7	122	17.3	55	7.8	81	11.5	31	4.4	21	3.0
Men	321	100.0	22	6.9	96	30.0	73	22.7	42	13.1	66	20.5	8	2.5	14	4.3
Women	384	100.0	65	16.9	212	55.2	49	12.8	13	3.4	15	3.9	23	6.0	7	1.8
Economics	959	100.0	100	10.4	393	41.0	176	18.3	89	9.3	157	16.4	27	2.8	17	1.8
Men	847	100.0	79	9.3	323	38.1	166	19.6	88	10.4	154	18.2	21	2.5	16	1.9
Women	112	100.0	21	18.7	70	62.5	10	8.9	1	.9	3	2.7	6	5.4	1	.9
History	1,350	100.0	167	12.4	622	46.1	215	15.9	117	8.7	147	10.9	49	3.6	33	2.4
Men	938	100.0	92	9.8	378	40.3	180	19.2	110	11.7	128	13.6	26	2.8	24	2.6
Women	412	100.0	75	18.2	244	59.1	35	8.5	7	1.7	19	4.6	23	5.7	9	2.2
Political science	715	100.0	99	13.8	330	46.2	126	17.6	58	8.1	72	10.1	20	2.8	10	1.4
Men	547	100.0	59	10.8	226	41.3	116	21.2	58	10.6	66	12.1	13	2.4	9	1.6
Women	168	100.0	40	23.8	104	61.9	10	5.9	......	......	6	3.6	7	4.2	1	.6
Miscellaneous social sciences	1,082	100.0	118	10.9	389	35.9	177	16.4	127	11.7	175	16.2	77	7.1	19	1.8
Men	697	100.0	45	6.5	203	29.1	138	19.8	116	16.6	154	22.1	22	3.2	19	2.7
Women	385	100.0	73	19.0	186	48.3	39	10.1	11	2.9	21	5.4	55	14.3	......	......
Humanities and arts	4,671	100.0	650	13.9	2,157	46.2	791	16.9	316	6.8	480	10.3	192	4.1	85	1.8
Men	2,149	100.0	200	9.3	750	34.9	478	22.2	252	11.7	374	17.4	59	2.8	36	1.7
Women	2,522	100.0	450	17.9	1,407	55.8	313	12.4	64	2.5	106	4.2	133	5.3	49	1.9
English	1,872	100.0	315	16.8	901	48.2	285	15.2	106	5.6	156	8.3	89	4.8	20	1.1
Men	740	100.0	91	12.3	274	37.0	156	21.1	88	11.9	108	14.6	17	2.3	6	.8
Women	1,132	100.0	224	19.8	627	55.4	129	11.4	18	1.6	48	4.2	72	6.4	14	1.2
Journalism	248	100.0	19	7.7	125	50.4	42	16.9	24	9.7	27	10.9	4	1.6	7	2.8
Men	147	100.0	8	5.4	60	40.9	25	17.0	23	15.7	24	16.3	4	2.7	3	2.0
Women	101	100.0	11	10.9	65	64.3	17	16.8	1	1.0	3	3.0	......	......	4	4.0

Fine arts	1,424	100.0	164	11.5	658	46.2	244	17.1	109	7.7	154	10.8	61	4.3	34	2.4
Men	617	100.0	46	7.5	204	33.0	132	21.4	80	13.0	126	20.4	18	2.9	11	1.8
Women	807	100.0	118	14.6	454	56.3	112	13.9	29	3.6	28	3.5	43	5.3	23	2.8
Foreign languages	486	100.0	90	18.5	236	48.5	64	13.2	28	5.9	46	9.5	11	2.2	11	2.2
Men	177	100.0	24	13.6	53	30.0	40	22.5	20	11.3	32	18.1	3	1.7	5	2.8
Women	309	100.0	66	21.4	183	59.2	24	7.8	8	2.6	14	4.5	8	2.6	6	1.9
Philosophy	316	100.0	36	11.4	130	41.0	77	24.4	25	7.9	28	8.9	10	3.2	10	3.2
Men	276	100.0	24	8.7	113	40.9	73	26.4	24	8.7	27	9.8	6	2.2	9	3.3
Women	40	100.0	12	30.0	17	42.5	4	10.0	1	2.5	1	2.5	4	10.0	1	2.5
Religion	325	100.0	26	8.0	107	32.9	79	24.4	24	7.4	69	21.2	17	5.2	3	.9
Men	192	100.0	7	3.6	46	24.0	52	27.1	17	8.9	57	29.7	11	5.7	2	1.0
Women	133	100.0	19	14.3	61	45.9	27	20.3	7	5.2	12	9.0	6	4.5	1	.8
Education	6,010	100.0	730	12.1	2,450	40.8	957	15.9	432	7.2	756	12.6	618	10.3	67	1.1
Men	1,997	100.0	84	4.2	488	24.4	487	24.4	325	16.3	517	25.9	78	3.9	18	.9
Women	4,013	100.0	646	16.1	1,962	48.8	470	11.7	107	2.7	239	6.0	540	13.5	49	1.2
Physical education	809	100.0	65	8.0	314	38.8	211	26.1	89	11.0	106	13.1	13	1.6	11	1.4
Men	501	100.0	16	3.2	130	25.9	160	31.9	87	17.4	94	18.8	6	1.2	8	1.6
Women	308	100.0	49	15.9	184	59.7	51	16.6	2	.6	12	3.9	7	2.3	3	1.0
Education (other subfields)	5,201	100.0	665	12.8	2,136	41.1	746	14.3	343	6.6	650	12.5	605	11.6	56	1.1
Men	1,496	100.0	68	4.5	358	23.9	327	21.9	238	15.9	423	28.3	72	4.8	10	.7
Women	3,705	100.0	597	16.1	1,778	48.0	419	11.4	105	2.8	227	6.1	533	14.4	46	1.2
Psychology	817	100.0	121	14.8	353	43.2	135	16.5	74	9.1	92	11.3	32	3.9	10	1.2
Men	486	100.0	37	7.6	184	37.9	104	21.4	63	13.0	77	15.8	13	2.7	8	1.6
Women	331	100.0	84	25.4	169	51.1	31	9.4	11	3.3	15	4.5	19	5.7	2	.6
Business and commerce	4,545	100.0	308	6.8	1,429	31.4	854	18.8	638	14.0	1,073	23.6	172	3.8	71	1.6
Men	3,958	100.0	201	5.1	1,122	28.3	778	19.6	623	15.8	1,049	26.5	122	3.1	63	1.6
Women	587	100.0	107	18.2	307	52.4	76	12.9	15	2.5	24	4.1	50	8.5	8	1.4
Miscellaneous fields	564	100.0	53	9.4	188	33.3	107	19.0	64	11.4	94	16.7	42	7.4	16	2.8
Men	392	100.0	25	6.4	101	25.8	85	21.7	58	14.8	83	21.2	28	7.1	12	3.0
Women	172	100.0	28	16.3	87	50.6	22	12.8	6	3.5	11	6.4	14	8.1	4	2.3

[1] Too few cases to compute percentage.

TABLE A-2.—*Marital status of June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, by field of undergraduate study*

Undergraduate field	Total				Single				Married, no children				Married, with children				Other [1]				Not reported			
	Men		Women		Men		Women		Men		Women		Men		Women		Men		Women		Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All fields	20, 399	100. 0	11, 723	100. 0	7, 373	36. 1	4, 511	38. 6	4, 407	21. 5	3, 453	29. 5	8, 243	40. 5	3, 382	28. 8	149	0. 7	271	2. 3	227	1. 1	106	0. 9
Natural sciences	3, 266	100. 0	1, 013	100. 0	1, 314	40. 4	460	45. 4	781	23. 9	305	30. 1	1, 107	33. 9	223	22. 0	23	. 7	14	1. 4	36	1. 1	11	1. 1
Engineering	3, 817	100. 0	55	100. 0	1, 168	30. 6	22	40. 0	817	21. 4	12	21. 9	1, 763	46. 2	17	30. 9	21	. 5	3	5. 4	48	1. 3	1	1. 8
Applied biological fields	564	100. 0	748	100. 0	168	29. 8	262	35. 0	124	22. 0	233	31. 2	249	44. 1	239	31. 9	5	. 9	9	1. 2	18	3. 2	5	. 7
Health fields	420	100. 0	821	100. 0	119	28. 3	318	38. 7	78	18. 6	214	26. 1	221	52. 6	259	31. 6	....	....	14	2. 3	2	. 5	11	1. 3
Social sciences	3, 350	100. 0	1, 461	100. 0	1, 442	43. 0	590	40. 4	748	22. 3	450	30. 8	1, [illegible]	33. 1	375	25. 7	22	. 7	37	2. 5	29	. 9	9	. 6
Humanities and arts	2, 149	100. 0	2, 522	100. 0	983	45. 7	1, 059	42. 0	423	19. 7	722	28. 6	709	33. 0	681	27. 0	27	1. 3	42	1. 7	7	. 3	18	. 7
Education	1, 997	100. 0	4, 103	100. 0	560	28. 0	1, 387	34. 6	419	21. 0	1, 186	29. 5	978	49. 0	1, 229	31. 9	15	. 8	121	3. 0	25	1. 2	40	1. 0
Psychology	486	100. 0	331	100. 0	191	39. 3	129	39. 0	119	24. 5	105	31. 7	159	32. 7	91	27. 5	10	2. 1	3	. 9	7	1. 4	3	. 9
Business and commerce	3, 958	100. 0	587	100. 0	1, 289	32. 6	212	36. 1	802	20. 3	175	29. 8	1, 789	45. 2	174	29. 7	25	. 6	19	3. 2	53	1. 3	7	1. 2
Miscellaneous	392	100. 0	172	100. 0	134	34. 2	72	41. 9	96	24. 5	51	29. 6	159	40. 6	44	25. 6	1	. 2	4	2. 3	2	2. 3	1	. 6

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[1] Includes widowed, divorced, separated.

TABLE A-3.—*Year of marriage of June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, by age*[1]

Year of marriage	Respondents: Age in 1960					
	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	All ages					
All years	13,317	100.0	8,311	100.0	5,006	100.0
1960	1,286	9.7	707	8.5	579	11.6
1959	2,377	17.8	1,290	15.5	1,087	21.7
1958	3,412	25.6	1,784	21.5	1,628	32.5
1954–57	3,956	29.7	3,004	36.1	952	19.0
1953 and before	2,286	17.2	1,526	18.4	760	15.2
	Age 23 and under					
All years	1,212	100.0	411	100.0	801	100.0
1960	217	17.9	82	20.0	135	16.9
1959	355	29.3	139	33.8	216	27.0
1958	445	36.7	130	31.6	315	39.3
1954–57	190	15.7	57	13.9	133	16.6
1953 and before	5	.4	3	.7	2	.2
	Age 24					
All years	4,745	100.0	2,164	100.0	2,581	100.0
1960	655	13.8	313	14.5	342	13.3
1959	1,214	25.6	529	24.4	685	26.5
1958	1,812	38.2	757	35.0	1,055	40.9
1954–57	1,040	21.9	552	25.5	488	18.9
1953 and before	24	.5	13	.6	11	.4
	Age 25–26					
All years	2,374	100.0	1,730	100.0	644	100.0
1960	231	9.7	160	9.2	71	11.0
1959	451	19.0	321	18.6	130	20.2
1958	663	27.9	462	26.7	201	31.2
1954–57	979	41.3	751	43.4	228	35.4
1953 and before	50	2.1	36	2.1	14	2.2
	Age 27–28					
All years	1,437	100.0	1,318	100.0	119	100.0
1960	79	5.5	71	5.4	8	6.7
1959	156	10.9	137	10.4	19	16.0
1958	234	16.3	218	16.5	16	13.4
1954–57	716	49.8	674	51.1	42	35.3
1953 and before	252	17.5	218	16.6	34	28.6
	Age 29–36					
All years	2,545	100.0	2,298	100.0	247	100.0
1960	83	3.2	69	3.0	14	5.7
1959	162	6.4	143	6.2	19	7.7
1958	213	8.4	191	8.3	22	8.9
1954–57	943	37.0	907	39.5	36	14.6
1953 and before	1,144	45.0	988	43.0	156	63.1
	Age 37 and over					
All years	829	100.0	275	100.0	554	100.0
1960	5	.6	2	.7	3	.5
1959	13	1.6	5	1.8	8	1.5
1958	6	.7	2	.7	4	.7
1954–57	31	3.7	18	6.6	13	2.3
1953 and before	774	93.4	248	90.2	526	95.0
	Age not reported					
All years	175	100.0	115	100.0	60	100.0
1960	16	9.1	10	8.7	6	10.0
1959	26	14.9	16	13.9	10	16.7
1958	39	22.3	24	20.9	15	25.0
1954–57	57	32.6	45	39.1	12	20.0
1953 and before	37	21.1	20	17.4	17	28.3

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[1] Table is limited to graduates who were married, widowed, divorced, or separated at the time of the survey and who reported year of marriage.

TABLE A-4M.—*Field of undergraduate study and father's occupation (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, men)*

Undergraduate field	Total		Father's occupation															
			Professional		Proprietor		Business official		Technical or semiprofessional		Sales and clerical		Farm owner or manager		Skilled workers and operative		Service or farm worker, laborer		Not reported	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All fields	20, 399	100. 0	2, 923	100. 0	3, 588	200. 0	2, 607	100. 0	1, 092	100. 0	2, 043	100. 0	2, 082	100. 0	3, 341	100. 0	2, 585	100. 0	138	100. 0
Natural sciences	3, 266	16. 0	697	23. 8	518	14. 4	368	14. 1	176	16. 1	326	16. 0	286	13. 8	497	14. 9	383	14. 8	15	10. 9
Mathematics	573	......	85	......	87	......	57	......	32	......	52	......	58	......	94	......	107	......	1	......
Biology	550	......	129	......	85	......	57	......	26	......	46	......	57	......	85	......	62	......	3	......
Premedical fields	366	......	118	......	66	......	48	......	8	......	37	......	24	......	32	......	31	......	2	......
Biological sciences (miscellaneous)	314	......	82	......	55	......	33	......	12	......	31	......	30	......	47	......	24	......	......	......
Chemistry	692	......	130	......	106	......	71	......	39	......	85	......	48	......	124	......	86	......	3	......
Earth sciences	306	......	54	......	42	......	48	......	17	......	28	......	30	......	57	......	28	......	2	......
Physics	330	......	75	......	53	......	34	......	34	......	36	......	27	......	40	......	30	......	1	......
Physical sciences (miscellaneous)	135	......	24	......	24	......	20	......	8	......	11	......	12	......	18	......	15	......	3	......
Engineering	3, 817	18. 7	539	18. 4	646	18. 1	533	20. 4	215	19. 7	375	18. 4	344	16. 5	747	22. 4	391	15. 1	27	19. 6
Applied biological fields	564	2. 8	47	1. 6	65	1. 8	35	1. 3	24	2. 2	32	1. 6	242	11. 6	69	2. 1	43	1. 7	7	5. 1
Agriculture	524	......	42	......	59	......	32	......	21	......	30	......	235	......	64	......	35	......	6	......
Home economics	40	......	5	......	6	......	3	......	3	......	2	......	7	......	5	......	8	......	1	......
Health fields	420	2. 1	66	2. 3	91	2. 5	28	1. 1	20	1. 8	44	2. 2	36	1. 7	67	1. 9	63	2. 4	5	3. 6
Nursing	10	......	......	......	3	......	1	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	4	......	......	......
Pharmacy	326	......	50	......	70	......	21	......	16	......	36	......	26	......	58	......	44	......	5	......
Miscellaneous	84	......	16	......	18	......	6	......	3	......	8	......	10	......	8	......	15	......	......	......

Social sciences	3, 350	16. 4	566	19. 4	603	16. 8	480	18. 4	185	16. 9	331	16. 2	291	14. 0	462	13. 8	404	15. 6	28	20. 3
Sociology and anthropology	321	......	55	......	59	......	42	......	20	......	30	......	23	......	48	......	40	......	4	......
Economics	847	......	134	......	165	......	165	......	43	......	84	......	80	......	103	......	66	......	7	......
History	938	......	196	......	162	......	108	......	47	......	92	......	74	......	130	......	119	......	10	......
Political science	547	......	101	......	103	......	90	......	37	......	65	......	24	......	60	......	63	......	4	......
Miscellaneous	697	......	80	......	114	......	75	......	38	......	60	......	90	......	121	......	116	......	3	......
Humanities and arts	2, 149	10. 5	362	12. 4	372	10. 4	311	11. 9	92	8. 5	245	11. 9	179	8. 6	301	9. 0	278	10. 8	9	6. 5
English	740	......	134	......	124	......	126	......	29	......	88	......	47	......	91	......	101	......	......	......
Journalism	147	......	13	......	35	......	29	......	8	......	23	......	9	......	20	......	10	......	......	......
Fine arts	617	......	94	......	109	......	78	......	28	......	73	......	53	......	100	......	74	......	8	......
Foreign languages	177	......	34	......	37	......	19	......	9	......	16	......	14	......	23	......	24	......	1	......
Philosophy	276	......	55	......	41	......	46	......	10	......	31	......	23	......	34	......	36	......	......	......
Religion	192	......	32	......	26	......	13	......	8	......	14	......	33	......	33	......	33	......	......	......
Education	1, 997	9. 8	155	5. 3	253	7. 1	140	5. 4	103	9. 4	173	8. 4	348	16. 7	382	11. 4	432	16. 7	11	7. 9
Physical education	501	......	33	......	74	......	39	......	27	......	40	......	70	......	107	......	105	......	6	......
Education (other subfields)	1, 496	......	122	......	179	......	101	......	76	......	133	......	278	......	275	......	327	......	5	......
Psychology	486	2. 4	95	3. 3	91	2. 5	68	2. 6	31	2. 8	46	2. 2	25	1. 2	66	2. 0	56	2. 2	8	5. 8
Business and commerce	3, 958	19. 4	325	11. 1	883	24. 6	594	22. 9	219	20. 1	435	21. 3	295	14. 2	684	20. 5	496	19. 2	27	19. 6
Miscellaneous	392	1. 9	71	2. 4	66	1. 8	50	1. 9	27	2. 5	36	1. 8	36	1. 7	66	2. 0	39	1. 5	1	. 7

TABLE A-4W.—*Field of undergraduate study and father's occupation (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, women)*

Undergraduate field	Total		Father's occupation																	
			Professional		Proprietor		Business official		Technical or semiprofessional		Sales and clerical		Farm owner or manager		Skilled workers and operative		Service or farm worker laborer		Not reported	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All fields	11,723	100.0	2,240	100.0	2,193	100.0	1,589	100.0	593	100.0	1,040	100.0	1,321	100.0	1,311	100.0	1,321	100.0	115	100.0
Natural sciences	1,013	8.6	237	10.6	150	6.8	153	9.6	49	8.3	102	9.8	82	6.2	125	9.5	111	8.4	4	3.5
Mathematics	284	......	61	......	34	......	42	......	17	......	26	......	26	......	39	......	38	......	1	......
Biology	300	......	71	......	49	......	50	......	12	......	25	......	23	......	35	......	33	......	2	......
Premedical fields	33	......	7	......	5	......	7	......	......	......	2	......	3	......	4	......	4	......	1	......
Biological sciences (miscellaneous)	118	......	34	......	18	......	16	......	9	......	21	......	8	......	4	......	8	......	......	......
Chemistry	199	......	46	......	33	......	26	......	10	......	19	......	16	......	28	......	21	......	......	......
Earth sciences	26	......	5	......	3	......	6	......	......	......	2	......	2	......	6	......	2	......	......	......
Physics	23	......	7	......	3	......	1	......	1	......	4	......	......	......	4	......	3	......	......	......
Physical sciences (miscellaneous)	30	......	6	......	5	......	5	......	......	......	3	......	4	......	5	......	2	......	......	......
Engineering	55	.5	4	.2	6	.3	8	.5	3	.5	5	.5	10	.8	9	.7	9	.7	1	.9
Applied biological fields	748	6.4	148	6.6	147	6.7	78	4.9	32	5.4	53	5.1	143	10.8	76	5.8	63	4.8	8	7.0
Agriculture	40	......	9	......	6	......	5	......	1	......	2	......	8	......	6	......	3	......	......	......
Home economics	708	......	139	......	141	......	73	......	31	......	51	......	135	......	70	......	60	......	8	......
Health fields	821	7.0	154	6.9	139	6.3	107	6.7	51	8.6	72	6.9	86	6.5	110	8.4	95	7.2	7	6.1
Nursing	564	......	101	......	84	......	67	......	38	......	50	......	59	......	88	......	73	......	4	......
Pharmacy	43	......	10	......	9	......	4	......	1	......	4	......	4	......	4	......	6	......	1	......
Miscellaneous	214	......	43	......	46	......	36	......	12	......	18	......	23	......	18	......	16	......	2	......
Social sciences	1,461	12.5	332	14.8	306	14.0	222	14.0	82	13.8	130	12.5	108	8.2	132	10.1	142	10.7	7	6.1
Sociology and anthropology	384	......	82	......	84	......	54	......	27	......	45	......	24	......	33	......	32	......	3	......
Economics	112	......	23	......	26	......	19	......	6	......	8	......	5	......	11	......	13	......	1	......
History	412	......	101	......	78	......	77	......	22	......	28	......	25	......	31	......	48	......	2	......
Political science	168	......	45	......	45	......	30	......	7	......	16	......	7	......	11	......	6	......	1	......
Miscellaneous	385	......	81	......	73	......	42	......	20	......	33	......	47	......	46	......	43	......	......	......

Humanities and arts	2, 522	21. 5	597	26. 7	431	19. 7	426	26. 8	134	22. 6	235	22. 6	203	15. 4	244	18. 6	230	17. 4	22	19. 1
English	1, 132	......	242	......	187	......	188	......	66	......	100	......	101	......	118	......	119	......	11	......
Journalism	101	......	24	......	20	......	16	......	7	......	12	......	8	......	5	......	7	......	2	......
Fine arts	807	......	219	......	147	......	138	......	32	......	71	......	71	......	67	......	55	......	7	......
Foreign languages	309	......	66	......	58	......	67	......	18	......	35	......	10	......	32	......	22	......	1	......
Philosophy	40	......	15	......	5	......	7	......	4	......	2	......	1	......	2	......	3	......	1	......
Religion	133	......	31	......	14	......	10	......	7	......	15	......	12	......	20	......	24	......	......	......
Education	4, 013	34. 2	563	25. 1	764	34. 8	446	28. 1	195	32. 9	344	33. 1	578	43. 8	515	39. 3	554	41. 9	54	47. 0
Physical education	308	......	42	......	55	......	36	......	18	......	39	......	36	......	41	......	40	......	1	......
Education (other subfields)	3, 705	......	521	......	709	......	410	......	177	......	305	......	542	......	474	......	514	......	53	......
Psychology	331	2. 8	83	3. 7	76	3. 5	56	3. 5	17	2. 9	31	3. 0	19	1. 4	22	1. 7	23	1. 7	4	3. 5
Business and commerce	587	5. 0	82	3. 7	134	6. 1	78	5. 0	27	4. 6	58	5. 6	79	6. 0	58	4. 4	64	4. 8	7	6. 1
Miscellaneous	172	1. 5	40	1. 8	40	1. 8	15	. 9	3	. 5	10	1. 0	13	1. 0	20	1. 5	30	2. 3	1	. 9

TABLE A-5.—*Proportion of Negro graduates among June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, by field of study and by sex*

Undergraduate field	Total		White		Negro		Other and not reported	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All fields	32,122	100.0	30,245	94.2	992	3.1	885	2.7
Men	20,399	100.0	19,304	94.6	424	2.1	671	3.3
Women	11,723	100.0	10,941	93.3	568	4.8	214	1.8
Natural sciences	4,279	100.0	4,019	93.9	161	3.8	99	2.3
Men	3,266	100.0	3,080	94.3	105	3.2	81	2.5
Women	1,013	100.0	939	92.7	56	5.5	18	1.8
Mathematics	857	100.0	795	92.8	43	5.0	19	2.2
Men	573	100.0	534	93.2	24	4.2	15	2.6
Women	284	100.0	261	91.9	19	6.7	4	1.4
Biology	850	100.0	776	91.3	55	6.5	19	2.2
Men	550	100.0	499	90.7	36	6.5	15	2.7
Women	300	100.0	277	92.3	19	6.3	4	1.3
Premedical fields	399	100.0	385	96.5	5	1.3	9	2.3
Men	366	100.0	352	95.9	5	1.4	9	2.7
Women	33	100.0	33	100.0				
Biological sciences (miscellaneous)	432	100.0	408	94.4	8	1.9	16	3.7
Men	314	100.0	295	93.9	5	1.6	14	4.5
Women	118	100.0	113	95.8	3	2.5	2	1.7
Chemistry	891	100.0	833	93.5	37	4.1	21	2.4
Men	692	100.0	652	94.2	25	3.6	15	2.2
Women	199	100.0	181	91.0	12	6.0	6	3.0
Earth sciences	332	100.0	327	98.5	4	1.2	1	.3
Men	306	100.0	302	98.7	3	1.0	1	.3
Women	26	100.0	25	96.2	1	3.8		
Physics	353	100.0	340	96.3	6	1.7	7	2.0
Men	330	100.0	319	96.7	4	1.2	7	2.1
Women	23	100.0	21	91.3	2	8.7		
Physical sciences (miscellaneous)	165	100.0	155	93.9	3	1.8	7	4.3
Men	135	100.0	127	94.1	3	2.2	5	3.7
Women	30	100.0	28	93.3			2	6.7
Engineering	3,872	100.0	3,718	96.0	31	.8	123	3.2
Men	3,817	100.0	3,668	96.1	27	.7	122	3.2
Women	55	100.0	50	90.9	4	7.3	1	1.8
Applied biological fields	1,312	100.0	1,228	93.6	41	3.1	43	3.3
Men	564	100.0	527	93.4	8	1.4	29	5.1
Women	748	100.0	701	93.7	33	4.4	14	1.9
Agriculture	564	100.0	527	93.4	8	1.4	29	5.1
Men	524	100.0	489	93.3	7	1.3	28	5.3
Women	40	100.0	38	95.0	1	2.5	1	2.5
Home economics	748	100.0	701	93.7	33	4.4	14	1.9
Men	40	100.0	38	95.0	1	2.5	1	2.5
Women	708	100.0	663	93.6	32	4.5	13	1.8

TABLE A-5.—*Proportion of Negro graduates among June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, by field of study and by sex*—Continued

Undergraduate field	Total		White		Negro		Other and not reported	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Health fields	1,241	100.0	1,168	94.0	34	2.7	39	3.2
Men	420	100.0	396	94.3	8	1.9	16	3.8
Women	821	100.0	772	93.9	26	3.2	23	2.9
Nursing	574	100.0	534	93.0	25	4.4	15	2.6
Men	10	100.0	10	(1)				
Women	564	100.0	524	92.9	25	4.4	15	2.7
Pharmacy	369	100.0	346	93.8	7	1.9	16	4.3
Men	326	100.0	304	93.3	7	2.1	15	4.6
Women	43	100.0	42	97.7			1	2.3
Miscellaneous	298	100.0	288	96.6	2	.7	8	2.7
Men	84	100.0	82	97.6	1	1.2	1	1.2
Women	214	100.0	206	96.2	1	.5	7	3.3
Social sciences	4,811	100.0	4,516	93.9	146	3.0	149	3.1
Men	3,350	100.0	3,142	93.8	81	2.4	127	3.8
Women	1,461	100.0	1,374	94.0	65	4.4	22	1.5
Sociology and anthropology	705	100.0	639	90.6	37	5.2	29	4.1
Men	321	100.0	286	89.1	14	4.4	21	6.5
Women	384	100.0	353	91.9	23	6.0	8	2.1
Economics	959	100.0	911	95.0	14	1.5	34	3.5
Men	847	100.0	803	94.8	11	1.3	33	3.9
Women	112	100.0	108	96.4	3	2.7	1	.9
History	1,350	100.0	1,281	94.9	31	2.3	38	2.8
Men	938	100.0	889	94.8	19	2.0	30	3.2
Women	412	100.0	392	95.1	12	2.9	8	1.9
Political science	715	100.0	674	94.3	17	2.4	24	3.4
Men	547	100.0	511	93.4	15	2.7	21	3.8
Women	168	100.0	163	97.0	2	1.2	3	1.8
Miscellaneous	1,082	100.0	1,011	93.4	47	4.3	24	2.2
Men	697	100.0	653	93.7	22	3.2	22	3.2
Women	385	100.0	358	93.0	25	6.5	2	.5
Humanities and arts	4,671	100.0	4,471	95.5	113	2.4	87	2.1
Men	2,149	100.0	2,053	95.2	44	2.0	52	2.7
Women	2,522	100.0	2,418	95.8	69	2.7	35	1.5
English	1,872	100.0	1,791	95.6	58	3.1	23	1.2
Men	740	100.0	713	96.4	17	2.3	10	1.4
Women	1,132	100.0	1,078	95.2	41	3.6	13	1.1
Journalism	248	100.0	241	97.2	1	.4	6	2.4
Men	147	100.0	145	98.6			2	1.4
Women	101	100.0	96	95.0	1	1.0	4	4.0
Fine arts	1,424	100.0	1,360	95.5	35	2.5	29	2.0
Men	617	100.0	580	94.0	17	2.8	20	3.2
Women	807	100.0	780	96.5	18	2.2	9	1.2

See footnote at end of table.

(Continued.)

TABLE A-5.—*Proportion of Negro graduates among June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, by field of study and by sex*—Continued

Undergraduate field	Total		White		Negro		Other and not reported	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Humanities and arts—Continued								
Foreign languages	486	100.0	463	95.3	11	2.3	12	2.5
Men	177	100.0	169	95.5	4	2.3	4	2.3
Women	309	100.0	294	95.1	7	2.3	8	2.6
Philosophy	316	100.0	303	95.9			13	4.1
Men	276	100.0	264	95.7			12	4.3
Women	40	100.0	39	97.5			1	2.5
Religion	325	100.0	313	96.3	8	2.5	4	1.2
Men	192	100.0	182	94.8	6	3.1	4	2.1
Women	133	100.0	131	98.5	2	1.5		
Education	6,010	100.0	5,528	91.6	333	5.5	149	2.9
Men	1,997	100.0	1,834	91.4	88	4.4	75	4.2
Women	4,013	100.0	3,694	91.7	245	6.0	74	2.2
Physical education	809	100.0	738	91.2	44	5.4	27	3.3
Men	501	100.0	450	89.8	31	6.2	20	4.0
Women	308	100.0	288	93.5	13	4.2	7	2.3
Education (other subfields)	5,201	100.0	4,790	92.1	289	5.6	1,122	2.3
Men	1,496	100.0	1,384	92.5	57	3.8	55	3.7
Women	3,705	100.0	3,406	91.9	232	6.3	67	1.8
Psychology	817	100.0	774	94.7	23	2.8	20	2.4
Men	486	100.0	462	95.1	9	1.9	15	3.1
Women	331	100.0	312	94.3	14	4.2	5	1.5
Business and commerce	4,545	100.0	4,318	95.0	80	1.8	147	3.2
Men	3,958	100.0	3,778	95.5	45	1.1	135	3.4
Women	587	100.0	540	92.0	35	6.0	12	2.0
Miscellaneous	564	100.0	505	92.5	30	3.4	29	4.1
Men	392	100.0	364	94.3	9	1.9	19	3.9
Women	172	100.0	141	88.8	21	6.5	10	4.7

[1] Too few cases to compute percentage.

TABLE A-6.—*Proportion of credits in major field of undergraduate study (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*

Undergraduate major field	Number	Percent of respondents, by proportion of credits in major field					
		Total	Less than 10 percent	10–24 percent	25–49 percent	50 percent or over	Credits not reported
Mathematics	857	100.0	0.4	28.5	61.4	3.7	6.0
Men	573	100.0	.5	26.3	61.8	5.1	6.3
Women	284	100.0		32.7	60.6	1.1	5.6
Biology	850	100.0	.2	25.3	59.9	6.2	8.4
Men	550	100.0	.1	27.3	59.1	6.2	7.3
Women	300	100.0	.3	21.7	61.3	6.3	10.4

TABLE A-6.—*Proportion of credits in major field of undergraduate study (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*—Continued

Undergraduate major field	Number	Percent of respondents, by proportion of credits in major field					
		Total	Less than 10 percent	10–24 percent	25–49 percent	50 percent or over	Credits not reported
Premedical fields	399	100.0	....	14.5	47.1	23.1	15.3
Men	366	100.0	....	15.3	47.3	22.4	15.0
Women	33	100.0	....	6.1	45.4	30.3	18.2
Biological sciences (miscellaneous)	432	100.0	.9	35.6	52.3	6.3	4.9
Men	314	100.0	1.3	34.4	53.5	7.0	3.8
Women	118	100.0	....	39.0	49.2	4.2	7.6
Chemistry	891	100.0	....	16.6	73.9	3.9	5.6
Men	692	100.0	....	15.9	74.4	4.1	5.6
Women	199	100.0	....	19.1	72.4	3.5	5.0
Earth sciences	332	100.0	....	11.1	77.4	5.5	6.0
Men	306	100.0	....	11.1	76.8	5.6	6.5
Women	26	100.0	....	11.5	84.6	3.9	....
Physics	353	100.0	.6	13.6	74.8	6.8	4.2
Men	330	100.0	.3	12.7	75.5	7.0	4.5
Women	23	100.0	4.3	26.1	65.3	4.3	....
Physical sciences (miscellaneous)	165	100.0	1.2	13.9	56.9	23.2	4.8
Men	135	100.0	1.4	11.1	59.3	23.8	4.4
Women	30	100.0	....	26.6	46.7	20.0	6.7
Engineering (men):							
General	98	100.0	1.0	7.1	31.7	43.9	16.3
Aeronautical	145	100.0	.7	23.4	47.7	17.9	10.3
Chemical	288	100.0	.3	24.6	43.2	18.7	13.2
Civil	515	100.0	....	2.5	42.1	37.1	18.3
Electrical	1,025	100.0	.2	6.1	59.9	22.6	11.2
Mechanical	888	100.0	....	6.0	35.8	42.9	15.3
Industrial	418	100.0	.9	25.4	42.9	20.3	10.5
Mining	168	100.0	.6	38.7	39.9	14.9	5.9
Miscellaneous	272	100.0	.3	18.5	36.0	29.0	16.2
Agriculture	564	100.0	0.5	21.3	39.4	26.6	12.2
Men	524	100.0	.6	21.4	39.3	26.9	11.8
Women	40	100.0	....	20.0	40.0	22.5	17.5
Home economics	748	100.0	.3	13.7	55.5	18.5	12.0
Men	40	100.0	....	12.5	57.5	20.0	10.0
Women	708	100.0	.3	14.8	54.9	17.9	12.1
Nursing	574	100.0	.2	5.7	15.0	47.9	31.2
Men	10	100.0	....	20.0	20.0	60.0	....
Women	564	100.0	.2	5.5	14.9	47.7	31.7
Pharmacy	369	100.0	.3	5.4	21.4	48.0	24.9
Men	326	100.0	.3	4.6	21.8	46.0	27.3
Women	43	100.0	....	11.6	18.6	62.8	7.0
Health fields (miscellaneous)	298	100.0	.3	10.7	32.2	34.9	21.8
Men	84	100.0	....	9.5	29.8	34.6	26.1
Women	214	100.0	.5	11.2	33.2	35.0	20.1

(Continued.)

TABLE A-6.—*Proportion of credits in major field of undergraduate study (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*—Continued

Undergraduate major field	Number	Percent of respondents, by proportion of credits in major field					
		Total	Less than 10 percent	10–24 percent	25–49 percent	50 percent or over	Credits not reported
Sociology and anthropology	705	100.0	.4	43.2	47.6	2.1	6.
Men	321	100.0	.3	43.3	47.7	1.9	6.8
Women	384	100.0	.5	43.0	47.7	2.3	6.5
Economics	959	100.0	.1	29.0	57.5	6.0	7.4
Men	847	100.0	.1	29.5	56.1	6.4	7.9
Women	112	100.0		25.0	67.8	3.6	3.6
History	1,350	100.0	.1	31.0	58.4	2.6	7.9
Men	938	100.0	.2	31.3	57.1	2.6	8.8
Women	412	100.0		30.3	60.9	2.7	6.1
Political science	715	100.0		28.9	57.4	6.3	7.4
Men	547	100.0		30.5	55.4	6.8	7.3
Women	168	100.0		23.8	63.7	4.8	7.7
Social sciences (miscellaneous)	1,082	100.0	.4	19.5	58.1	13.8	8.2
Men	697	100.0	.3	15.5	61.7	14.2	8.3
Women	385	100.0	.8	26.5	51.6	13.0	8.1
English	1,872	100.0	.1	18.7	66.6	6.7	7.9
Men	740	100.0	.3	19.6	65.9	6.2	8.0
Women	1,132	100.0		18.1	66.9	7.0	8.0
Journalism	248	100.0		23.4	62.9	7.7	6.0
Men	147	100.0		25.2	60.5	11.6	2.7
Women	101	100.0		20.8	66.4	2.0	10.8
Fine arts	1,424	100.0	.1	10.7	50.1	26.6	12.5
Men	617	100.0	.2	12.6	47.7	27.2	12.3
Women	807	100.0	.1	9.2	51.9	26.2	12.6
Foreign languages	486	100.0	.6	23.2	61.8	6.8	7.6
Men	177	100.0	1.1	21.6	58.7	9.0	9.6
Women	309	100.0	.3	24.3	63.4	5.5	6.5
Philosophy	316	100.0	0.3	31.9	52.9	3.8	11.1
Men	276	100.0		34.0	50.4	3.6	12.0
Women	40	100.0	2.5	17.5	70.0	5.0	5.0
Religion	325	100.0		29.8	47.8	9.2	13.2
Men	192	100.0		25.5	51.1	10.9	12.5
Women	133	100.0		36.0	42.9	6.8	14.3
Physical education	809	100.0	.2	12.0	62.3	15.6	9.9
Men	501	100.0	.4	13.8	64.1	13.8	7.9
Women	308	100.0		9.1	59.4	18.5	13.0
Education (other subfields)	5,201	100.0	.3	17.3	48.1	19.3	15.0
Men	1,496	100.0	.3	19.0	49.5	19.0	12.2
Women	3,705	100.0	.3	16.7	47.4	19.4	16.2

TABLE A-6.—*Proportion of credits in major field of undergraduate study (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*—Continued

Undergraduate major field	Number	Percent of respondents, by proportion of credits in major field					
		Total	Less than 10 percent	10–24 percent	25–49 percent	50 percent or over	Credits not reported
Psychology	817	100.0	.3	35.4	54.1	3.7	6.5
Men	486	100.0	.4	35.2	54.7	3.9	5.8
Women	331	100.0	.3	35.6	53.2	3.3	7.6
Business and commerce	4,545	100.0	.7	29.4	46.2	15.5	8.2
Men	3,958	100.0	.8	30.4	45.5	15.7	7.6
Women	587	100.0		22.6	50.2	15.2	12.0
Miscellaneous	564	100.0	.1	26.7	36.3	19.2	17.7
Men	392	100.0	1.0	23.1	40.5	19.0	16.3
Women	172	100.0	.6	32.5	27.1	19.6	20.2

TABLE A-7.—*Major and minor fields of undergraduate study (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*

Major fields (number reporting major) and minor fields [1]	Percent reporting each minor field
Mathematics majors (857): Minor fields, total	100.0
Physics	21.6
Physical sciences, other	16.6
Education	10.7
Social sciences	9.0
English	5.1
All other	36.9
Biology majors (850): Minor fields, total	100.0
Chemistry	45.8
Education	10.5
Social sciences	10.4
English	7.3
Physical sciences, other	6.9
Biological sciences	1.4
All other	17.6
Premedicine majors (399): Minor fields, total	100.0
Chemistry	30.2
Physical sciences, other	9.1
Biological sciences	6.1
English	3.0
All other	51.5
Biological science majors, miscellaneous (432): Minor fields, total	100.0
Chemistry	42.8
Biological sciences	17.6
Physical sciences, other	10.0
English	5.6
Social sciences	5.3
All other	18.8
Chemistry majors (891): Minor fields, total	100.0
Mathematics	48.9
Biological sciences	19.8
Humanities	9.3
Physical sciences	8.8
All other	13.1
Earth science majors (332): Minor fields, total	100.0
Physical sciences	21.1
Mathematics	18.4
Social sciences	16.9
English	5.7
All other	38.0
Physics majors (353): Minor fields, total	100.0
Mathematics	87.5
Physical sciences	2.3
All other	10.2
Physical science majors, miscellaneous (165): Minor fields, total	100.0
Mathematics	23.0
Physical sciences	12.7
Biological sciences	10.9
Social sciences	9.1
Education	7.2
All other	37.0
General engineering majors (102): Minor fields, total	100.0
Mathematics	29.0
Physical sciences (other than below)	9.0
Engineering	7.0
Chemistry	4.0
All other	51.0

See footnote at end of table.

(Continued.)

TABLE A-7.—*Major and minor fields of undergraduate study (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*—Continued

Major fields (number reporting major) and minor fields [1]	Percent reporting each minor field
Aeronautical engineering majors (147):	
Minor fields, total	100.0
Mathematics	38.1
Engineering	19.7
Physical sciences	2.0
All other	40.1
Chemical engineering majors (292):	
Minor fields, total	100.0
Chemistry	45.2
Mathematics	21.1
Engineering	7.2
Physical sciences (except chemistry)	3.1
All other	23.4
Civil engineering majors (520):	
Minor fields, total	100.0
Mathematics	32.5
Engineering	12.3
Physical sciences	5.1
All other	50.3
Electrical engineering majors (1,035):	
Minor fields, total	100.0
Mathematics	57.4
Engineering	10.5
Physical sciences	6.9
All other	25.2
Mechanical engineering majors (895):	
Minor fields, total	100.0
Mathematics	28.2
Engineering	22.2
Physical sciences	3.5
All other	46.2
Industrial engineering majors (426):	
Minor fields, total	100.0
Engineering	29.0
Mathematics	12.7
Physical sciences	4.0
All other	54.3
Mining engineering majors (170):	
Minor fields, total	100.0
Mathematics	22.7
Engineering	19.8
Physical sciences (except chemistry)	19.7
Chemistry	18.0
All other	19.8
Engineering majors, miscellaneous (285):	
Minor fields, total	100.0
Mathematics	23.4
Engineering	23.1
Physical sciences	9.5
All other	44.0
Agriculture majors (564):	
Minor fields, total	100.0
Biological sciences	25.9
Agriculture	16.9
Social sciences	10.2
Chemistry	5.9
All other	41.1
Home economics majors (748):	
Minor fields, total	100.0
Education	16.9
Social sciences	10.9
Fine arts	9.5
English	8.2
Chemistry	6.3
All other	48.2
Nursing majors (574):	
Minor fields, total	100.0
Psychology	10.7
Social sciences	10.6
English	6.3
Education	5.9
All other	66.6
Pharmacy majors (369):	
Minor fields, total	100.0
Chemistry	44.6
Biological sciences	8.6
All other	46.8
Health field majors, miscellaneous (298):	
Minor fields, total	100.0
Biological sciences	14.4
Chemistry	12.1
Psychology	7.1
Fine arts	6.4
All other	60.0
Sociology and anthropology majors (705):	
Minor fields, total	100.0
Psychology	29.1
English	12.2
Social sciences (other than below)	11.3
Education	9.7
History	7.1
All other	30.6
Economics majors (959):	
Minor fields, total	100.0
Business and commerce	15.7
History	11.8
Philosophy	10.3
Social sciences (all other)	10.0
Political science	8.8
English	7.2
All other	36.2

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A-7.—*Major and minor fields of undergraduate study (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*—Continued

Major fields (number reporting major) and minor fields [1]	Percent reporting each minor field
History majors (1,350):	
Minor fields, total	100.0
English	26.1
Political science	12.6
Education	12.0
Social sciences (all other)	11.8
Philosophy	6.8
Foreign languages	6.7
All other	24.0
Political science majors (715):	
Minor fields, total	100.0
History	30.0
Economics	13.1
English	10.4
Social sciences (all other)	10.0
Philosophy	6.7
Foreign languages	6.5
All other	23.3
Social science majors, miscellaneous (1,082):	
Minor fields, total	100.0
English	23.1
Education	16.8
Humanities and arts	13.0
Social sciences (all other)	10.5
Psychology	6.6
History	5.5
All other	24.5
English majors (1,672):	
Minor fields, total	100.0
History	15.6
Social sciences (other)	14.5
Foreign languages	14.0
Fine arts	11.7
Education	11.2
Philosophy	8.6
All other	24.4
Journalism majors (248):	
Minor fields, total	100.0
Social sciences	34.0
English	27.1
All other	38.9
Fine arts majors (1,424):	
Minor fields, total	100.0
English	23.8
Fine arts	13.7
Social sciences	12.5
Education	11.0
All other	38.9
Foreign language majors (486):	
Minor fields, total	100.0
Foreign languages	26.4
English	24.0
Social sciences	18.6
All other	31.0

Major fields (number reporting major) and minor fields [1]	Percent reporting each minor field
Philosophy majors (316):	
Minor fields, total	100.0
English	20.1
Foreign languages	15.9
Social sciences (other than below)	12.1
History	11.1
Psychology	9.2
All other	31.6
Religion majors (325):	
Minor fields, total	100.0
Social sciences	25.6
English	11.4
Education	9.6
Psychology	9.6
Foreign languages	8.3
All other	35.5
Physical education majors (809):	
Minor fields, total	100.0
Social sciences (other than below)	19.6
Education	15.5
History	8.1
All other	56.8
Education majors, other subfields (5,201):	
Minor fields, total	100.0
Social sciences (other than below)	17.1
English	14.2
Education	11.1
Other humanities	8.7
Psychology	5.8
History	5.5
All other	37.6
Psychology majors (817):	
Minor fields, total	100.0
Sociology	15.9
Social sciences (other)	15.2
English	12.6
Education	8.5
Philosophy	8.5
Biological sciences	8.4
All other	30.9
Business and commerce majors (4,545):	
Minor fields, total	100.0
Economics	21.0
Business and commerce (all other)	18.8
Social sciences (all other)	12.0
English	6.2
Accounting	5.4
All other	36.6
Architecture majors (106):	
Minor fields, total	100.0
Arts, general	22.3
Engineering	14.6
Social sciences	7.8
Mathematics	5.8
All other	49.5

See footnote at end of table.

(Continued.)

TABLE A-7.—*Major and minor fields of undergraduate study (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*—Continued

Major fields (number reporting major) and minor fields [1]	Percent reporting each minor field
Military, Naval, Air Force science majors (25):	
Minor fields, total	100.0
Business and commerce	28.0
Social sciences	28.0
Engineering	20.0
All other	24.0
Law majors (38):	
Minor fields, total	100.0
Social sciences	31.6
Business and commerce	23.7
All other	44.7
Library science majors (26):	
Minor fields, total	100.0
English	38.5
Social sciences	23.1
All other	38.5
Social work majors (72):	
Minor fields, total	100.0
Psychology	38.9
Sociology	12.5
All other	48.6
Arts, general program, majors (60):	
Minor fields, total	100.0
English	15.0
Fine arts	15.0
All other	70.0
General program, no specific major (132):	
Minor fields, total	100.0
Social sciences	23.5
Mathematics	22.0
English	7.6
Education	6.8
All other	40.2

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[1] "All other" minor fields include respondents who did not report specific minor field of study.

TABLE A–8.—*Proportion of credits in major and minor fields of undergraduate study (selected major fields, men only, June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*

Major and minor fields	Respondents with less than 25 percent credits in major							Respondents with 25–49 percent credits in major							Respondents with 50–99 percent credits in major						
	Total number	Percent credits in minor						Total number	Percent credits in minor						Total number	Percent credits in minor					
		1–9		10–24		25–49			1–9		10–24		25–49			1–9		10–24		25–49	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Mathematics major reporting minor (529)	158	9	5.8	117	74.0	32	20.2	348	19	5.5	271	77.8	58	16.7	23	1	4.4	16	69.5	6	26.1
Mathematics minor	2			2	(1)			7	2	(1)	4	(1)	1	(1)	1			1	(1)		
Biological sciences minor	8	1	(1)	6	(1)	1	(1)	5	1	(1)	4	(1)									
Chemistry minor	9			9	(1)			31			29	93.5	2	6.5	5			3	(1)	2	(1)
Physics minor	29	2	6.8	27	93.2			95	6	6.3	79	83.2	10	10.5	6			4	(1)	2	(1)
Physical sciences (all other) minor	22			15	68.2	7	31.8	36	2	5.6	24	66.6	10	27.8	1			1	(1)		
Engineering minor	15			7	46.6	8	53.4	18	1	5.7	10	55.5	7	38.8	1					1	(1)
Social sciences minor	20	3	15.0	10	50.0	7	35.0	31	2	6.4	24	77.4	5	16.3	1			1	(1)		
Foreign languages minor	5	1	(1)	4	(1)			13	1	7.8	10	76.8	2	15.4	1			1	(1)		
Education minor	19			17	89.5	2	10.5	25			18	72.0	7	28.0							
All other minors	29	2	6.9	20	69.0	7	24.1	87	4	4.6	69	79.3	14	16.1	7	1	(1)	5	(1)	1	(1)
Physics major reporting minor (312)	42	6	14.3	30	71.4	6	14.3	247	3	1.2	182	73.6	62	25.2	23			15	65.2	8	34.8
Mathematics minor	34	3	8.8	26	76.4	5	14.8	225			165	73.4	60	26.6	20			13	65.0	7	35.0
Biological sciences minor	1			1	(1)			2			2	(1)									
Chemistry minor								3	1	(1)	2	(1)									
Physical sciences (all other) minor	2	2	(1)					3	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	(1)							
Electrical engineering minor	1			1	(1)			6	1	(1)	5	(1)			1			1	(1)		
All other minors	4	1	(1)	2	(1)	1	(1)	8			7	(1)	1	(1)	2			1	(1)	1	(1)
Chemistry major reporting minor (630)	107	7	6.5	89	83.2	11	10.3	497	21	4.2	425	85.5	51	10.3	26	4	15.5	18	69.0	4	15.5
Mathematics minor	30	3	10.0	27	90.0			292	6	2.1	257	88.0	29	9.9	6			6	(1)		
Biological sciences minor	46	2	4.3	40	87.0	4	8.7	72	6	8.5	57	79.0	9	12.5	6	2	(1)	2	(1)	2	(1)
Chemistry minor								1					1	(1)	2	2	(1)				
Physics minor	6			6	(1)			30	1	3.3	27	90.0	2	6.7	3			3	(1)		
Physical sciences (all other) minor	4					4	(1)	12	3	25.0	7	58.4	2	16.6	1					1	(1)

See footnote at end of table.

(Continued.)

TABLE A-8.—*Proportion of credits in major and minor fields of undergraduate study (selected major fields, men only, June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*—Continued

Major and minor fields	Respondents with less than 25 percent credits in major							Respondents with 25-49 percent credits in major							Respondents with 50-99 percent credits in major						
	Total number	Percent credits in minor						Total number	Percent credits in minor						Total number	Percent credits in minor					
		1-9		10-24		25-49			1-9		10-24		25-49			1-9		10-24		25-49	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percen
Chemistry major reporting minor—Continued																					
Social sciences minor	2			2	(1)			14	1	7.2	11	78.5	2	14.3	1			1	(1)		
English minor	6			6	(1)			7			7	(1)			2			1	(1)	1	(1)
Foreign languages minor	2	1	(1)			1	(1)	12			12	100.0			1			1	(1)		
Philosophy minor	6			5	(1)	1	(1)	19	1	5.5	17	89.0	1	5.5							
All other minors	5	1	(1)	3	(1)	1	(1)	38	3	8.0	30	79.0	5	13.0	4			4	(1)		
History major reporting minor (835)	290	21	7.2	253	87.3	16	5.5	524	13	2.5	419	80.0	92	17.5	21			13	38.0	8	62.
Natural sciences minor	21	1	4.8	19	90.4	1	4.8	27			18	66.7	9	33.3	4			4	(1)		
Economics minor	13	1	7.7	12	92.3			28	1	3.5	27	96.5			1					1	(1)
Political science minor	40	1	2.5	38	95.0	1	2.5	71	4	5.6	66	93.0	1	1.4	2			1	(1)	1	(1)
Social sciences (all other) minor	29	3	10.3	22	76.0	4	13.7	44			27	61.4	17	38.6	3			2	(1)	1	(1)
English minor	67	5	7.5	59	88.0	3	4.5	140	1	.7	109	77.9	30	21.4	6			3	(1)	3	(1)
Foreign languages minor	10	1	10.0	8	80.0	1	10.0	34	3	8.8	26	76.5	5	14.7	1			1	(1)		
Philosophy and religion	35	3	8.5	32	91.5			58	1	1.7	51	88.0	6	10.3							
Education minor	37	2	5.4	31	83.8	4	10.8	[illegible]	2	3.5	44	75.9	12	20.6	2			1	(1)	1	(1)
All other minors	38	4	10.7	32	84.0	2	5.3	[illegible]	1	1.6	51	79.6	12	18.8	2			1	(1)	1	(1)
Education major reporting minor (363)	91	7	7.7	68	74.[illegible]	16	17.6	222	6	2.7	157	70.7	59	26.6	50	3	6.0	33	66.0	14	28.0
Mathematics minor	7			5	(1)	2	(1)	15	2	13.3	12	80.0	1	6.7	1	1	(1)				
Biological sciences minor	6			6	(1)			10			8	80.0	2	20.0							
Natural sciences (all other) minor	6			6	(1)			13			10	77.0	3	23.0	2			2	(1)		
Social sciences (all other) minor	1					1	(1)	46			32	69.5	14	30.5	10			8	80.0	2	20.0
History minor	7			6	(1)	1	(1)	25			20	80.0	5	20.0	2			2	(1)		
English minor	13	1	7.6	10	77.0	2	15.4	20			13	65.0	7	35.0	4			2	(1)	2	(1)
Education minor	12	2	16.6	9	75.0	1	8.4	24	1	4.2	16	66.7	7	29.1	10			6	60.0	4	40.0
Psychology minor	6			5	(1)	1	(1)	4			4	(1)			7	1	(1)	4	(1)	2	(1)
Business and commerce minor	4			4	(1)			6	1	(1)	4	(1)	1	(1)							
All other minors	29	4	13.8	17	58.6	8	27.6	59	2	3.4	38	64.4	19	32.2	14	1	7.1	9	64.3	4	28.6

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[1] Too few cases to compute percentage.

TABLE A-9.—*Junior college attendance of June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, by field of undergraduate study*

Undergraduate field	Total		Did not attend		Attended but did not graduate		Graduated		Not reported	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All fields	32,122	100.0	28,021	87.2	1,552	4.8	1,994	6.2	555	1.7
Men	20,399	100.0	17,582	86.2	1,118	5.5	1,344	6.6	355	1.7
Women	11,723	100.0	10,439	89.0	434	3.7	650	5.5	200	1.7
Natural sciences	4,279	100.0	3,853	90.0	167	3.9	213	5.0	46	1.1
Men	3,266	100.0	2,913	89.2	143	4.4	176	5.4	34	1.0
Women	1,013	100.0	940	92.8	24	2.4	37	3.7	12	1.2
Mathematics	857	100.0	780	91.0	24	2.8	38	4.4	15	1.8
Men	573	100.0	512	89.4	20	3.5	28	4.9	13	2.3
Women	284	100.0	268	94.4	4	1.4	10	3.5	2	.7
Biology	850	100.0	765	90.0	33	3.9	38	4.5	14	1.6
Men	550	100.0	490	89.3	25	4.6	28	5.1	7	1.1
Women	300	100.0	275	91.7	8	2.7	10	3.3	7	2.3
Premedical fields	399	100.0	380	95.2	6	1.5	12	3.0	1	.3
Men	366	100.0	350	95.6	6	1.6	9	2.5	1	.3
Women	33	100.0	30	90.9			3	9.1		
Biological sciences (miscellaneous)	432	100.0	371	85.9	22	5.1	36	8.3	3	.7
Men	314	100.0	263	83.8	16	5.1	33	10.5	2	.6
Women	118	100.0	108	91.5	6	5.1	3	2.5	1	.8
Chemistry	891	100.0	824	92.5	22	2.5	37	4.2	8	.9
Men	692	100.0	638	92.2	20	2.9	28	4.1	6	.9
Women	199	100.0	186	93.5	2	1.0	9	4.5	2	1.0
Earth sciences	332	100.0	279	84.0	31	9.3	19	5.7	3	0.9
Men	306	100.0	256	83.7	28	9.2	19	6.2	3	1.0
Women	26	100.0	23	88.5	3	11.5				
Physics	353	100.0	311	88.1	22	6.2	19	5.4	1	.3
Men	330	100.0	288	87.3	22	6.7	19	5.8	1	.3
Women	23	100.0	23	100.0						
Physical sciences (miscellaneous)	165	100.0	143	86.7	7	4.2	14	8.5	1	.6
Men	135	100.0	116	85.9	6	4.4	12	8.9	1	.7
Women	30	100.0	27	90.0	1	3.3	2	6.7		
Engineering	3,872	100.0	3,358	86.7	224	5.8	215	5.6	75	1.9
Men	3,817	100.0	3,311	86.6	222	5.8	209	5.5	75	2.1
Women	55	100.0	47	86.8	2	3.8	6	9.4		
Applied biological fields	1,312	100.0	1,145	87.3	61	4.6	84	6.4	22	1.7
Men	564	100.0	475	84.2	34	6.0	42	7.4	13	2.3
Women	748	100.0	670	89.6	27	3.6	42	5.6	9	1.2
Agriculture	564	100.0	473	83.9	34	6.0	45	8.0	12	2.1
Men	524	100.0	438	83.7	32	6.1	42	8.0	12	2.3
Women	40	100.0	35	87.5	2	5.0	3	7.5		

(Continued.)

TABLE A-9.—*Junior college attendance of June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, by field of undergraduate study*—Continued

Undergraduate field	Total		Did not attend		Attended but did not graduate		Graduated		Not reported	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Applied biological fields—Continued										
Home economics	748	100.0	672	89.8	27	3.6	39	5.2	10	1.3
Men	40	100.0	37	92.5	2	5.0	...	...	1	2.5
Women	708	100.0	635	89.7	25	3.5	39	5.5	9	1.3
Health fields	1,241	100.0	1,090	87.8	62	5.0	59	4.8	30	2.4
Men	420	100.0	353	84.0	34	8.1	18	4.3	15	3.6
Women	821	100.0	737	89.8	28	3.4	41	5.0	15	1.8
Nursing	574	100.0	516	89.9	21	3.7	24	4.2	13	2.3
Men	10	100.0	9	(1)	1	(1)	...	...	...	...
Women	564	100.0	507	89.9	20	3.5	24	4.3	13	2.3
Pharmacy	369	100.0	318	86.2	28	7.6	10	2.7	13	3.5
Men	326	100.0	279	85.6	25	7.7	10	3.1	12	3.7
Women	43	100.0	39	90.7	3	7.0	...	...	1	2.3
Miscellaneous health fields	298	100.0	256	85.9	13	4.4	25	8.4	4	1.3
Men	84	100.0	65	77.4	8	9.5	8	9.5	3	3.6
Women	214	100.0	191	89.3	5	2.3	17	7.9	1	.5
Social sciences	4,811	100.0	4,243	88.2	198	4.1	288	6.0	82	1.7
Men	3,350	100.0	2,924	87.3	154	4.6	213	6.4	59	1.8
Women	1,461	100.0	1,319	90.3	44	3.0	75	5.1	23	1.6
Sociology and anthropology	705	100.0	625	88.7	30	4.3	42	6.0	8	1.1
Men	321	100.0	274	85.4	22	6.9	21	6.5	4	1.2
Women	384	100.0	351	91.4	8	2.1	21	5.5	4	1.0
Economics	959	100.0	872	90.9	39	4.1	33	3.4	15	1.6
Men	847	100.0	769	90.8	38	4.5	28	3.3	12	1.4
Women	112	100.0	103	92.0	1	.8	5	4.5	3	2.7
History	1,350	100.0	1,180	87.4	50	3.7	83	6.1	37	2.7
Men	938	100.0	812	86.6	35	3.7	66	7.0	25	2.7
Women	412	100.0	368	89.3	15	3.6	17	4.1	12	2.9
Political science	715	100.0	645	90.2	25	3.5	35	4.9	10	1.4
Men	547	100.0	483	88.3	23	4.2	31	5.7	10	1.8
Women	168	100.0	162	96.4	2	1.2	4	2.4	...	...
Miscellaneous social sciences	1,082	100.0	921	85.1	54	5.0	95	8.8	12	1.1
Men	697	100.0	586	84.1	36	5.2	67	9.6	8	1.1
Women	385	100.0	335	87.0	18	4.7	28	7.3	4	1.0
Humanities and arts	4,671	100.0	4,181	89.5	186	4.0	241	5.2	63	1.3
Men	2,149	100.0	1,890	87.9	100	4.7	137	6.4	22	1.0
Women	2,522	100.0	2,291	90.8	86	3.4	104	4.1	41	1.6
English	1,872	100.0	1,696	90.6	67	3.6	83	4.4	26	1.4
Men	740	100.0	668	90.3	33	4.5	33	4.5	6	.8
Women	1,132	100.0	1,028	90.8	34	3.0	50	4.4	20	1.8

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A-9.—*Junior college attendance of June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, by field of undergraduate study*—Continued

Undergraduate field	Total		Did not attend		Attended but did not graduate		Graduated		Not reported	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Humanities and arts—Con.										
Journalism	248	100.0	223	89.9	7	2.8	17	6.9	1	.4
Men	147	100.0	129	87.8	2	1.4	15	10.2	1	.7
Women	101	100.0	94	93.1	5	5.0	2	1.9	......	......
Fine arts	1,424	100.0	1,270	89.2	72	5.1	63	4.4	19	1.3
Men	617	100.0	545	88.3	34	5.5	32	5.2	6	1.0
Women	807	100.0	725	89.8	38	4.7	31	3.8	13	1.6
Foreign languages	486	100.0	448	92.2	13	2.7	17	3.5	8	1.6
Men	177	100.0	161	91.0	6	3.4	6	3.4	4	2.2
Women	309	100.0	287	92.9	7	2.3	11	3.6	4	1.3
Philosophy	316	100.0	275	87.0	8	2.5	30	9.5	3	.9
Men	276	100.0	236	85.5	8	2.9	29	10.5	3	1.1
Women	40	100.0	39	97.5	......	......	1	2.5	......	......
Religion	325	100.0	269	82.8	19	5.8	31	9.5	6	1.8
Men	192	100.0	151	78.6	17	8.9	22	11.5	2	1.0
Women	133	100.0	118	88.7	2	1.5	9	6.8	4	3.0
Education	6,010	100.0	5,075	84.4	317	5.3	475	7.9	143	2.4
Men	1,997	100.0	1,604	80.3	136	6.8	198	9.9	59	3.0
Women	4,013	100.0	3,471	86.5	181	4.5	277	6.9	84	2.1
Physical education	809	100.0	678	83.8	51	6.3	58	7.2	22	2.7
Men	501	100.0	397	79.2	39	7.8	48	9.6	17	3.4
Women	308	100.0	281	91.2	12	3.9	10	3.2	5	1.6
Education (other subfields)	5,201	100.0	4,397	84.5	266	5.1	417	8.0	121	2.3
Men	1,496	100.0	1,207	80.7	97	6.5	150	10.0	42	2.8
Women	3,705	100.0	3,190	86.1	169	4.6	267	7.2	79	2.1
Psychology	817	100.0	712	87.1	48	5.9	46	5.6	11	1.3
Men	486	100.0	408	84.0	40	8.2	31	6.4	7	1.4
Women	331	100.0	304	91.8	8	2.4	15	4.5	4	1.2
Business and commerce	4,545	100.0	3,840	85.6	250	5.5	332	7.3	73	1.6
Men	3,958	100.0	3,373	85.2	226	5.6	293	7.5	66	1.7
Women	587	100.0	517	88.1	24	4.1	39	6.6	7	1.2
Miscellaneous fields	564	100.0	474	84.0	39	6.9	41	7.3	10	1.8
Men	392	100.0	331	84.4	29	7.4	27	6.9	5	1.3
Women	172	100.0	143	83.1	10	5.8	14	8.1	5	2.9

[1] Too few cases to compute percentage.

TABLE A-10.—*Full-time and part-time undergraduate attendance, by field of study, of June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients*

Undergraduate field	Number	Percent attendance			
		Total	Full time [1]	Part time [2]	Not reported
All fields	32,122	100.0	89.9	9.6	0.6
Men	20,399	100.0	90.8	8.8	.4
Women	11,723	100.0	88.3	10.9	.9
Natural sciences	4,279	100.0	93.1	6.2	.7
Men	3,266	100.0	92.7	6.6	.7
Women	1,013	100.0	94.4	4.8	.8
Mathematics	857	100.0	91.8	6.7	1.5
Men	573	100.0	90.9	7.2	1.9
Women	284	100.0	93.7	5.6	.7
Biology	850	100.0	94.0	4.8	1.2
Men	550	100.0	94.7	4.4	.9
Women	300	100.0	92.7	5.7	1.6
Premedical fields	399	100.0	97.2	2.8	
Men	366	100.0	97.5	2.5	
Women	33	100.0	93.9	6.1	
Biological sciences (miscellaneous)	432	100.0	94.7	5.1	.2
Men	314	100.0	93.9	6.1	
Women	118	100.0	96.6	2.5	.8
Chemistry	891	100.0	91.8	7.9	.3
Men	692	100.0	90.6	9.0	.4
Women	199	100.0	96.0	4.0	
Earth sciences	332	100.0	92.8	6.6	.6
Men	306	100.0	92.8	6.5	.7
Women	26	100.0	92.3	7.7	
Physics	353	100.0	91.2	8.2	.6
Men	330	100.0	90.9	8.5	.6
Women	23	100.0	95.7	4.4	
Physical sciences (miscellaneous)	165	100.0	91.5	7.9	.6
Men	135	100.0	89.6	9.6	.8
Women	30	100.0	100.0		
Engineering	3,872	100.0	89.8	8.9	1.3
Men	3,817	100.0	89.8	8.8	1.4
Women	55	100.0	89.1	10.9	
General	102	100.0	78.4	19.6	2.0
Men	98	100.0	78.6	19.4	2.0
Women	4	(3)	(3)		
Aeronautical	147	100.0	92.5	6.1	1.4
Men	145	100.0	92.4	6.2	1.4
Women	2	(3)	(3)		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-10.—*Full-time and part-time undergraduate attendance, by field of study, of June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients*—Continued

Undergraduate field	Number	Percent attendance			
		Total	Full time [1]	Part time [2]	Not reported
Engineering—Continued					
Chemical	292	100.0	94.2	5.5	.3
Men	288	100.0	94.1	5.6	.3
Women	4	[3]	[3]	...	...
Civil	520	100.0	91.2	7.0	1.8
Men	515	100.0	91.3	7.1	...
Women	5	[3]	[3]	...	...
Electrical	1,035	100.0	90.4	8.2	1.4
Men	1,025	100.0	90.5	8.1	1.4
Women	10	[3]	[3]	[3]	...
Mechanical	895	100.0	88.2	10.4	1.4
Men	888	100.0	88.1	10.5	1.5
Women	7	[3]	[3]	...	...
Industrial	426	100.0	86.2	12.4	1.4
Men	418	100.0	86.1	12.4	1.5
Women	8	[3]	[3]	[3]	...
Mining	170	100.0	91.2	7.1	1.7
Men	168	100.0	91.1	7.1	1.8
Women	2	[3]	[3]	...	...
Miscellaneous engineering fields	285	100.0	91.2	7.4	1.4
Men	272	100.0	91.5	7.0	1.5
Women	13	[3]	[3]	[3]	...
Applied biological fields	1,312	100.0	93.8	4.0	2.2
Men	564	100.0	93.2	3.4	3.4
Women	748	100.0	94.3	4.5	1.2
Agriculture	564	100.0	93.3	3.4	3.4
Men	524	100.0	93.1	3.2	3.6
Women	40	100.0	95.0	5.0	...
Home economics	748	100.0	94.3	4.4	1.3
Men	40	100.0	95.0	2.5	2.5
Women	708	100.0	94.2	4.5	1.3
Health fields	1,241	100.0	84.8	12.9	2.3
Men	420	100.0	92.4	4.8	2.8
Women	821	100.0	81.0	17.1	1.9
Nursing	574	100.0	74.7	22.8	2.5
Men	10	[3]	[3]	[3]	...
Women	564	100.0	75.2	22.3	2.5
Pharmacy	369	100.0	95.4	2.2	2.4
Men	326	100.0	94.8	2.5	2.7
Women	43	100.0	100.0	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

(Continued.)

TABLE A-10.—*Full-time and part-time undergraduate attendance, by field of study, of June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients*—Continued

Undergraduate field	Number	Percent attendance			
		Total	Full time [1]	Part time [2]	Not reported
Health fields—Continued					
Miscellaneous health fields	298	100.0	91.3	7.0	1.7
Men	84	100.0	88.1	8.3	3.6
Women	214	100.0	92.5	6.5	1.0
Social sciences	4,811	100.0	90.5	8.4	1.1
Men	3,350	100.0	90.9	7.8	1.3
Women	1,461	100.0	89.5	9.9	.6
Sociology and anthropology	705	100.0	88.9	9.9	1.2
Men	324	100.0	88.8	10.0	1.2
Women	384	100.0	89.1	9.9	1.0
Economics	950	100.0	90.3	8.3	1.4
Men	847	100.0	89.8	8.6	1.6
Women	112	100.0	93.8	6.2	....
History	1,350	100.0	91.9	6.9	1.2
Men	938	100.0	92.0	6.4	1.5
Women	412	100.0	91.5	8.0	.5
Political science	715	100.0	92.0	7.4	0.6
Men	547	100.0	91.6	7.7	.7
Women	168	100.0	93.5	6.5	....
Miscellaneous social sciences	1,082	100.0	89.0	10.1	.9
Men	697	100.0	91.2	7.8	1.0
Women	385	100.0	84.9	14.3	.8
Humanities and arts	4,671	100.0	91.7	7.5	.8
Men	2,149	100.0	91.5	7.5	1.0
Women	2,522	100.0	91.9	7.5	.6
English	1,872	100.0	91.8	7.9	.3
Men	740	100.0	92.7	6.8	.5
Women	1,132	100.0	91.2	8.6	.2
Journalism	248	100.0	89.9	9.3	.8
Men	147	100.0	88.4	10.2	1.4
Women	101	100.0	92.1	7.9	....
Fine arts	1,424	100.0	92.2	6.9	.9
Men	617	100.0	91.9	7.3	.8
Women	807	100.0	92.4	6.6	1.0
Foreign languages	486	100.0	93.2	5.8	1.0
Men	177	100.0	94.4	5.1	.5
Women	309	100.0	92.6	6.1	1.3
Philosophy	316	100.0	91.1	7.6	1.3
Men	276	100.0	90.9	7.6	1.5
Women	40	100.0	92.5	7.5	....

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-10.—*Full-time and part-time undergraduate attendance, by field of study, of June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients*—Continued

Undergraduate field	Number	Percent attendance			
		Total	Full time [1]	Part time [2]	Not reported
Humanities and arts—Continued					
Religion	325	100.0	88.3	9.5	2.2
Men	192	100.0	85.4	11.5	3.1
Women	133	100.0	92.5	6.8	.7
Education	6,010	100.0	85.8	12.3	1.9
Men	1,997	100.0	90.3	7.5	2.2
Women	4,013	100.0	83.6	14.7	1.7
Physical education	809	100.0	94.9	3.7	1.4
Men	501	100.0	94.0	4.2	1.8
Women	308	100.0	96.4	2.9	.7
Education (other subfields)	5,201	100.0	84.4	13.7	1.9
Men	1,496	100.0	89.1	8.6	2.3
Women	3,705	100.0	82.4	15.7	1.8
Psychology	817	100.0	91.1	7.8	1.1
Men	486	100.0	90.1	8.7	1.2
Women	331	100.0	92.4	6.7	.9
Business and commerce	4,545	100.0	85.7	13.1	1.2
Men	3,958	100.0	85.4	13.3	1.3
Women	587	100.0	87.6	11.4	1.0
Miscellaneous fields	564	100.0	88.2	11.2	.6
Men	392	100.0	88.4	11.3	.3
Women	172	100.0	87.8	11.0	1.2

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[1] All degree requirements completed as full-time students.
[2] All or part of degree requirements completed as part-time students.
[3] Too few cases to compute percentage.

TABLE A-11.—*Full-time and part-time undergraduate attendance, by age in 1960 (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*

Age group (years)	Total		Attendance status					
			Full time [1]		Part time [2]		Not reported	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All respondents	32,122	100.0	28,864	89.9	3,069	9.6	189	0.6
Men, all ages	20,399	100.0	18,516	90.8	1,794	8.8	89	.4
23 and under	1,539	100.0	1,520	98.8	19	1.2	.....	.....
24	6,474	100.0	6,351	98.1	98	1.5	25	.4
25–26	4,440	100.0	4,142	93.3	276	6.2	22	.5
27–28	2,691	100.0	2,454	91.2	227	8.4	10	.4
29–36	4,349	100.0	3,509	80.7	823	18.9	17	.4
37 and above	568	100.0	244	42.9	309	54.5	15	2.6
Age not reported	338	100.0	296	87.6	42	12.4	.....	.....
Women, all ages	11,723	100.0	10,348	88.3	1,275	10.9	100	.9
23 and under	2,028	100.0	1,980	97.6	33	1.6	15	.8
24	6,100	100.0	5,975	97.9	103	1.7	22	.4
25–26	1,493	100.0	1,331	89.1	149	10.0	13	.9
27–28	324	100.0	228	70.4	90	27.8	6	1.8
29–36	596	100.0	320	53.7	269	45.1	7	1.2
37 and above	1,023	100.0	388	37.9	598	58.5	37	3.6
Age not reported	159	100.0	126	79.2	33	20.8	.....	.....

[1] All degree requirements completed as full-time students.
[2] All or part of degree requirements completed as part-time students.

TABLE A-12.—*Graduate study status, by field of undergraduate major (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*

Undergraduate field	Total		Never degree enrolled [1]		Candidate for first graduate or professional degree		Received graduate or professional degree			
							Not candidate for second graduate or professional degree		Received or candidate for second graduate or professional degree	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All fields	32,122	100.0	22,925	71.4	6,139	19.1	2,284	7.1	774	2.4
Men	20,399	100.0	13,494	66.1	4,656	22.9	1,587	7.8	662	3.3
Women	11,723	100.0	9,431	80.4	1,483	12.7	697	5.9	112	1.0
Natural sciences	4,279	100.0	2,288	53.4	1,433	33.5	350	8.2	208	4.9
Men	3,266	100.0	1,551	47.5	1,256	38.4	270	8.3	189	5.8
Women	1,013	100.0	737	72.7	177	17.5	80	7.9	19	1.9
Mathematics	857	100.0	570	66.5	182	21.2	73	8.5	32	3.8
Men	573	100.0	357	62.4	128	22.3	59	10.2	29	5.1
Women	284	100.0	213	75.3	54	19.1	14	4.6	3	1.1
Biology	850	100.0	450	52.9	314	37.0	56	6.5	30	3.6
Men	550	100.0	226	41.4	261	47.4	37	6.6	26	4.7
Women	300	100.0	224	74.3	53	17.9	19	6.4	4	1.4

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A-12.—*Graduate study status, by field of undergraduate major (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*—Continued

Undergraduate field	Total		Never degree enrolled [1]		Candidate for first graduate or professional degree		Received graduate or professional degree			
							Not candidate for second graduate or professional degree		Received or candidate for second graduate or professional degree	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Natural sciences—Continued										
Premedical fields	399	100.0	83	20.8	259	64.9	45	11.3	12	3.0
Men	366	100.0	72	19.6	245	67.2	38	10.4	10	2.7
Women	33	100.0	11	33.4	13	39.4	7	21.2	2	6.1
Biological sciences (miscellaneous)	432	100.0	200	46.3	165	38.2	33	7.6	34	7.9
Men	314	100.0	116	36.9	146	46.5	21	6.7	31	9.9
Women	118	100.0	84	71.2	19	16.1	12	16.2	3	2.5
Chemistry	891	100.0	488	54.7	296	33.2	61	6.9	46	5.2
Men	692	100.0	339	48.9	268	38.8	43	6.2	42	6.1
Women	199	100.0	149	74.9	28	14.1	18	9.0	4	2.0
Earth sciences	332	100.0	229	69.0	56	16.9	35	10.5	12	3.6
Men	306	100.0	210	68.6	54	17.6	31	10.1	11	3.6
Women	26	100.0	19	73.1	2	7.7	4	15.4	1	3.8
Physics	353	100.0	167	47.2	115	32.7	33	9.4	38	10.8
Men	330	100.0	156	47.1	108	32.8	29	8.8	37	11.2
Women	23	100.0	11	47.8	7	30.4	4	17.4	1	4.3
Physical sciences (miscellaneous)	165	100.0	101	61.3	46	27.9	14	8.4	4	2.4
Men	135	100.0	75	55.7	45	33.3	12	8.8	3	2.2
Women	30	100.0	26	20.0	1	3.3	2	6.7	1	3.3
Engineering	3,872	100.0	3,017	78.0	476	12.3	282	7.2	97	2.5
Men	3,817	100.0	2,975	78.1	471	12.2	274	7.2	97	2.5
Women	55	100.0	42	76.8	5	14.6	8	14.6	....	....
General	102	100.0	84	82.4	10	9.8	6	5.9	2	1.9
Men	98	100.0	81	82.6	10	10.2	5	5.1	2	2.1
Women	4	(2)	3	(2)	....	....	1	(2)	....	....
Aeronautical	147	100.0	101	68.7	28	19.0	13	8.8	5	3.4
Men	145	100.0	100	69.0	28	19.3	12	8.3	5	3.4
Women	2	(2)	1	(2)	....	....	1	(2)	....	....
Chemical	292	100.0	198	67.8	46	15.8	33	11.3	15	5.1
Men	288	100.0	198	67.3	46	16.0	33	11.5	15	5.2
Women	4	(2)	4	(2)	....	....	....	....	....	....
Civil	520	100.0	429	82.5	48	9.2	31	6.0	12	2.3
Men	515	100.0	426	82.7	47	9.1	30	5.8	12	2.4
Women	5	(2)	3	(2)	1	(2)	1	(2)	....	....

See footnotes at end of table.

(Continued.)

Table A-12.—*Graduate study status, by field of undergraduate major (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*—Continued

Undergraduate field	Total		Never degree enrolled [1]		Candidate for first graduate or professional degree		Received graduate or professional degree			
							Not candidate for second graduate or professional degree		Received or candidate for second graduate or professional degree	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Engineering—Continued										
Electrical	1,035	100.0	741	71.6	183	17.7	85	8.2	26	2.5
Men	1,025	100.0	734	71.6	182	17.8	83	8.1	26	2.5
Women	10	(2)	7	(2)	1	(2)	2	(2)	...	...
Mechanical	895	100.0	740	82.7	80	8.9	58	6.5	17	1.9
Men	888	100.0	735	82.8	79	8.9	57	6.4	17	1.9
Women	7	(2)	5	(2)	1	(2)	1	(2)	...	...
Industrial	426	100.0	364	85.4	35	8.2	21	5.0	6	1.4
Men	418	100.0	357	85.4	35	8.4	20	4.8	6	1.4
Women	8	(2)	7	(2)	...	...	1	(2)	...	...
Mining	170	100.0	140	82.4	13	7.6	11	6.5	6	3.5
Men	168	100.0	138	82.2	13	7.7	11	6.5	6	3.6
Women	2	(2)	2	(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous engineering	285	100.0	220	77.2	33	11.6	24	8.4	8	2.8
Men	272	100.0	210	77.2	31	11.4	23	8.5	8	2.9
Women	13	(2)	10	(2)	2	(2)	1	(2)	...	...
Applied biological fields	1,312	100.0	1,075	82.0	128	9.8	83	6.3	26	1.9
Men	564	100.0	417	73.9	71	12.6	52	9.2	24	4.3
Women	748	100.0	658	88.0	57	7.6	31	4.1	2	.3
Agriculture	564	100.0	421	74.7	70	12.5	52	9.1	21	3.7
Men	524	100.0	389	74.3	67	12.8	47	8.9	21	4.1
Women	40	100.0	32	80.0	3	7.5	5	12.5	...	...
Home economics	748	100.0	654	87.4	58	7.8	31	4.2	5	.7
Men	40	100.0	28	69.3	4	10.3	5	12.8	3	7.7
Women	708	100.0	626	88.4	54	7.6	26	3.7	2	.3
Health fields	1,241	100.0	1,054	84.9	105	8.5	69	5.6	13	1.0
Men	420	100.0	317	75.4	50	11.9	41	9.8	12	2.9
Women	821	100.0	737	89.8	55	6.7	28	3.4	1	.1
Nursing	574	100.0	499	86.8	50	8.8	24	4.2	1	.2
Men	10	(2)	8	(2)	2	(2)	...	...	...	...
Women	564	100.0	491	87.0	48	8.6	24	4.2	1	.2
Pharmacy	369	100.0	320	86.7	33	8.9	8	2.2	8	2.2
Men	326	100.0	279	85.5	31	9.5	8	2.5	8	2.5
Women	43	100.0	41	95.3	2	4.7	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	298	100.0	235	79.0	22	7.3	37	12.4	4	1.3
Men	84	100.0	30	35.8	17	20.2	33	39.2	4	4.8
Women	214	100.0	205	95.8	5	2.4	4	1.8	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-12.—*Graduate study status, by field of undergraduate major (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*—Continued

Undergraduate field	Total		Never degree enrolled [1]		Candidate for first graduate or professional degree		Received graduate or professional degree			
							Not candidate for second graduate or professional degree		Received or candidate for second graduate or professional degree	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Social sciences	4,811	100.0	2,997	62.3	1,244	25.9	442	9.2	128	2.7
Men	3,350	100.0	1,906	56.9	1,011	30.2	324	9.7	109	3.3
Women	1,461	100.0	1,091	74.7	233	15.9	118	8.1	19	1.3
Sociology and anthropology	705	100.0	476	67.6	147	20.6	69	9.9	13	1.8
Men	321	100.0	181	56.2	90	28.1	41	12.8	9	2.8
Women	384	100.0	295	77.1	57	14.3	28	7.6	4	1.0
Economics	959	100.0	688	71.8	166	17.4	78	8.2	27	2.6
Men	847	100.0	597	70.5	155	18.3	72	8.6	23	2.6
Women	112	100.0	91	81.3	11	9.8	6	5.4	4	3.6
History	1,350	100.0	745	55.2	438	32.5	127	9.4	40	2.9
Men	938	100.0	461	49.3	358	38.2	84	8.8	35	3.8
Women	412	100.0	284	68.9	80	19.4	43	10.4	5	1.2
Political science	715	100.0	399	55.5	220	30.9	64	9.0	32	4.6
Men	547	100.0	277	50.3	193	35.4	50	9.2	27	5.1
Women	168	100.0	122	72.6	27	16.1	14	8.3	5	3.0
Miscellaneous social sciences	1,082	100.0	689	63.7	273	25.2	104	9.6	16	1.5
Men	697	100.0	390	56.1	215	30.8	77	11.0	15	2.1
Women	385	100.0	299	77.7	58	15.1	27	7.1	1	.1
Humanities and arts	4,671	100.0	3,102	66.4	1,015	21.7	379	8.1	175	3.7
Men	2,149	100.0	1,179	54.9	657	30.6	186	8.7	127	5.9
Women	2,522	100.0	1,923	76.2	358	14.2	193	7.7	48	1.9
English	1,872	100.0	1,219	65.2	438	23.3	154	8.2	61	3.3
Men	740	100.0	369	50.0	264	35.5	67	9.1	40	5.4
Women	1,132	100.0	850	75.1	174	15.4	87	7.7	21	1.9
Journalism	248	100.0	209	84.2	25	10.1	13	5.3	1	.4
Men	147	100.0	118	80.1	19	13.0	9	6.2	1	.7
Women	101	100.0	91	90.1	6	5.9	4	4.0	....	....
Fine arts	1,424	100.0	1,026	72.1	224	15.8	125	8.7	49	3.5
Men	617	100.0	393	63.7	125	20.3	62	10.0	37	6.0
Women	807	100.0	633	78.4	99	12.3	63	7.8	12	1.5
Foreign languages	486	100.0	288	59.1	124	25.6	46	9.5	28	5.8
Men	177	100.0	77	43.5	65	36.7	20	11.3	15	8.5
Women	309	100.0	211	68.1	59	19.2	26	8.5	13	4.2
Philosophy	316	100.0	138	43.6	132	41.8	18	5.7	28	8.9
Men	276	100.0	108	39.4	126	45.3	15	5.5	27	9.9
Women	40	100.0	30	75.0	6	15.0	3	7.5	1	2.5

See footnote at end of table.

(Continued.)

TABLE A-12.—*Graduate study status, by field of undergraduate major (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*—Continued

Undergraduate field	Total		Never degree enrolled[1]		Candidate for first graduate or professional degree		Received graduate or professional degree			
							Not candidate for second graduate or professional degree		Received or candidate for second graduate or professional degree	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Humanities and arts—Con.										
Religion	325	100.0	222	67.9	72	22.8	23	6.8	8	2.5
Men	192	100.0	114	58.7	58	31.4	13	6.3	7	3.7
Women	133	100.0	108	81.2	14	10.5	10	7.5	1	.8
Education	6,010	100.0	4,613	76.8	1,011	16.8	335	5.6	51	.8
Men	1,997	100.0	1,248	62.5	529	26.5	182	9.1	38	1.9
Women	4,013	100.0	3,365	83.9	482	12.0	153	3.8	13	.3
Physical education	809	100.0	547	67.7	186	23.0	68	8.4	8	1.0
Men	501	100.0	314	62.8	131	26.1	50	9.9	6	1.2
Women	308	100.0	233	75.6	55	17.9	18	5.9	2	.7
Other subfields	5,201	100.0	4,066	78.2	825	15.8	267	5.2	43	.8
Men	1,496	100.0	934	62.5	398	26.6	132	8.8	32	2.1
Women	3,705	100.0	3,132	84.6	427	11.6	135	3.6	11	.2
Psychology	817	100.0	472	57.8	213	26.1	92	11.2	40	4.9
Men	486	100.0	231	47.7	163	33.5	59	12.1	33	6.7
Women	331	100.0	241	72.9	50	15.2	33	9.8	7	2.1
Business and commerce	4,545	100.0	3,899	85.7	428	9.5	193	4.2	25	.6
Men	3,958	100.0	3,394	85.7	384	9.8	156	3.9	24	.6
Women	587	100.0	505	86.0	44	7.5	37	6.3	1	.2
Miscellaneous fields	564	100.0	408	72.4	86	15.3	59	10.4	11	1.9
Men	392	100.0	276	70.5	64	16.4	43	10.9	9	2.2
Women	172	100.0	132	76.9	22	12.7	16	9.3	2	1.1

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[1] Includes no report.
[2] Too few cases to compute percentage.

TABLE A-13.—*Graduate and professional degrees earned, by field of undergraduate study (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*

Undergraduate major field and type of advanced degree	Persons having earned advanced degrees				
	Total	Year earned			
		1958 or earlier[1]	1959	1960	Year not reported
All major fields	3,058	572	913	1,558	15
Men (20,399)	2,249	368	684	1,189	8
M.A. or M.S.	1,954	297	636	1,017	4
Ph. D.	15	....	2	10	3
Ed. D.	11	3	5	3	....

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A-13.—*Graduate and professional degrees earned, by field of undergraduate study (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*—Continued

Undergraduate major field and type of advanced degree	Persons having earned advanced degrees				
	Total	Year earned			
		1958 or earlier [1]	1959	1960	Not reported
All major fields—Continued					
Men—Continued					
M.D	46	12	2	32	
D.D.S	23	6	3	14	
D.V.M	33	8	2	23	
LL.B	102	15	17	70	
LL.M	1			1	
B.D	39	19	6	14	
Other	25	8	11	5	1
Women (11,723)	809	204	229	369	7
M.A. or M.S	780	199	224	355	2
Ph. D	10		3	5	2
Ed. D	2		1		1
M.D	5	1		4	
D.V.M	1			1	
LL.B	5	1	1	3	
LL.M	1	1			
Other	5	2		1	2
Mathematics major	104	12	33	59	
Men (573)	88	12	27	49	
M.A. or M.S	80	7	26	47	
Ed. D	2	1	1		
LL.B	2			2	
M.D	2	2			
Others	2	2			
Women (284), M.A. or M.S	16		6	10	
Biology major	86	17	15	53	1
Men (550)	63	12	9	42	
M.A. or M.S	51	7	7	37	
Ed. D	1		1		
M.D	7	3		4	
D.D.S	1	1			
D.V.M	1			1	
Others	2	1	1		
Women (300)	23	5	6	11	1
M.A. or M.S	20	5	5	10	
Ph. D	1		1		
Ed. D	1				1
M.D	1			1	
Premedical fields major	57	14	8	34	1
Men (366)	48	9	7	31	1
M.A. or M.S	13	4	3	5	1
M.D	16	3		13	
D.D.S	11		2	9	
D.V.M	7	2	1	4	
Others	1		1		

See footnote at end of table.

(Continued.)

TABLE A-13.—*Graduate and professional degrees earned, by field of undergraduate study (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*—Continued

Undergraduate major field and type of advanced degree	Persons having earned advanced degrees				
	Total	Year earned			
		1958 or earlier [1]	1959	1960	Not reported
Premedical fields major—Continued Women (33)	9	5	1	3	
M.A. or M.S	5	4	1		
M.D	2			2	
D.V.M	1			1	
Others	1	1			
Biological science major (miscellaneous)	67	6	17	44	
Men (314)	52	5	16	31	
M.A. or M.S	46	3	16	27	
Ph. D	1			1	
M.D	2			2	
D.D.S	2	2			
D.V.M	1			1	
Women (118), M.A. or M.S	15	1	1	13	
Chemistry major	107	14	21	71	1
Men (692)	85	9	15	60	1
M.A. or M.S	76	8	14	54	
Ph. D	1				1
M.D	3			3	
D.D.S	3	1		2	
Others	2		1	1	
Women (199), M.A. or M.S	22	5	6	11	
Earth science major	47	7	13	27	
Men (306)	42	5	13	24	
M.A. or M.S	41	4	13	24	
LL.B	1	1			
Women (26), M.A. or M.S	5	2		3	
Physics major	71	5	20	46	
Men (330)	66	4	18	44	
M.A. or M.S	64	2	18	44	
M.D	1	1			
Others	1	1			
Women (23), M.A. or M.S	5	1	2	2	
Physical science major (miscellaneous)	18	4	3	11	
Men (135)	15	4	2	9	
M.A. or M.S	14	3	2	9	
Others	1	1			
Women (30), M.A. or M.S	3		1	2	

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A-13.—*Graduate and professional degrees earned, by field of undergraduate study (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*—Continued

Undergraduate major field and type of advanced degree	Persons having earned advanced degrees				
	Total	Year earned			
		1958 or earlier [1]	1959	1960	Not reported
Engineering major	379	44	133	202	...
Men (3,817)	371	37	133	201	...
M.A. or M.S	360	36	130	194	...
Ph. D	3	...	1	2	...
Ed. D	3	...	1	2	...
LL.B	3	...	1	2	...
M.D	2	1	...	1	...
Women (55), M.A. or M.S	8	7	...	1	...
Agriculture major	73	19	15	38	1
Men (524)	68	14	15	38	1
M.A. or M.S	63	14	14	34	1
Ph. D	1	...	...	1	...
D.V.M	4	...	1	3	...
Women (40), M.A. or M.S	5	5	...	...	...
Home economics major	36	12	9	15	...
Men (40), M.A. or M.S	8	5	2	1	...
Women (708), M.A. or M.S	28	7	7	14	...
Nursing major, women (564)	25	4	7	14	...
M.A. or M.S	24	4	6	14	...
Ph. D	1	...	1	...	...
Pharmacy major, men (326)	16	3	4	9	...
M.A. or M.S	11	2	3	6	...
Ph. D	3	...	...	3	...
Others	2	1	1	...	...
Health field major (all other)	41	12	10	19	...
Men (84)	37	9	9	19	...
M.A. or M.S	8	2	4	2	...
M.D	1	1	...	...	...
D.D.S	2	...	1	1	...
D.V.M	18	5	...	13	...
B.D	1	...	...	1	...
Others	7	1	4	2	...
Women (214)	4	3	1	...	...
M.A. or M.S	3	2	1	...	...
Others	1	1	...	...	...
Sociology and anthropology major	82	16	18	48	...
Men (321)	50	11	14	25	...
M.A. or M.S	48	10	14	24	...
LL.B	1	1	...	...	...
D.D.S	1	...	...	1	...
Women (384), M.A. or M.S	32	5	4	23	...

See footnote at end of table.

(Continued.)

TABLE A-13.—*Graduate and professional degrees earned, by field of undergraduate study (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*—Continued

Undergraduate major field and type of advanced degree	Persons having earned advanced degrees				
	Total	Year earned			
		1958 or earlier[1]	1959	1960	Not reported
Economics major	105	17	22	65	1
Men (847)	95	13	20	62	...
M.A. or M.S	88	11	19	58	...
Ed. D	1	...	1	...	...
LL.B	6	2	...	4	...
Women (112)	10	4	2	3	1
M.A. or M.S	9	3	2	3	1
LL.B	1	1	...	...	...
History major	167	32	53	82	...
Men (938)	119	23	35	61	...
M.A. or M.S	98	12	31	55	...
LL.B	8	3	...	5	...
B.D	11	8	2	1	...
Others	2	...	2	...	...
Women (412), M.A. or M.S	48	9	18	21	...
Political science major	96	13	36	47	...
Men (547)	77	11	29	37	...
M.A. or M.S	55	8	23	24	...
Ph. D	1	...	1	...	...
LL.B	19	3	4	12	...
M.D	1	...	1	...	...
B.D	1	...	...	1	...
Women (168)	19	2	7	10	...
M.A. or M.S	18	2	7	9	...
LL.B	1	...	...	1	...
Social science major (miscellaneous)	120	23	43	54	...
Men(697)	92	17	34	41	...
M.A. or M.S	80	16	32	32	...
Ph.D	2	...	...	2	...
Ed. D	1	...	...	1	...
LL.B	7	...	2	5	...
D.D.S	1	...	...	1	...
B.D	1	1	...	...	...
Women (385), M.A. or M.S	28	6	9	13	...
English major	215	37	75	102	1
Men (740)	107	20	32	55	...
M.A. or M.S	98	17	30	51	...
LL.B	5	1	2	2	...
B.D	4	2	...	2	...
Women (1,132)	108	17	43	47	1
M.A. or M.S	107	17	42	47	1
Ed. D	1	...	1	...	...

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A-13.—*Graduate and professional degrees earned, by field of undergraduate study (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*—Continued

Undergraduate major field and type of advanced degree	Person having earned advanced degree				
	Total	Year earned			
		1958 or earlier [1]	1959	1960	Not reported
Journalism major	14	2	7	5	...
Men (147), M.A. or M.S	10	2	4	4	...
Women (101), M.A. or M.S	4	...	3	1	...
Fine arts major	176	43	53	78	2
Men (617)	99	26	30	43	...
M.A. or M.S	94	24	29	41	...
Ph. D	1	...	...	1	...
Ed. D	1	1	...	...	...
B.D	3	1	1	1	...
Women (807)	77	17	23	35	2
M.A. or M.S	71	16	23	32	...
Ph. D	2	...	...	2	...
LL.M	1	1	...	...	...
Others	3	...	...	1	2
Foreign language major	74	15	23	35	1
Men (177)	35	5	11	19	...
M.A. or M.S	32	2	11	19	...
D.D.S	2	2	...	...	...
B.D	1	1	...	...	...
Women (309)	39	10	12	16	1
M.A. or M.S	36	9	12	15	...
Ph. D	2	...	...	1	1
M.D	1	1	...	...	...
Philosophy major	46	3	14	29	...
Men (276)	42	1	13	28	...
M.A. or M.S	31	...	13	18	...
LL.B	3	1	...	2	...
M.D	2	...	...	2	...
B.D	6	...	...	6	...
Women (40), M.A. or M.S	4	2	1	1	...
Religion major	31	9	6	16	...
Men (192)	20	7	5	8	...
M.A. or M.S	14	4	3	7	...
B.D	6	3	2	1	...
Women (133), M.A. or M.S	11	2	1	8	...
Physical education major	76	13	32	30	1
Men (501)	56	5	28	22	1
M.A. or M.S	54	5	28	20	1
Others	2	...	...	2	...
Women (308), M.A. or M.S	20	8	4	8	...

See footnote at end of table.

(Continued.)

TABLE A-13.—*Graduate and professional degrees earned, by field of undergraduate study (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*—Continued

Undergrauate major field and type of advanced degree	Persons having earned advanced degrees				
	Total	Year earned			
		1958 or earlier [1]	1959	1960	Not reported
Education major (other subfields)	310	94	98	116	2
Men (1,496)	164	48	55	60	1
M.A. or M.S	156	45	53	57	1
Ed. D	2	1	1	...	...
M.D	4	1	1	2	...
D.V.M	2	1	...	1	...
Women (3,705)	146	46	43	56	1
M.A. or M.S	139	45	41	53	...
Ph. D	4	...	1	2	1
M.D	1	...	...	1	...
Others	2	1	1	...	...
Psychology major	131	21	33	76	1
Men (486)	92	15	24	52	1
M.A. or M.S	84	13	24	47	...
Ph. D	1	...	...	...	1
LL.B	1	...	...	1	...
M.D	3	...	...	3	...
B.D	3	2	...	1	...
Women (331), M.A. or M.S	39	6	9	24	...
Business and commerce major	218	50	76	90	2
Men (3,958)	180	28	68	82	2
M.A. or M.S	148	25	62	61	...
Ph. D	1	...	...	...	1
LL.B	28	3	5	20	...
LL.M	1	...	...	1	...
B.D	1	...	1	...	...
Others	1	...	...	...	1
Women (587)	38	22	8	8	...
M.A. or M.S	37	22	8	7	...
LL.B	1	...	...	1	...
Miscellaneous majors	70	11	16	43	...
Men (392)	52	7	11	34	...
M.A. or M.S	31	6	8	17	...
LL.B	18	...	3	15	...
M.D	2	...	...	2	...
B.D	1	1	...	...	...
Women (172)	18	4	5	9	...
M.A. or M.S	16	4	4	8	...
LL.B	2	...	1	1	...

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[1] Includes 48 respondents who earned graduate degrees before 1958.

TABLE A–14.—*Graduate and professional degree candidacies in summer 1960, by undergraduate field of study and type of degree sought (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*

Undergraduate field and advanced candidacy	Degree candidates, total		Master's		Ph. D.		Ed. D.		LL.B.		M.D.		Theological degree (all types)		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All fields	6, 913	100. 0	4, 017	58. 1	798	11. 5	81	1. 2	636	9. 2	677	9. 8	354	5. 1	350	5. 1
Candidates for first graduate degree	6, 139	100. 0	3, 934	64. 1	267	4. 3	44	. 7	622	10. 1	657	10. 7	330	5. 4	285	4. 6
Men	4, 656	100. 0	2, 582	54. 4	235	5. 0	29	. 6	607	13. 0	613	13. 2	324	7. 0	200	4. 3
Women	1, 483	100. 0	1, 352	91. 2	32	2. 2	15	1. 0	15	1. 0	44	2. 9	6	. 4	19	1. 3
Candidates for second graduate degree	774	100. 0	83	10. 7	531	68. 6	37	4. 8	14	1. 8	20	2. 6	24	3. 1	65	8. 4
Men	662	100. 0	60	9. 1	465	70. 2	32	4. 8	12	1. 8	17	2. 6	23	3. 5	53	8. 0
Women	112	100. 0	23	20. 5	66	58. 9	5	4. 5	2	1. 8	3	2. 7	1	. 9	12	10. 7
Mathematics	214	100. 0	158	73. 8	35	16. 4	3	1. 4	1	. 5	8	3. 7	3	1. 4	6	2. 8
First graduate degree	182	100. 0	156	85. 7	10	5. 5	......	......	1	. 6	8	4. 4	3	1. 6	4	2. 2
Men	128	......	106	......	9	......	......	......	......	......	7	......	3	......	3	......
Women	54	......	50	......	1	......	......	......	1	......	1	......	......	......	1	......
Second graduate degree	32	100. 0	2	6. 2	25	78. 1	3	9. 4	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	6. 3
Men	29	......	1	......	24	......	3	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
Women	3	......	1	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
Biology	344	100. 0	106	30. 8	32	9. 3	2	. 6	11	3. 2	140	40. 7	5	1. 5	48	13. 9
First graduate degree	314	100. 0	104	33. 2	13	4. 1	2	. 6	9	2. 9	137	43. 6	5	1. 6	44	14. 0
Men	261	......	65	......	10	......	1	......	9	......	128	......	5	......	43	......
Women	53	......	39	......	3	......	1	......	......	......	9	......	......	......	1	......
Second graduate degree	30	100. 0	2	6. 7	19	63. 3	......	......	2	6. 7	3	10. 0	......	......	4	13. 3
Men	26	......	2	......	16	......	......	......	2	......	3	......	......	......	3	......
Women	4	......	......	......	3	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......

(Continued.)

TABLE A-14.—*Graduate and professional degree candidacies in summer 1960, by undergraduate field of study and type of degree sought (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*—Continued

Undergraduate field and advanced candidacy	Degree candidates, total		Master's		Ph. D.		Ed. D.		LL.B.		M.D.		Theological degree (all types)		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Premedical fields	271	100.0	19	7.0	5	1.8	1	0.4	5	1.8	200	73.8	2	0.7	39	14.5
First graduate degree	259	100.0	16	6.2	2	.8			5	1.9	197	76.1	2	.8	37	14.2
Men	246		12		2				5		188		2		37	
Women	13		4								9					
Second graduate degree	12	(1)	3	(1)	3	(1)	1	(1)			3	(1)			2	(1)
Men	10		2		2		1				3				2	
Women	2		1		1											
Biological sciences (miscellaneous)	199	100.0	56	28.1	33	16.6			4	2.0	89	44.7	1	.5	16	8.1
First graduate degree	165	100.0	56	33.9	9	5.5			4	2.4	82	49.7	1	.6	13	7.9
Men	146		45		5				4		78		1		13	
Women	19		11		4						4					
Second graduate degree	34	100.0			24	70.6					7	20.6			3	8.8
Men	31				22						6				3	
Women	3				2						1					
Chemistry	342	100.0	109	31.8	121	35.4	2	.6	6	1.8	81	23.7	3	.9	20	5.8
First graduate degree	296	100.0	106	35.8	83	28.1			6	2.0	79	26.7	3	1.0	19	6.4
Men	268		87		79				6		74		3		19	
Women	28		19		4						5					
Second graduate degree	46	100.0	3	6.5	38	82.5	2	4.4			2	4.4			1	2.2
Men	42		3		36		1				1				1	
Women	4				2		1				1					
Earth sciences	68	100.0	48	70.6	14	20.6			3	4.4	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.4
First graduate degree	56	100.0	46	82.1	5	9.0			2	3.6	1	1.8	1	1.8	1	1.8
Men	54		44		5				2		1		1		1	
Women	2		2													

Second graduate degree	12	(1)	2	(1)	9	(1)			1	(1)					
Men	11		2		8				1						
Women	1				1										
Physics	153	100.0	80	52.3	65	42.5			1	.7	4	2.6	2	1.3	1	.6
First graduate degree	115	100.0	80	69.6	23	24.3			1	.9	4	3.5	2	1.7		
Men	108		74		28				1		3		2			
Women	7		6								1					
Second graduate degree	38	100.0			37	97.3									1	2.7
Men	37				36										1	
Women	1				1											
Physical sciences (miscellaneous)	50	100.0	29	58.0	8	16.0					10	20.0			3	6.0
First graduate degree	46	100.0	27	58.7	6	13.1					10	21.7			3	6.5
Men	45		26		6						10				3	
Women	1		1													
Second graduate degree	4	(1)	2	(1)	2	(1)										
Men	3		1		2											
Women	1		1													
Engineering	573	100.0	414	72.3	97	16.9	1	0.2	28	4.9	4	0.7	2	0.3	27	4.7
First graduate degree	476	100.0	412	86.6	20	4.2			25	5.3	4	.8	2	.4	13	2.7
Men	471		408		19				25		4		2		13	
Women	5		4		1											
Second graduate degree, men	97	100.0	2	2.1	77	79.4	1	1.0	3	3.1					14	14.4
Agriculture	91	100.0	51	56.0	24	26.4	2	2.2	1	1.1	3	3.3	4	5.5	6	5.5
First graduate degree	70	100.0	51	72.9	5	7.1	1	1.4	1	1.4	3	4.3	3	5.7	6	7.2
Men	67		49		5		1		1		3		3		5	
Women	3		2												1	
Second graduate degree, men	21	100.0			19	90.5	1	4.7					1	4.8		
Home economics	63	100.0	59	93.7	4	6.3										
First graduate degree	58	100.0	58	100.0												
Men	4		4													
Women	54		54													

See footnote at end of table.

(Continued.)

TABLE A-14.—*Graduate and professional degree candidacies in summer 1960, by undergraduate field of study and type of degree sought (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*—Continued

Undergraduate field and advanced candidacy	Degree candidates, total		Master's		Ph. D.		Ed. D.		LL.B.		M.D.		Theological degree (all types)		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Home economics—Continued																
Second graduate degree	5	(1)	1		4	(1)										
Men	3				3											
Women	2		1		1											
Nursing	51	100.0	50	98.0	1	2.0										
First graduate degree	50	100.0	50	100.0												
Men	2		2													
Women	48		48													
Second graduate degree, women	1	(1)			1	(1)										
Pharmacy	41	100.0	20	48.8	10	24.4					5	12.2	1	2.4	5	12.2
First graduate degree	33	100.0	20	60.6	2	6.1					5	15.2	1	3.0	5	15.4
Men	31		18		2						5		1		5	
Women	2		2													
Second graduate degree, men	8	(1)			8	(1)										
Health fields (miscellaneous)	26	100.0	10	38.4					1	3.9	7	26.9	1	3.9	7	26.9
First graduate degree	22	100.0	8	36.4					1	4.5	7	31.8			6	27.3
Men	17		4						1		6				6	
Women	5		4								1					
Second graduate degree, men	4	(1)	2	(1)									1	(1)	1	
Sociology and anthropology	160	100.0	95	59.4	16	10.0			10	6.2	4	2.5	28	17.5	7	4.4
First graduate degree	147	100.0	93	63.3	8	5.4			10	6.8	4	2.7	27	18.4	5	3.4
Men	90		43		5				10		3		26		3	
Women	57		50		3						1		1		2	
Second graduate degree	13	(1)	2	(1)	8	(1)							1	(1)	2	(1)
Men	9		1		6								1		1	
Women	4		1		2										1	

Economics	193	100.0	83	43.0	26	13.5	4	2.1	67	34.7	4	2.1	2	1.0	7	3.6
First graduate degree	166	100.0	81	48.8	6	3.6	2	1.2	66	39.8	4	2.4	2	1.2	5	3.0
Men	155		72		5		2		65		4		2		5	
Women	11		9		1				1							
Second graduate degree	27	100.0	2	7.4	20	74.1	2	7.4	1	3.7					2	7.4
Men	23		1		18		1		1						2	
Women	4		1		2		1									
History	478	100.0	216	45.2	38	8.0	1	.2	112	23.4	16	3.3	68	14.2	27	5.7
First graduate degree	438	100.0	209	47.7	13	2.9			111	25.3	16	3.7	66	15.1	23	5.3
Men	358		136	38.0	11	3.1			107	29.9	16	4.5	66	18.4	22	6.1
Women	80		73		2				4						1	
Second graduate degree	40	100.0	7	17.5	25	62.5	1	2.5	1	2.5			2	5.0	4	10.0
Men	35		6		21		1		1				2		4	
Women	5		1		4											
Political science	252	100.0	87	34.5	28	11.1	3	1.2	120	47.6	5	2.0	4	1.6	5	2.0
First graduate degree	220	100.0	85	38.6	8	3.6			119	54.1	4	1.8	3	1.4	1	.5
Men	193		63		6				116		4		3		1	
Women	27		22		2				3							
Second graduate degree	32	100.0	2	6.2	20	62.6	3	9.4	1	3.1	1	3.1	1	3.1	4	12.5
Men	27		1		18		1		1		1		1		4	
Women	5		1		2		2									
Social sciences (miscellaneous)	289	100.0	190	65.7	8	2.8	5	1.7	48	16.6	10	3.5	21	7.3	7	2.4
First graduate degree	273	100.0	187	68.5			2	.7	48	17.6	10	3.7	21	7.7	5	1.8
Men	215		131				2		48		9		20		5	
Women	58		56								1		1		1	
Second graduate degree	16	([1])	3	([1])	8	([1])	3	([1])							2	([1])
Men	15		2		8		3								2	
Women	1		1													
English	499	100.0	312	62.6	53	10.6	3	0.6	44	8.8	20	4.0	54	10.8	13	2.6
First graduate degree	438	100.0	304	69.4	9	2.0	2	.5	44	10.0	18	4.1	52	11.9	9	2.1
Men	264		139		7				42		17		51		8	
Women	174		165		2		2		2		1		1		1	

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A-14.—*Graduate and professional degree candidacies in summer 1960, by undergraduate field of study and type of degree sought (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*—Continued

Undergraduate field and advanced candidacy	Degree candidates, total		Master's		Ph. D.		Ed. D.		LL.B.		M.D.		Theological degree (all types)		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
English—Continued																
Second graduate degree	61	100.0	8	13.1	44	72.1	1	1.6	......	......	2	3.3	2	3.3	4	6.6
Men	40	......	5	......	30	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	1	......	3	......
Women	21	......	3	......	14	......	1	......	......	......	1	......	1	......	1	......
Journalism	26	100.0	22	84.6	......	......	......	......	4	15.4	......	......	......	......	......	......
First graduate degree	25	100.0	21	84.0	......	......	......	......	4	16.0	......	......	......	......	......	......
Men	19	......	16	84.2	......	......	......	......	3	15.8	......	......	......	......	......	......
Women	6	......	5	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Second graduate degree, men	1	(1)	1	(1)	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Fine arts	273	100.0	204	74.8	32	11.7	6	2.2	2	.7	5	1.8	20	7.3	4	1.5
First graduate degree	224	100.0	192	85.8	5	2.2	6	2.7	2	.9	5	2.2	11	4.9	3	1.3
Men	125	......	99	79.2	4	3.2	4	3.2	2	1.6	4	3.2	10	8.0	2	1.6
Women	99	......	93	......	1	......	2	......	......	......	1	......	1	......	1	......
Second graduate degree	49	100.0	12	24.5	27	55.1	......	......	......	......	......	......	9	18.4	1	2.0
Men	37	......	5	13.5	23	62.2	......	......	......	......	......	......	9	24.3	......	......
Women	12	......	7	......	4	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
Foreign languages	152	100.0	112	73.7	28	18.3	2	1.3	1	.7	3	2.0	4	2.7	2	1.3
First graduate degree	124	100.0	109	87.9	7	5.6	1	.8	1	.8	2	1.6	4	3.2	......	......
Men	65	......	54	......	6	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	4	......	......	......
Women	59	......	55	......	1	......	1	......	1	......	1	......	......	......	......	......
Second graduate degree	28	100.0	3	10.6	21	75.0	1	3.6	......	......	1	3.6	......	......	2	7.2
Men	15	......	1	......	11	......	1	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	1	......
Women	13	......	2	......	10	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......

Philosophy	160	100.0	50	31.3	24	15.0	2	1.3	15	9.3	9	5.6	52	32.5	8	5.0
First graduate degree	132	100.0	48	36.4	7	5.3			15	11.4	9	6.8	47	35.6	6	4.5
Men	126		45		5				14		9		47		6	
Women	6		3		2				1							
Second graduate degree	28	100.0	2	7.1	17	60.7	2	7.1					5	18.0	2	7.1
Men	27		2		16		2						5		2	
Women	1				1											
Religion	80	100.0	23	28.8	6	7.5	4	5.0			4	5.0	41	51.2	2	2.5
First graduate degree	72	100.0	23	31.9			4	5.6			4	5.6	39	54.1	2	2.8
Men	58		13				4				3		38			
Women	14		10								1		1		2	
Second graduate degree	8	(1)			6	(1)							2	(1)		
Men	7				5								2			
Women	1				1											
Physical education	194	100.0	181	93.4	3	1.5	3	1.5	3	1.5			1	.5	3	1.5
First graduate degree	186	100.0	178	95.7			3	1.6	2	1.1			1	.5	2	1.1
Men	131		123				3		2				1		2	
Women	55		55													
Second graduate degree	8	(1)	3	(1)	3	(1)			1	(1)					1	(1)
Men	6		3		3											
Women	2								1						1	
Education (other subfields)	868	100.0	764	88.0	22	2.5	24	2.7	4	.5	5	.6	6	.7	43	5.0
First graduate degree	825	100.0	756	91.6	3	.4	13	1.6	3	.4	5	.6	6	.7	39	4.7
Men	398		342		3		6		3		1		6		37	
Women	427		414				7				4				2	
Second graduate degree	43	100.0	8	18.6	19	44.2	11	25.6	1	2.3					4	9.3
Men	32		6		13		11								2	
Women	11		2		6				1						2	
Psychology	253	100.0	119	47.0	48	19.0	2	.8	17	6.7	32	12.7	22	8.7	13	5.1
First graduate degree	213	100.0	117	54.9	16	7.5			16	7.5	31	14.6	22	10.3	11	5.2
Men	163		77		11				16		27		21		11	
Women	50		40		5						4		1			

See footnote at end of table.

(Continued.)

TABLE A-14.—*Graduate and professional degree candidacies in summer 1960, by undergraduate field of study and type of degree sought (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*—Continued

Undergraduate field and advanced candidacy	Degree candidates, total		Master's		Ph. D.		Ed. D.		L.L.B.		M.D.		Theological degree (all types)		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percnet	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Psychology—Continued																
Second graduate degree	40	100.0	2	5.0	32	80.0	2	5.0	1	2.5	1	2.5			2	5.0
Men	33		2		26		2		1		1				1	
Women	7				6										1	
Business and commerce	453	100.0	293	64.7	9	2.0	10	2.2	125	27.6	3	.7	2	.4	11	2.4
First graduate degree	428	100.0	285	66.6	2	.5	7	1.6	123	28.7	3	.7	2	.5	6	1.4
Men	384		244		2		5		122		3		2		6	
Women	44		41				2		1							
Second graduate degree	25	100.0	8	32.0	7	28.0	3	12.0	2	8.0					5	20.0
Men	24		8		7		3		2						4	
Women	1														1	
Miscellaneous	97	100.0	54	55.7	6	6.2	1	1.0	3	3.1	5	5.2	4	4.1	24	24.7
First graduate degree	86	100.0	53	61.6			1	1.2	3	3.5	5	5.8	4	4.6	20	23.3
Men	64		38				1		3		5		4		13	
Women	22		15												7	
Second graduate degree	11	(1)	1	(1)	6	(1)									4	(1)
Men	9		1		5										3	
Women	2				1										1	

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[1] Too few cases to compute percentage.

NOTE: Table is limited to bachelor's degree recipients who were enrolled for advanced degrees at the time of the survey. It excludes those who had received advanced degrees and who were not candidates for second advanced degrees in 1960. These degree candidates have been divided into two groups:

First graduate degree: Respondents who were working toward their first advanced degree in summer 1960.

Second graduate degree: Respondents who had received an advanced degree between June 1958 and the time of the survey and reported candidacy for a second advanced degree.

TABLE A-15.—*Graduate field and undergraduate major (for June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients who had obtained a master's degree by summer 1960)*

Undergraduate major	Master's degree recipients (1960)					
	Men			Women		
	Graduate field	Number	Percent	Graduate field	Number	Percent
Mathematics	Total	80	100.0	Total	16	(1)
	Mathematics	61	76.2	Mathematics	9	(1)
	Education	12	15.0	Education	4	(1)
	Business and commerce	2	2.5	All other	3	(1)
	Engineering	2	2.5			
	All other	3	3.8			
Biology	Total	51	100.0	Total	20	100.0
	Biology	14	27.4	Biology	3	15.0
	Biological sciences (all other)	17	33.6	Biological sciences (all other)	3	15.0
	Education	10	19.6	Education	11	55.0
	Agriculture	4	7.8	All other	3	15.0
	Health fields	3	5.8			
	All other	3	5.8			
Premedical fields	Total	13	(1)	Total	5	(1)
	Biological sciences	5	(1)	Education	3	(1)
	Education	3	(1)	Biology	1	(1)
	Health fields	2	(1)	Social work	1	(1)
	Social sciences	1	(1)			
	All other	2	(1)			
Biological sciences (miscellaneous).	Total	46	......	Total	15	(1)
	Biological sciences	39	84.9	Biological sciences	8	(1)
	Chemistry	1	2.1	Education	5	(1)
	All other	6	13.0	Physical sciences	1	(1)
				Psychology	1	(1)
Physical sciences (miscellaneous).	Total	14	(1)	Total	3	(1)
	Education	3	(1)	Biological sciences	2	(1)
	Physical sciences	3	(1)	Chemistry	1	(1)
	Engineering	2	(1)			
	Biology	1	(1)			
	Mathematics	2	(1)			
	Health fields	1	(1)			
	All other	2	(1)			
Chemistry	Total	76	100.0	Total	22	100.0
	Chemistry	50	65.9	Chemistry	10	45.6
	Education	8	10.7	Education	9	40.9
	Biological sciences	5	6.5	Arts, general	1	4.5
	Engineering	4	5.2	Nursing	1	4.5
	Business and commerce	3	3.9	All other	1	4.5
	Physical sciences (all other)	2	2.6			
	Mathematics	1	1.3			
	All other	3	3.9			
Earth sciences	Total	41	100.0	Total	5	(1)
	Earth sciences	30	73.2	Education	3	(1)
	Education	3	7.3	Earth sciences	1	(1)
	Physical sciences (all other)	2	4.9	All other	1	(1)
	Social sciences	2	4.9			
	Biological sciences	1	2.4			
	All other	3	7.3			

See footnotes at end of table.

(Continued.)

TABLE A-15.—*Graduate field and undergraduate major (for June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients who had obtained a master's degree by summer 1960)*—Continued

Undergraduate major	Master's degree recipients (1960)					
	Men			Women		
	Graduate field	Number	Percent	Graduate field	Number	Percent
Physics	Total	64	100.0	Total	5	(1)
	Physics	40	63.6	Physics	2	(1)
	Engineering	11	17.5	Education	1	(1)
	Business and commerce	3	4.8	Mathematics	1	(1)
	Education	2	3.1	Religion	1	(1)
	Physical sciences (all other)	2	3.1			
	Mathematics	1	1.6			
	All other	5	6.3			
Engineering (all fields)	Total	364	100.0	Total	8	(1)
	Electrical engineering	90	25.0	Education	7	(1)
	Mechanical engineering	39	10.8	Physics	1	(1)
	Chemical engineering	32	8.9			
	Civil engineering	28	7.8			
	Mining engineering	14	3.9			
	Industrial engineering	12	3.3			
	Agricultural engineering	11	3.1			
	Aeronautical engineering	10	2.8			
	Engineering (all other)	60	16.7			
	Business and commerce	32	8.9			
	Education	10	2.8			
	Earth sciences	6	1.7			
	Biology	5	1.4			
	Mathematics	4	1.1			
	Chemistry	4	1.1			
	Fine arts	2	0.6			
	Architecture	1	0.3			
Engineering, general	Total	7	(1)	Total, education	1	(1)
	Civil engineering	2	(1)			
	Engineering (all other)	3	(1)			
	Mathematics	1	(1)			
	Earth sciences	1	(1)			
Aeronautical engineering	Total	17	......	Total, education	1	(1)
	Aeronautical engineering	10	(1)			
	Chemical engineering	4	(1)			
	Engineering (all other)	2	(1)			
	Education	1	(1)			
Chemical engineering	Total	48	100.0	......	......	......
	Chemical engineering	28	58.3			
	Engineering (all other)	5	10.4			
	Business and commerce	6	12.5			
	Chemistry	3	6.3			
	Education	3	6.3			
	All other	3	6.3			
Civil engineering	Total	41	100.0	Total, education	1	(1)
	Civil engineering	30	73.2			
	Engineering (all other)	6	14.6			
	Business and commerce	2	4.9			
	All other	3	7.3			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-15.—*Graduate field and undergraduate major (for June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients who had obtained a master's degree by summer 1960)*—Continued

Undergraduate major	Master's degree recipients (1960)					
	Men			Women		
	Graduate field	Number	Percent	Graduate field	Number	Percent
Engineering—Continued Electrical engineering	Total	103	100.0	Total, education	2	(1)
	Electrical engineering	90	87.4			
	Engineering (all other)	4	3.9			
	Agriculture	4	3.9			
	Business and commerce	2	1.9			
	All other	3	2.9			
Mechanical engineering	Total	74	100.0	Total, education	1	(1)
	Mechanical engineering	39	52.7			
	Engineering (all other)	19	25.7			
	Business and commerce	10	13.5			
	All other	6	8.1			
Industrial engineering	Total	24	100.0	Total, education	1	(1)
	Industrial engineering	12	50.0			
	Business and commerce	8	33.3			
	Education	2	8.3			
	Economics	2	8.3			
Mining engineering	Total	17	100.0			
	Mining engineering	14	(1)			
	All other	3	(1)			
Engineering (miscellaneous).	Total	29	100.0	Total, physics	1	(1)
	Engineering	21	72.4			
	Mathematics	3	10.3			
	Earth sciences	3	10.3			
	Agriculture	2	6.9			
Agriculture	Total	63	100.0	Total, education	5	(1)
	Agriculture	41	65.1			
	Education	8	12.7			
	Biological sciences	6	9.5			
	Economics	5	7.9			
	All other	3	4.8			
Home economics	Total	8	(1)	Total	28	100.0
	Education	5	(1)	Home economics	17	60.9
	Agriculture	2	(1)	Education	8	28.6
	Education, administration	1	(1)	Art, general	1	3.5
				Social work	1	3.5
				All other	1	3.5
Nursing				Total	24	100.0
				Education	10	41.8
				Nursing	9	37.5
				Health fields	3	12.5
				Library science	1	4.1
				Dentistry	1	4.1

See footnotes at end of table.

(Continued.)

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TABLE A-15.—*Graduate field and undergraduate major (for June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients who had obtained a master's degree by summer 1960)*—Continued

Undergraduate major	Master's degree recipients (1960)					
	Men			Women		
	Graduate field	Number	Percent	Graduate field	Number	Percent
Pharmacy	Total	11	(1)	......	......	......
	Pharmacy	4	(1)			
	Health fields (all other)	3	(1)			
	Education	2	(1)			
	Biology	1	(1)			
	Chemistry	1	(1)			
Health fields (miscellaneous)	Total	8	(1)	Total	3	(1)
	Health fields	7	(1)	Health fields	2	(1)
	All other	1	(1)	Education	1	(1)
Sociology and anthropology	Total	48	100.0	Total	32	100.0
	Education	13	27.0	Social work	12	39.4
	Social work	11	23.0	Sociology and anthropology	6	18.2
	Sociology and anthropology	8	16.6	Education	6	18.2
	Social sciences (all other)	4	8.3	Religion	3	9.1
	Business and commerce	3	6.2	Psychology	2	6.0
	Education, nonteaching	3	6.2	Social sciences (all other)	1	3.0
	Health fields	2	4.2	All other	2	6.0
	Economics	2	4.2			
	All other	2	4.2			
Economics	Total	88	100.0	Total	9	(1)
	Business and commerce	39	47.0	Education	5	(1)
	Economics	26	27.7	Economics	2	(1)
	Agriculture	5	6.0	Political science	1	(1)
	Education	4	4.8	All other	1	(1)
	Social sciences (all other)	3	3.6			
	Education, nonteaching	3	3.6			
	All other	8	7.2			
History	Total	98	100.0	Total	48	100.0
	History	46	46.9	Education	20	41.7
	Education	23	23.5	History	11	22.9
	Social sciences (all other)	10	10.2	Social sciences (all other)	4	8.3
	Education, nonteaching	6	6.1	Library science	4	8.3
	Business and commerce	5	5.1	Social work	2	4.2
	All other	8	8.2	Psychology	2	4.2
				All other	5	10.4
Political science	Total	55	100.0	Total	18	(1)
	Political science	27	50.0	Education	8	(1)
	Education	7	12.9	Political science	4	(1)
	Business and commerce	4	7.4	Humanities and arts	2	(1)
	Agriculture	3	5.6	History	1	(1)
	Education, nonteaching	3	5.6	Social work	1	(1)
	History	3	5.6	All other	2	(1)
	All other	8	12.9			
Social sciences (miscellaneous).	Total	80	100.0	Total	28	100.0
	Education	29	36.2	Education	15	53.6
	Education, nonteaching	14	17.5	History	3	10.7
	Social sciences (all other)	9	11.2	Social work	3	10.7
	History	7	8.8	Library science	3	10.7
	Business and commerce	5	6.3	Social sciences (all other)	2	7.1
	Economics	3	3.8	All other	2	7.1
	Political science	2	2.5			
	Humanities and arts	2	2.5			
	All other	9	11.2			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-15.—*Graduate field and undergraduate major (for June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients who had obtained a master's degree by summer 1960)*—Continued

Undergraduate major	Master's degree recipients (1960)					
	Men			Women		
	Graduate field	Number	Percent	Graduate field	Number	Percent
English	Total	98	100.0	Total	107	100.0
	English	53	54.6	English	46	43.3
	Education	19	19.6	Education	28	26.1
	Business and commerce	7	7.2	Library science	20	18.7
	Journalism	4	4.1	Foreign language	3	2.8
	Agriculture	3	3.1	Speech and drama	2	1.8
	Education, nonteaching	3	3.1	Social sciences	2	1.8
	Humanities and arts (all other)	3	3.1	Psychology	1	0.9
	All other	6	5.2	Religion	1	0.9
				All other	4	3.7
Journalism	Total	10	(1)	Total	4	(1)
	Journalism	4	(1)	Education	3	(1)
	Education	4	(1)	Library science	1	(1)
	Religion	1	(1)			
	All other	1	(1)			
Fine arts [2]	Total	94	100.0	Total	71	
	Fine arts	60	64.3	Fine arts	46	64.8
	Education	21	22.3	Education	21	29.5
	Engineering	3	3.1	Foreign languages	1	1.5
	Agriculture	3	3.1	All other	3	4.2
	Education, nonteaching	3	3.1			
	Religion	3	3.1			
	All other	1	1.0			
Foreign languages	Total	32	100.0	Total	36	
	Foreign languages	19	59.4	Foreign languages	15	41.6
	Education	5	15.6	Education	11	30.6
	Humanities and arts (all other)	5	15.6	Library science	5	13.9
	Business and commerce	2	6.3	English	2	5.6
	Education, nonteaching	1	3.1	Social sciences	2	5.6
				Fine arts	1	2.7
Philosophy and religion	Total	45	100.0	Total	15	(1)
	Philosophy	16	35.6	Religion	9	(1)
	Religion	9	20.0	Education	4	(1)
	Education	7	15.6	Philosophy	1	(1)
	Foreign languages	4	8.9	Health fields	1	(1)
	History	3	6.7			
	English	2	4.4			
	Social sciences	2	4.4			
	All other	2	4.4			
Physical education	Total	54	100.0	Total	20	100.0
	Physical education	23	42.6	Education	18	90.0
	Education	17	31.5	Philosophy	1	5.0
	Education, nonteaching	12	22.2	All other	1	5.0
	Health fields	1	1.9			
	All other	1	1.9			

See footnotes at end of table.

(Continued.)

TABLE A-15.—*Graduate field and undergraduate major (for June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients who had obtained a master's degree by summer 1960)*—Continued

Undergraduate major	Master's degree recipients (1960)					
	Men			Women		
	Graduate field	Number	Percent	Graduate field	Number	Percent
Education (other subfields)	Total	156	100. 0	Total	139	100. 0
	Education	93	58. 8	Education	109	78. 9
	Education, nonteaching	28	18. 3	Social sciences	4	2. 8
	Agriculture	8	5. 2	Speech and drama	4	2. 8
	Fine arts	6	3. 9	English	3	2. 1
	Economics	4	2. 6	Library science	3	2. 1
	English	3	2. 0	Music	3	2. 1
	Biology	3	2. 0	Religion	3	2. 1
	All other	11	7. 2	All other	10	7.
Psychology	Total	84	100. 0	Total	39	100. 0
	Psychology	39	46. 4	Education	18	46. 3
	Education	18	22. 6	Psychology	13	33. 3
	Agriculture	4	4. 8	Religion	3	7. 7
	Social work	6	7. 1	Social work	3	7. 7
	Business and commerce	3	3. 6	Arts, general program	1	2. 5
	Economics	3	3. 6	All other	1	2. 5
	All other	11	11. 9			
Business and commerce	Total	148	100. 0	Total	37	100. 0
	Business and commerce	83	56. 1	Education	26	70. 3
	Education	28	18. 9	Business and commerce	7	18. 9
	Education, nonteaching	16	10. 8	Speech and drama	2	5. 4
	Economics	10	6. 8	Library science	1	2. 7
	Agriculture	3	2. 0	Religion	1	2. 7
	Engineering	2	1. 4			
	All other	6	4. 0			

[1] Too few cases to compute percentage.
[2] Includes the fields of general art, music, speech and drama, and fine and applied arts (all other).

TABLE A-16.—*Comparison of 1960 graduate and 1958 undergraduate fields for master's degree and doctorate candidates (selected fields)*

June 1958 bachelor's degree field	Master's degree candidates [1]										Ph. D. or Ed. D. candidates [2]									
	Total		Same field		Education		Natural sciences and engineering		All other [3]		Total		Same field		Natural sciences and engineering		Social sciences		All other [3]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Mathematics	156	100.0	72	46.2	50	32.0	16	10.3	18	11.5	28	100.0	22	78.6	1	3.6	.....	.....	5	17.8
Men	106	100.0	45	42.5	33	31.1	15	14.2	13	12.2	27	100.0	21	77.8	1	3.7	.....	.....	5	18.5
Women	50	100.0	27	54.0	17	34.0	1	2.0	5	10.0	1	(4)	1	(4)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Biology	104	100.0	25	24.1	26	25.0	38	36.5	15	14.4	19	(4)	2	(4)	14	(4)	.....	.....	3	(4)
Men	65	100.0	18	27.7	18	27.7	22	33.8	7	10.8	16	(4)	2	(4)	11	(4)	.....	.....	3	(4)
Women	39	100.0	7	18.0	8	20.5	16	41.0	8	20.5	3	(4)	.....	.....	3	(4)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Biological sciences (miscellaneous)	56	100.0	28	50.0	9	16.1	6	10.7	13	23.2	24	100.0	21	87.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	12.5
Men	45	100.0	26	57.8	4	8.9	5	11.1	10	22.2	22	100.0	20	90.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9.1
Women	11	(4)	2	(4)	5	(4)	1	(4)	3	(4)	2	(4)	1	(4)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	(4)
Chemistry	106	100.0	57	53.8	13	12.3	19	17.9	17	16.0	40	100.0	28	70.0	4	10.0	.....	.....	8	20.0
Men	87	100.0	48	55.2	10	11.5	16	18.4	13	15.0	37	100.0	26	70.3	4	10.8	.....	.....	7	18.9
Women	19	(4)	9	(4)	3	(4)	3	(4)	4	(4)	3	(4)	2	(4)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	(4)
Earth sciences	46	100.0	27	58.7	11	23.9	1	2.2	7	15.2	9	(4)	8	(4)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	(4)
Men	44	100.0	26	59.1	10	22.7	1	2.3	7	15.9	8	(4)	7	(4)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	(4)
Women	2	(4)	1	(4)	1	(4)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	(4)	1	(4)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Physics	80	100.0	46	57.5	8	10.0	16	20.0	10	12.5	37	100.0	25	67.6	5	13.5	.....	.....	7	18.9
Men	74	100.0	42	56.8	7	9.5	16	21.6	9	12.1	36	100.0	24	66.7	5	13.9	.....	.....	7	19.4
Women	6	(4)	4	(4)	1	(4)	.....	.....	1	(4)	1	(4)	1	(4)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Physical sciences (miscellaneous)	27	100.0	3	11.1	6	22.2	15	55.6	3	11.1	2	(4)	.....	.....	1	(4)	1	(4)	.....	.....
Men	26	100.0	2	7.7	6	23.1	15	57.7	3	11.5	2	(4)	.....	.....	1	(4)	1	(4)	.....	.....
Women	1	(4)	1	(4)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineering	412	100.0	296	71.8	13	3.2	30	7.3	73	17.7	78	100.0	56	71.8	9	11.5	.....	.....	13	16.7
Men	408	100.0	296	72.5	11	2.7	30	7.4	71	17.4	78	100.0	56	71.8	9	11.5	.....	.....	13	16.7
Women	4	(4)	.....	.....	2	(4)	.....	.....	2	(4)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

See footnote at end of table.

(Continued.)

TABLE A-16.—*Comparison of 1960 graduate and 1958 undergraduate fields for master's degree and doctorate candidates (selected fields)*—Continued

June 1958 bachelor's degree field	Master's degree candidates [1]										Ph. D. or Ed. D. candidates [2]									
	Total		Same field		Education		Natural sciences and engineering		All other [3]		Total		Same field		Natural sciences and engineering		Social sciences		Al other [3]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Agriculture	51	100.0	20	39.3	15	29.4	9	17.6	7	13.7	20	100.0	14	70.0	2	10.0	2	10.0	2	10.0
Men	49	100.0	20	40.8	14	28.6	8	16.3	7	14.3	20	100.0	14	70.0	2	10.0	2	10.0	2	10.0
Women	2	(4)	.....	.....	1	(4)	1	(4)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sociology and anthropology	93	100.0	19	20.4	29	31.2	2	2.2	43	46.2	8	(4)	6	(4)	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	(4)
Men	43	100.0	12	27.9	9	20.9	1	2.3	21	48.9	6	(4)	6	(4)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Women	50	100.0	7	14.0	20	40.0	1	2.0	22	44.0	2	(4)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	(4)
Economics	81	100.0	25	30.9	16	19.8	1	1.2	39	48.1	22	100.0	14	(4)	2	(4)	.....	.....	6	(4)
Men	72	100.0	24	33.3	11	15.3	1	1.4	36	50.0	19	100.0	13	(4)	2	(4)	.....	.....	4	(4)
Women	9	(4)	1	(4)	5	(4)	.....	.....	3	(4)	3	(4)	1	(4)	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	(4)
History	209	100.0	73	34.9	80	38.3	8	3.8	48	23.0	26	100.0	21	80.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	19.2
Men	136	100.0	45	33.1	56	41.2	6	4.4	29	21.3	22	100.0	18	81.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	18.2
Women	73	100.0	28	38.4	24	32.9	2	2.7	19	26.0	4	(4)	3	(4)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	(4)
Political science	85	100.0	37	43.5	19	22.4	3	3.5	26	30.6	23	100.0	16	69.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	30.4
Men	63	100.0	29	46.0	13	20.6	3	4.8	18	28.6	19	100.0	14	73.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	26.3
Women	22	100.0	8	36.3	6	27.4	.....	.....	8	36.3	4	(4)	2	(4)	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	(4)
Social sciences (miscellaneous)	188	100.0	42	22. .	82	43.6	2	1.1	62	33.0	11	(4)	3	(4)	.....	.....	4	(4)	4	(4)
Men	131	100.0	34	26.0	55	42.0	1	0.7	41	31.3	11	(4)	3	(4)	.....	.....	4	(4)	4	(4)
Women	57	100.0	8	14.0	27	47.4	1	1.8	21	36.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
English	304	100.0	128	42.1	91	29.9	8	2.6	77	25.4	45	100.0	34	75.6	1	2.2	.....	.....	10	22.2
Men	139	100.0	54	38.8	36	25.9	5	3.6	44	31.7	30	100.0	23	76.7	1	3.3	.....	.....	6	20.0
Women	165	100.0	74	44.8	55	33.3	3	1.9	33	20.0	15	(4)	11	(4)	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	(4)
Fine arts	192	100.0	109	56.8	55	28.6	2	1.0	26	13.5	28	100.0	21	75.0	1	3.6	.....	.....	6	21.4
Men	99	100.0	60	60.6	26	26.3	1	1.0	12	12.1	24	100.0	17	70.8	1	4.2	.....	.....	6	25.0
Women	93	100.0	49	52.7	29	31.2	1	1.1	14	15.0	4	(4)	4	(4)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Foreign languages	109	100.0	54	49.5	18	16.5	1	0.9	36	33.1	22	100.0	14	63.6	...	...	2	9.1	6	27.3
Men	55	100.0	23	41.8	7	12.7	1	1.8	24	43.7	12	(4)	8	(4)	...	...	...	...	4	(4)
Women	54	100.0	31	57.4	11	20.4	...	...	12	22.2	10	(4)	6	(4)	...	...	2	(4)	2	(4)
Philosophy	48	100.0	17	35.4	7	14.6	2	4.2	22	45.8	19	100.0	10	52.6	...	...	3	15.8	6	31.6
Men	45	100.0	16	35.6	7	15.5	2	4.4	20	44.5	18	100.0	9	50.0	...	...	3	16.7	6	33.3
Women	3	(4)	1	(4)	...	...	...	...	2	(4)	1	(4)	1	(4)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Physical education	178	100.0	71	39.9	85	47.8	5	2.8	17	9.5	3	(4)	...	...	...	...	1	(4)	2	(4)
Men	123	100.0	46	37.4	62	50.4	3	2.4	12	9.8	3	(4)	...	...	...	...	1	(4)	2	(4)
Women	55	100.0	25	45.5	23	41.8	2	3.6	5	9.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education (other subfields)	756	100.0	632	83.6	...	...	15	2.0	109	14.4	30	100.0	8	26.7	1	3.3	2	6.7	19	63.3
Men	342	100.0	300	87.7	...	...	11	3.2	31	9.1	24	100.0	8	33.3	...	...	...	...	16	66.7
Women	414	100.0	332	80.2	...	...	4	1.0	78	18.8	6	(4)	...	...	1	(4)	2	(4)	3	(4)
Psychology	117	100.0	52	44.4	37	31.6	3	2.6	25	21.4	32	100.0	27	84.4	2	6.3	1	3.1	2	6.2
Men	77	100.0	41	53.2	16	20.8	2	2.6	18	23.4	26	100.0	22	84.7	2	7.7	1	3.8	1	3.8
Women	40	100.0	11	27.5	21	52.5	1	2.5	7	17.5	6	(4)	5	(4)	...	...	...	...	1	(4)
Business and commerce	285	100.0	150	52.6	66	23.2	9	3.2	60	21.0	10	(4)	4	(4)	...	...	1	(4)	5	(4)
Men	244	100.0	138	56.6	46	18.9	9	3.6	51	20.9	10	(4)	4	(4)	...	...	1	(4)	5	(4)
Women	41	100.0	12	29.3	20	48.8	...	...	9	21.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1] Limited to candidates for first advanced degree.
[2] Limited to candidates for second advanced degree.
[3] Includes no report.
[4] Too few cases to compute percentage.

TABLE A-17M.—*Graduate or professional school enrollment between summer 1958 and summer 1960, by field of undergraduate study (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, men)*

Undergraduate field (number of undergraduates) and graduate enrollment term [1]	Total enrolled for at least one term [2]		Distribution each term							
			Degree enrolled full time		Degree enrolled part time		Enrolled for courses only		Not enrolled or not reported	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Mathematics (573):										
Summer 1958	328	100.0	40	12.2	19	5.8	21	6.4	248	75.6
Fall 1958			86	26.2	47	14.3	62	18.9	133	40.5
Spring 1959			83	25.3	55	16.8	52	15.9	138	42.1
Summer 1959			44	13.4	32	9.8	36	11.0	216	65.9
Fall 1959			64	19.5	70	21.3	43	13.1	151	46.3
Spring 1960			62	18.9	68	20.7	35	10.7	163	49.7
Summer 1960			50	15.2	25	7.6	23	7.0	230	70.1
Biology (550):										
Summer 1958	405	100.0	30	7.4	13	3.2	25	6.2	337	83.2
Fall 1958			226	55.8	24	5.9	56	13.8	99	24.4
Spring 1959			219	54.1	25	6.2	47	11.6	114	28.1
Summer 1959			60	14.8	25	6.2	32	7.9	288	71.1
Fall 1959			234	57.8	32	7.9	36	8.9	103	25.4
Spring 1960			229	56.5	27	6.7	33	8.1	116	28.6
Summer 1960			89	22.0	17	4.2	31	7.7	268	66.1
Premedical fields (366):										
Summer 1958	329	100.0	30	9.1	4	1.2	8	2.4	287	87.2
Fall 1958			260	79.0	7	2.1	41	12.5	21	6.4
Spring 1959			256	77.8	7	2.1	38	11.6	28	8.5
Summer 1959			47	14.3	6	1.8	8	2.4	268	81.5
Fall 1959			266	80.9	11	3.3	26	7.9	26	7.9
Spring 1960			267	81.2	10	3.0	23	7.0	29	8.8
Summer 1960			77	23.4	10	3.0	8	2.4	234	71.1
Biological sciences, miscellaneous (314):										
Summer 1958	227	100.0	29	12.8	10	4.4	13	5.7	175	77.1
Fall 1958			150	66.1	15	6.6	32	14.1	30	13.2
Spring 1959			146	64.3	16	.7	33	14.5	32	14.1
Summer 1959			35	15.4	14	6.2	11	4.8	167	73.6
Fall 1959			150	66.1	22	9.7	19	8.4	36	15.9
Spring 1960			149	65.6	23	10.1	19	8.4	36	15.9
Summer 1960			46	20.3	12	5.3	9	4.0	160	70.5
Chemistry (692):										
Summer 1958	438	100.0	26	5.9	18	4.1	26	5.9	368	84.0
Fall 1958			244	55.7	60	13.7	72	16.4	62	14.2
Spring 1959			239	54.6	66	15.1	65	14.8	68	15.5
Summer 1959			100	22.8	59	13.5	29	6.6	250	57.1
Fall 1959			233	53.2	73	16.7	50	11.4	82	18.7
Spring 1960			233	53.2	74	16.9	43	9.8	88	20.1
Summer 1960			104	23.7	47	10.7	29	6.6	258	58.9
Earth sciences (306):										
Summer 1958	132	100.0	12	9.1	5	3.8	10	7.6	105	79.5
Fall 1958			59	44.7	12	9.1	23	17.4	38	28.8
Spring 1959			60	45.5	12	9.1	15	11.4	45	34.1
Summer 1959			26	19.7	12	9.1	9	6.8	85	64.4
Fall 1959			46	34.8	18	13.6	13	9.8	55	41.7
Spring 1960			37	28.0	20	15.2	11	8.3	64	48.5
Summer 1960			18	13.6	11	8.3	9	6.8	94	71.2
Physics (330):										
Summer 1958	239	100.0	24	10.0	10	4.2	10	4.2	195	81.6
Fall 1958			98	25.1	37	15.5	56	23.4	48	20.1
Spring 1959			96	40.2	34	14.2	48	20.1	61	25.5
Summer 1959			32	13.4	15	6.3	16	6.7	176	73.6
Fall 1959			93	38.9	53	22.2	45	18.8	48	20.1
Spring 1960			89	41.0	48	20.1	30	12.6	72	30.1
Summer 1960			31	13.0	17	7.1	8	3.4	183	76.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–17M.—*Graduate or professional school enrollment between summer 1958 and summer 1960, by field of undergraduate study (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, men)*—Continued

Undergraduate field (number of undergraduates) and graduate enrollment term [1]	Total enrolled for at least one term [2]		Distribution each term							
			Degree enrolled full time		Degree enrolled part time		Enrolled for courses only		Not enrolled or not reported	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Physical sciences, miscellaneous (135):										
Summer 1958	78	100.0	5	6.4	2	2.6	2	2.6	69	88.5
Fall 1958			26	33.3	14	17.9	10	12.8	28	35.9
Spring 1959			25	32.1	14	17.9	10	12.8	29	37.2
Summer 1959			12	15.4	8	10.3	7	9.0	51	65.4
Fall 1959			25	32.1	17	21.8	10	12.8	26	33.3
Spring 1960			25	32.1	16	20.5	9	11.5	28	35.9
Summer 1960			19	24.3	8	10.3	6	7.7	45	57.7
General engineering (98):										
Summer 1958	33	100.0	1	3.0	1	3.0	3	9.1	28	84.8
Fall 1958			11	33.3	3	9.1	11	33.3	8	24.2
Spring 1959			10	30.3	4	12.1	5	15.2	14	42.4
Summer 1959			3	9.1	2	6.1	1	3.0	27	81.8
Fall 1959			7	21.2	5	15.2	8	24.2	13	39.4
Spring 1960			7	21.2	3	9.1	5	15.2	18	54.5
Summer 1960			......	......	2	6.1	1	3.0	30	90.9
Aeronautical engineering (145):										
Summer 1958	70	100.0	2	2.9	4	5.7	5	7.1	59	84.3
Fall 1958			14	20.0	14	20.0	13	18.6	29	41.4
Spring 1959			13	18.6	18	25.7	9	12.9	30	42.9
Summer 1959			4	5.7	6	8.6	4	5.7	56	80.0
Fall 1959			12	17.1	15	21.4	13	18.6	30	42.9
Spring 1960			12	17.1	16	22.9	13	18.6	29	41.4
Summer 1960			5	7.1	6	8.6	3	4.3	56	80.0
Chemical engineering (288):										
Summer 1958	122	100.0	4	3.3	6	4.9	6	4.9	106	86.9
Fall 1958			51	41.8	18	14.8	20	16.4	33	27.0
Spring 1959			47	38.5	21	17.2	21	17.2	33	27.0
Summer 1959			19	15.6	13	10.7	4	3.3	86	70.5
Fall 1959			34	27.9	29	23.8	21	17.2	38	31.1
Spring 1960			30	24.6	30	24.6	21	17.2	41	33.6
Summer 1960			11	9.0	11	9.0	8	6.6	92	75.4
Civil engineering (515):										
Summer 1958	134	100.0	4	3.0	5	3.7	4	3.0	121	90.3
Fall 1958			30	22.4	30	22.4	24	17.9	50	37.3
Spring 1959			30	22.4	35	26.1	24	17.9	45	33.6
Summer 1959			11	8.2	15	11.2	6	4.5	102	76.1
Fall 1959			26	19.4	41	30.6	21	15.7	46	34.3
Spring 1960			20	14.9	42	31.3	14	10.4	58	43.3
Summer 1960			7	5.2	8	6.0	4	3.0	115	85.8
Electrical engineering (1,025):										
Summer 1958	488	100.0	12	2.5	24	4.9	18	3.7	434	88.9
Fall 1958			76	15.6	132	27.0	109	22.3	171	35.0
Spring 1959			76	15.6	136	27.9	92	18.9	184	37.7
Summer 1959			22	4.5	44	9.0	22	4.5	400	82.0
Fall 1959			47	9.6	170	34.8	124	25.4	147	30.1
Spring 1960			44	9.0	171	35.0	90	18.4	183	37.5
Summer 1960			11	2.3	39	8.0	22	4.5	416	85.2
Mechanical engineering (888):										
Summer 1958	299	100.0	12	4.0	5	1.7	9	3.0	273	91.3
Fall 1958			59	19.7	45	15.1	91	30.4	104	34.8
Spring 1959			60	20.1	43	14.4	68	22.7	128	42.8
Summer 1959			24	8.0	15	5.0	15	5.0	245	81.9
Fall 1959			34	11.4	63	21.1	85	28.4	117	39.1
Spring 1960			31	10.4	64	21.4	56	18.7	148	49.5
Summer 1960			11	3.7	15	5.0	12	4.0	261	87.3

See footnotes at end of table.

(Continued.)

TABLE A-17M.—*Graduate or professional school enrollment between summer 1958 and summer 1960, by field of undergraduate study (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, men)*—Continued

Undergraduate field (number of undergraduates) and graduate enrollment term [1]	Total enrolled for at least one term [2]		Distribution each term							
			Degree enrolled full time		Degree enrolled part time		Enrolled for courses only		Not enrolled or not reported	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percen
Industrial engineering (418):										
Summer 1958	102	100. 0	7	6. 9	4	3. 9	4	3. 9	87	85. 3
Fall 1958			25	24. 5	14	13. 7	18	17. 6	45	44. 1
Spring 1959			26	25. 5	11	10. 8	14	13. 7	51	50. 0
Summer 1959			6	5. 9	11	10. 8	8	7. 8	77	75. 5
Fall 1959			18	17. 6	18	17. 6	23	22. 5	43	42. 2
Spring 1960			14	13. 7	21	20. 6	17	16. 7	50	49. 0
Summer 1960			4	3. 9	11	10. 8	5	4. 9	82	80. 4
Mining engineering (168):										
Summer 1958	43	100. 0	3	7. 0	2	4. 7	3	7. 0	35	81. 4
Fall 1958			16	37. 2	8	18. 6	5	11. 6	14	32. 6
Spring 1959			16	37. 2	9	20. 9	4	9. 3	14	32. 6
Summer 1959			6	14. 0	8	18. 6	2	4. 7	27	62. 8
Fall 1959			10	23. 3	10	23. 3	5	11. 6	18	41. 7
Spring 1960			8	18. 6	9	20. 9	5	11. 6	21	48. 8
Summer 1960			3	7. 0	3	7. 0	3	7. 0	34	79. 1
Engineering, miscellaneous (272):										
Summer 1958	90	100. 0	10	11. 1	12	13. 3	4	4. 4	64	71. 1
Fall 1958			34	37. 8	18	20. 0	12	13. 3	26	28. 9
Spring 1959			29	32. 2	20	22. 2	18	20. 0	23	25. 6
Summer 1959			10	11. 1	14	15. 6	2	2. 2	64	71. 1
Fall 1959			20	22. 2	22	24. 4	13	14. 4	35	38. 9
Spring 1960			20	22. 2	21	23. 3	12	13. 3	37	41. 1
Summer 1960			5	5. 6	11	12. 2	7	7. 8	67	74. 4
Agriculture (524):										
Summer 1958	172	100. 0	18	10. 5	28	16. 3	15	8. 7	111	64. 5
Fall 1958			54	31. 4	33	19. 2	24	14. 0	61	35. 5
Spring 1959			62	36. 0	33	19. 2	20	11. 6	57	33. 1
Summer 1959			27	15. 7	30	17. 4	13	7. 6	102	59. 3
Fall 1959			52	30. 2	35	20. 3	21	12. 2	64	37. 2
Spring 1960			46	26. 7	38	22. 1	17	9. 9	71	41. 3
Summer 1960			19	11. 0	30	17. 4	15	8. 7	108	62. 8
Pharmacy (326):										
Summer 1958	61	100. 0	5	8. 2	2	3. 3	5	8. 2	49	80. 3
Fall 1958			20	32. 8	9	14. 8	12	19. 7	20	32. 8
Spring 1959			20	32. 8	9	14. 8	9	14. 8	23	37. 7
Summer 1959			13	21. 3	6	9. 8	3	4. 9	39	63. 9
Fall 1959			29	47. 5	6	9. 8	7	11. 5	19	31. 1
Spring 1960			31	50. 8	5	8. 2	2	3. 3	23	37. 7
Summer 1960			13	21. 3	3	4. 9	4	65. 6	41	67. 2
Health fields, miscellaneous (84):										
Summer 1958	54	100. 0	5	9. 3	2	3. 7	1	1. 9	46	85. 2
Fall 1958			31	57. 4	9	16. 7	4	7. 4	10	18. 5
Spring 1959			30	55. 6	10	18. 5	5	9. 3	9	16. 7
Summer 1959			5	9. 3	6	11. 1	1	1. 9	42	77. 8
Fall 1959			27	50. 0	7	13. 0	4	7. 4	16	29. 6
Spring 1960			27	50. 0	6	11. 1	2	3. 7	19	35. 2
Summer 1960			7	13. 0	3	5. 6	3	5. 6	41	75. 9
Sociology and anthropology (321):										
Summer 1958	188	100. 0	21	11. 2	6	3. 2	14	7. 4	147	78. 2
Fall 1958			92	48. 9	12	6. 4	32	17. 0	52	27. 7
Spring 1959			93	49. 5	15	8. 0	27	14. 4	53	28. 2
Summer 1959			29	15. 4	7	37. 2	14	7. 4	138	73. 4
Fall 1959			87	46. 3	16	8. 5	26	13. 8	59	31. 4
Spring 1960			79	42. 0	19	10. 1	21	11. 2	69	36. 7
Summer 1960			26	13. 8	11	5. 9	13	6. 9	138	73. 4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-17M.—*Graduate or professional school enrollment between summer 1958 and summer 1960, by field of undergraduate study (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, men)*—Continued

Undergraduate field (number of undergraduates) and graduate enrollment term [1]	Total enrolled for at least one term [2]		Distribution each term							
			Degree enrolled full time		Degree enrolled part time		Enrolled for courses only		Not enrolled or not reported	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Economics (847):										
Summer 1958	331	100.0	26	7.9	11	3.3	25	7.6	269	81.3
Fall 1958			146	44.1	28	8.5	57	17.2	100	30.2
Spring 1959			148	44.7	31	9.4	48	14.5	104	31.4
Summer 1959			37	11.2	18	5.4	16	4.8	260	78.5
Fall 1959			132	39.9	51	15.4	41	12.4	107	32.3
Spring 1960			124	37.5	47	14.2	34	10.3	126	38.1
Summer 1960			29	8.8	21	6.3	11	3.3	270	81.6
History (938):										
Summer 1958	614	100.0	60	9.8	19	3.1	45	7.3	490	79.8
Fall 1958			285	46.4	45	7.3	83	13.5	201	32.7
Spring 1959			282	45.9	52	8.5	72	11.7	208	33.9
Summer 1959			101	16.4	36	5.9	36	5.9	441	71.8
Fall 1959			279	45.4	55	9.0	46	7.5	234	38.1
Spring 1960			275	44.8	69	11.2	53	8.6	217	35.3
Summer 1960			103	16.8	37	6.0	41	6.7	433	70.5
Political science (547):										
Summer 1958	333	100.0	31	9.3	8	2.4	12	3.6	282	84.7
Fall 1958			199	59.8	22	6.6	41	12.3	71	21.3
Spring 1959			197	59.2	21	6.3	38	11.4	77	23.1
Summer 1959			40	12.0	23	6.9	16	4.8	254	76.3
Fall 1959			172	51.7	33	9.9	33	9.9	95	28.5
Spring 1960			170	51.1	38	11.4	29	8.7	96	28.8
Summer 1960			32	9.6	26	7.8	18	5.4	257	77.2
Social sciences, miscellaneous (697):										
Summer 1958	417	100.0	66	15.8	17	4.1	24	5.8	310	74.3
Fall 1958			151	36.2	38	9.1	56	13.4	172	41.2
Spring 1959			148	35.5	44	10.6	45	10.8	180	43.2
Summer 1959			85	20.4	33	7.9	32	7.7	267	64.0
Fall 1959			119	28.5	53	12.7	47	11.3	198	47.5
Spring 1960			116	27.8	51	12.2	48	11.5	202	48.4
Summer 1960			78	18.7	44	10.6	33	7.9	262	62.8
English (740):										
Summer 1958	481	100.0	40	8.3	25	5.2	28	5.8	288	59.9
Fall 1958			199	41.4	55	11.4	92	19.1	135	28.1
Spring 1959			188	39.1	59	12.3	79	16.4	155	32.2
Summer 1959			70	14.6	40	8.3	26	5.4	345	71.7
Fall 1959			178	37.0	73	15.2	41	8.5	189	39.3
Spring 1960			176	36.6	70	14.6	39	8.1	196	40.7
Summer 1960			71	14.8	43	8.9	33	6.9	334	69.4
Journalism (147):										
Summer 1958	37	100.0	4	10.8	....	....	1	2.7	32	86.5
Fall 1958			11	29.7	1	2.7	5	13.5	20	54.1
Spring 1959			10	27.0	3	8.1	8	21.6	16	43.2
Summer 1959			8	21.6	2	5.4	1	2.7	26	70.3
Fall 1959			6	16.2	6	16.2	4	10.8	21	56.8
Spring 1960			10	27.0	5	13.5	5	13.5	17	45.9
Summer 1960			7	18.9	3	8.1	....	....	27	73.0
Fine arts (617):										
Summer 1958	316	100.0	38	12.0	13	4.1	28	11.8	237	75.0
Fall 1958			107	33.9	23	7.3	51	16.1	135	42.7
Spring 1959			101	32.0	31	9.8	44	13.9	140	44.3
Summer 1959			60	19.0	23	7.3	40	12.7	193	61.1
Fall 1959			88	27.8	30	9.5	31	9.8	167	52.8
Spring 1960			93	29.4	29	9.2	29	9.2	165	52.2
Summer 1960			63	20.0	25	7.9	28	8.9	200	63.3

See footnotes at end of table.

(Continued.)

TABLE A—17M.—*Graduate or professional school enrollment between summer 1958 and summer 1960, by field of undergraduate study (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, men)*—Continued

Undergraduate field (number of undergraduates) and graduate enrollment term [1]	Total enrolled for at least one term [2]		Distribution each term							
			Degree enrolled full time		Degree enrolled part time		Enrolled for courses only		Not enrolled or not reported	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Foreign languages (177):										
Summer 1958	128	100.0	16	12.5	3	2.3	4	3.1	105	82.0
Fall 1958			49	38.3	10	7.8	26	20.3	43	33.6
Spring 1959			48	37.5	12	9.4	25	19.5	43	33.6
Summer 1959			23	18.0	5	3.9	13	10.2	87	68.0
Fall 1959			50	39.1	21	16.4	17	13.3	40	31.3
Spring 1960			50	39.1	17	13.3	16	12.5	45	35.2
Summer 1960			23	18.0	9	7.3	12	9.4	84	65.6
Humanities, all other (468):										
Summer 1958	333	100.0	33	12.9	6	1.8	20	6.0	274	82.3
Fall 1958			192	87.7	16	4.8	65	19.5	60	18.0
Spring 1959			188	56.5	18	5.4	62	18.6	65	19.5
Summer 1959			37	11.1	18	5.4	22	6.6	256	76.9
Fall 1959			177	53.2	19	5.7	65	19.5	72	21.6
Spring 1960			172	51.7	24	7.2	56	16.8	81	24.3
Summer 1960			42	12.6	17	5.1	27	8.1	247	74.2
Physical education (501):										
Summer 1958	266	100.0	43	16.2	20	7.5	24	9.0	179	67.3
Fall 1958			54	20.3	23	8.6	25	9.4	164	61.7
Spring 1959			51	19.2	35	13.2	24	9.0	156	58.6
Summer 1959			76	28.6	23	8.6	28	10.5	139	52.3
Fall 1959			19	7.1	34	12.8	22	8.3	191	71.8
Spring 1960			18	6.8	40	15.0	19	7.1	189	71.1
Summer 1960			65	24.4	23	8.6	31	11.7	147	55.3
Education, other subfields (1,496):										
Summer 1958	839	100.0	149	17.8	54	6.4	88	10.5	548	65.3
Fall 1958			94	11.2	128	15.3	73	8.7	544	64.8
Spring 1959			95	11.3	151	18.0	80	9.5	513	61.1
Summer 1959			178	21.2	99	11.8	101	12.0	461	54.9
Fall 1959			54	6.4	184	21.9	101	12.0	500	59.6
Spring 1960			59	7.0	183	12.3	104	12.4	493	58.8
Summer 1960			199	23.7	92	11.0	124	14.8	424	50.5
Psychology (486):										
Summer 1958	306	100.0	17	5.6	12	3.9	16	5.2	261	85.3
Fall 1958			159	52.0	33	10.8	38	12.4	76	24.8
Spring 1959			162	52.9	37	12.1	40	13.1	67	21.9
Summer 1959			48	15.7	31	10.1	14	4.6	213	75.2
Fall 1959			154	50.3	44	14.4	34	11.1	74	24.2
Spring 1960			147	48.0	49	16.0	26	85.0	84	27.5
Summer 1960			42	13.7	33	10.8	16	5.2	215	70.3
Business and commerce (3,958):										
Summer 1958	946	100.0	73	7.7	41	4.3	94	9.9	738	78.0
Fall 1958			236	24.9	111	11.7	190	20.1	409	43.2
Spring 1959			229	24.2	116	12.3	152	16.1	449	47.5
Summer 1959			105	11.1	52	5.5	80	8.5	709	74.9
Fall 1959			199	21.0	160	16.9	149	15.8	438	46.3
Spring 1960			190	20.1	166	17.5	120	12.7	470	49.7
Summer 1960			83	8.8	66	7.0	57	6.0	740	78.2
Miscellaneous (392):										
Summer 1958	118	100.0	7	5.9	2	1.7	2	1.7	107	90.7
Fall 1958			40	33.9	16	13.6	17	14.4	45	38.1
Spring 1959			40	33.9	15	12.7	19	16.1	44	37.3
Summer 1959			14	11.9	8	6.8	9	7.6	87	73.7
Fall 1959			39	33.1	19	16.1	16	13.6	44	37.3
Spring 1960			38	32.2	18	15.3	15	12.7	47	39.8
Summer 1960			24	20.3	8	6.8	11	9.3	75	63.6

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[1] Fields with less than 20 undergraduates not shown.

[2] Totals refer to the number enrolled in graduate or professional schools for at least one term between June 1958 and summer 1960

TABLE A-17W.—*Graduate or professional school enrollment between summer 1958 and summer 1960, by field of undergraduate study (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, women)*

Undergraduate field (number of undergraduates) and graduate enrollment term [1]	Total enrolled for at least one term [2]		Distribution each term							
			Degree enrolled full time		Degree enrolled part time		Enrolled for courses only		Not enrolled or not reported	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Mathematics (284):										
Summer 1958	132	100.0	4	3.0	5	3.8	10	7.6	113	85.6
Fall 1958			17	12.9	16	12.1	18	13.6	81	61.4
Spring 1959			15	11.4	19	14.4	23	17.4	75	56.8
Summer 1959			20	15.2	9	6.8	28	21.2	75	56.8
Fall 1959			10	7.6	25	18.9	23	17.4	74	56.1
Spring 1960			10	7.6	23	17.4	22	16.7	77	58.3
Summer 1960			27	20.5	8	6.1	12	9.1	85	64.4
Biology (300):										
Summer 1958	142	100.0	11	7.7	5	3.5	24	16.9	102	71.8
Fall 1958			31	21.8	12	8.5	37	26.1	62	43.7
Spring 1959			29	20.4	13	9.2	36	25.4	64	45.1
Summer 1959			19	13.4	10	7.4	31	21.8	82	57.7
Fall 1959			26	18.3	17	12.0	22	15.5	77	54.2
Spring 1960			25	17.6	17	12.0	18	12.7	82	57.7
Summer 1960			18	12.7	11	7.7	24	16.9	89	62.7
Premedical fields (33):										
Summer 1958	22	100.0	2	9.1	....	....	1	4.5	19	86.4
Fall 1958			15	68.2	....	....	1	4.5	6	27.3
Spring 1959			16	72.7	....	....	2	9.1	4	18.2
Summer 1959			3	13.6	....	....	1	4.5	18	81.8
Fall 1959			15	68.2	1	4.5	2	9.1	4	18.2
Spring 1960			14	63.6	2	9.1	4	18.2	2	9.1
Summer 1960			4	18.2	2	9.1	....	....	16	72.7
Biological sciences, miscellaneous (118):										
Summer 1958	63	100.0	2	3.2	1	1.6	11	17.5	49	77.8
Fall 1958			15	23.8	8	12.7	21	33.3	19	30.2
Spring 1959			15	23.8	7	11.1	17	27.0	24	38.1
Summer 1959			7	11.1	4	6.3	12	19.0	40	63.5
Fall 1959			19	30.2	8	12.7	15	23.8	21	33.3
Spring 1960			19	30.2	9	14.3	8	12.7	27	42.9
Summer 1960			4	6.3	5	7.9	8	12.7	46	73.0
Chemistry (199):										
Summer 1958	89	100.0	4	4.5	2	2.2	9	10.1	74	83.1
Fall 1958			20	22.5	13	14.6	28	31.5	28	31.5
Spring 1959			20	22.5	15	16.9	20	22.5	34	38.2
Summer 1959			11	12.4	6	6.7	14	15.7	58	65.2
Fall 1959			17	19.1	18	20.2	22	24.7	32	36.0
Spring 1960			15	16.9	18	20.2	17	19.1	39	43.8
Summer 1960			16	18.0	6	6.7	9	10.1	58	65.2
Earth sciences (26):										
Summer 1958	12	100.0	1	8.3	....	....	4	33.3	7	58.3
Fall 1958			3	25.0	....	....	2	16.7	7	58.3
Spring 1959			4	33.3	....	....	1	8.3	7	58.3
Summer 1959			2	16.7	1	8.3	1	8.3	8	66.7
Fall 1959			5	4.2	....	....	2	16.7	5	4.2
Spring 1960			5	4.2	....	....	1	8.3	6	50.0
Summer 1960			3	25.0	....	....	2	16.7	7	58.3
Physics (23):										
Summer 1958	16	100.0	1	6.3	....	....	4	25.0	7	43.8
Fall 1958			3	18.8	....	....	2	12.5	7	43.8
Spring 1959			4	25.0	....	....	1	6.3	7	43.8
Summer 1959			2	12.5	1	6.3	1	6.3	8	50.0
Fall 1959			2	12.5	5	31.2	2	12.5	7	43.8
Spring 1960			2	12.5	2	12.5	3	18.8	9	56.3
Summer 1960			3	18.8	1	6.3	....	....	12	75.0

See footnotes at end of table.

(Continued.)

TABLE A-17W.—*Graduate or professional school enrollment between summer 1958 and summer 1960, by field of undergraduate study (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, women)*—Continued

Undergraduate field (number of undergraduates) and graduate enrollment term [1]	Total enrolled for at least one term [2]		Distribution each term							
			Degree enrolled full time		Degree enrolled part time		Enrolled for courses only		Not enrolled or not reported	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Engineering (55):										
Summer 1958	20	100.0	1	5.0	......	......	3	15.0	16	80.0
Fall 1958			2	10.0	1	5.0	3	15.0	14	70.0
Spring 1959			2	10.0	1	5.0	3	15.0	14	70.0
Summer 1959			2	10.0	......	......	4	20.0	14	70.0
Fall 1959			2	10.0	1	5.0	5	25.0	12	60.0
Spring 1960			1	5.0	1	5.0	4	20.0	14	70.0
Summer 1960			......	......	1	5.0	3	15.0	16	80.0
Agriculture (40):										
Summer 1958	12	100.0	3	25.0	1	8.3	1	8.3	7	58.4
Fall 1958			1	8.3	2	16.7	2	16.7	7	58.4
Spring 1959			1	8.3	1	8.3	1	8.3	9	75.0
Summer 1959			......	......	......	......	1	......	12	100.0
Fall 1959			1	8.3	1	8.3	2	16.7	8	66.7
Spring 1960			1	8.3	......	......	1	8.3	10	83.3
Summer 1960			......	......	......	......	1	8.3	11	91.7
Home economics (708):										
Summer 1958	220	100.0	12	5.5	5	2.3	5	2.3	158	71.8
Fall 1958			18	8.2	17	7.7	58	26.4	127	57.7
Spring 1959			21	9.5	17	7.7	58	26.4	124	56.4
Summer 1959			27	12.3	13	5.9	63	28.6	117	53.2
Fall 1959			15	6.8	20	9.1	24	10.9	161	73.2
Spring 1960			12	5.5	20	9.1	15	6.8	173	78.6
Summer 1960			16	7.3	13	5.9	29	13.2	162	73.6
Nursing (564):										
Summer 1958	141	100.0	7	5.0	2	1.4	19	13.5	113	80.1
Fall 1958			20	14.2	12	8.5	23	16.3	86	61.0
Spring 1959			21	14.9	16	11.3	27	19.1	77	54.6
Summer 1959			16	11.3	4	2.8	4	2.8	117	83.0
Fall 1959			23	16.3	18	12.8	29	20.6	71	50.4
Spring 1960			21	14.9	14	9.9	20	14.2	86	61.0
Summer 1960			14	9.9	2	1.4	15	10.6	110	78.0
Health fields, miscellaneous (214):										
Summer 1958	40	100.0	2	5.0	1	2.5	17	42.5	20	50.0
Fall 1958			2	5.0	3	7.5	16	40.0	19	47.5
Spring 1959			2	5.0	2	5.0	12	30.0	24	60.0
Summer 1959			2	5.0	1	2.5	3	7.5	34	85.0
Fall 1959			1	2.5	4	10.0	8	20.0	27	67.5
Spring 1960			1	2.5	4	10.0	6	15.0	29	72.5
Summer 1960			1	2.5	3	7.5	1	2.5	35	87.5
Sociology and anthropology (384):										
Summer 1958	153	100.0	9	5.9	5	3.3	15	9.8	124	81.0
Fall 1958			40	26.1	18	11.8	31	20.3	64	41.8
Spring 1959			40	26.1	19	12.4	21	13.7	73	47.7
Summer 1959			12	7.8	10	6.5	19	12.4	112	73.2
Fall 1959			42	27.5	16	10.5	26	17.0	69	45.1
Spring 1960			45	29.4	18	11.8	21	13.7	69	45.1
Summer 1960			15	9.8	10	6.5	8	5.2	120	78.4
Economics (112):										
Summer 1958	42	100.0	1	2.4	2	4.8	6	14.3	33	78.6
Fall 1958			4	9.5	3	7.1	11	26.2	24	57.1
Spring 1959			4	9.5	5	11.9	12	28.6	21	50.0
Summer 1959			2	4.8	1	2.4	7	16.7	32	76.2
Fall 1959			8	19.0	6	14.3	9	21.4	19	45.2
Spring 1960			8	19.0	7	16.7	3	7.1	24	57.1
Summer 1960			3	7.1	1	2.4	4	9.5	34	81.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-17W.—*Graduate or professional school enrollment between summer 1958 and summer 1960, by field of undergraduate study (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, women)*—Continued

Undergraduate field (number of undergraduates) and graduate enrollment term [1]	Total enrolled for at least one term [2]		Distribution each term							
			Degree enrolled full time		Degree enrolled part time		Enrolled for courses only		Not enrolled or not reported	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
History (412):										
Summer 1958	223	100.0	13	58.3	9	4.0	19	8.5	182	81.6
Fall 1958			51	22.9	16	7.2	39	17.5	117	52.5
Spring 1959			49	11.7	16	7.2	38	9.0	120	53.8
Summer 1959			32	14.3	19	8.5	34	15.2	138	61.9
Fall 1959			28	12.6	30	13.5	29	13.0	136	61.0
Spring 1960			29	13.0	27	12.1	33	14.8	134	60.1
Summer 1960			26	11.7	20	9.0	25	11.2	152	68.2
Political science (168):										
Summer 1958	76	100.0	6	7.9	......	......	9	11.8	61	80.3
Fall 1958			20	26.3	8	10.5	14	18.4	34	44.7
Spring 1959			20	26.3	9	11.8	22	28.9	25	32.9
Summer 1959			7	9.2	5	6.6	7	9.2	57	75.0
Fall 1959			14	18.4	15	19.7	10	13.2	37	48.7
Spring 1960			15	19.7	15	19.7	9	11.8	37	48.7
Summer 1960			7	9.2	7	9.2	8	10.5	54	71.1
Social sciences, miscellaneous (385):										
Summer 1958	181	100.0	13	7.2	3	1.7	35	19.3	130	71.8
Fall 1958			32	17.7	10	5.5	27	14.9	112	61.9
Spring 1959			29	16.0	8	4.4	25	13.8	119	65.7
Summer 1959			15	8.3	11	6.1	33	18.2	122	67.4
Fall 1959			19	10.5	17	9.4	32	17.7	113	6.2
Spring 1960			16	8.8	21	11.6	26	14.4	118	65.2
Summer 1960			21	11.6	13	7.2	24	13.3	123	68.0
English (1,132):										
Summer 1958	525	100.0	51	9.7	20	8.0	51	9.7	403	76.8
Fall 1958			85	16.2	51	9.7	85	16.2	304	57.9
Spring 1959			84	16.0	63	12.0	95	18.1	283	53.9
Summer 1959			91	17.3	31	5.9	98	18.7	305	58.1
Fall 1959			52	9.9	75	14.3	72	13.7	326	62.1
Spring 1960			54	10.3	67	12.8	65	12.4	339	64.6
Summer 1960			74	14.1	43	8.2	68	13.0	340	64.8
Journalism (101):										
Summer 1958	25	100.0	3	12.0	......	......	3	12.0	19	76.0
Fall 1958			5	20.0	......	......	5	20.0	15	60.0
Spring 1959			5	20.0	1	4.0	3	12.0	16	64.0
Summer 1959			1	4.0	1	4.0	7	28.0	16	64.0
Fall 1959			2	8.0	1	4.0	3	12.0	19	76.0
Spring 1960			3	12.0	......	......	2	8.0	20	80.0
Summer 1960			3	12.0	......	......	2	8.0	20	80.0
Fine arts (807):										
Summer 1958	321	100.0	17	5.3	12	3.7	43	13.4	249	77.6
Fall 1958			59	18.4	34	10.6	61	19.0	167	52.0
Spring 1959			57	17.8	38	11.8	61	19.0	165	51.4
Summer 1959			31	9.7	22	6.9	50	15.6	218	67.9
Fall 1959			37	11.5	52	16.2	64	19.9	171	53.3
Spring 1960			34	10.6	49	15.3	59	18.4	179	55.8
Summer 1960			35	10.9	19	5.9	34	10.6	233	72.6
Foreign languages (309):										
Summer 1958	153	100.0	10	6.5	5	3.3	18	11.8	120	78.4
Fall 1958			33	21.7	12	7.8	28	18.3	80	52.3
Spring 1959			32	20.9	17	11.1	34	22.2	70	45.8
Summer 1959			14	9.2	17	11.1	21	13.7	101	66.0
Fall 1959			20	13.1	23	15.0	17	11.1	93	60.8
Spring 1960			20	13.1	26	17.0	19	12.4	88	57.5
Summer 1960			29	19.0	8	5.2	26	17.0	90	58.8

See footnotes at end of table.

(Continued.)

TABLE A-17W.—*Graduate or professional school enrollment between summer 1958 and summer 1960, by field of undergraduate study (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, women)*—Continued

Undergraduate field (number of undergraduates) and graduate enrollment term[1]	Total enrolled for at least one term[2]		Distribution each term							
			Degree enrolled full time		Degree enrolled part time		Enrolled for courses only		Not enrolled or not reported	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Humanities, all other (173):										
Summer 1958	53	100.0	2	3.8	2	3.8	2	3.8	45	84.9
Fall 1958			17	32.1	5	9.4	13	24.5	18	34.0
Spring 1959			17	32.1	5	9.4	12	22.6	19	35.8
Summer 1959			6	11.3	2	3.8	6	11.3	39	73.6
Fall 1959			13	24.5	7	13.2	8	15.1	25	47.2
Spring 1960			13	24.5	8	15.1	6	11.3	26	49.1
Summer 1960			3	5.7	2	3.8	6	11.3	42	79.2
Physical education (308):										
Summer 1958	134	100.0	5	3.7	3	2.2	7	5.2	119	88.8
Fall 1958			11	8.2	10	7.5	14	10.4	99	73.9
Spring 1959			10	7.5	13	9.7	14	10.4	97	72.4
Summer 1959			17	12.7	9	6.7	29	21.6	79	59.0
Fall 1959			7	5.2	22	16.4	19	14.2	86	64.2
Spring 1960			6	4.5	22	16.4	15	11.2	91	67.9
Summer 1960			19	14.2	15	11.2	23	17.2	77	57.5
Education, other subfields (3,705):										
Summer 1958	1,344	100.0	89	6.6	39	2.9	164	12.2	1052	78.3
Fall 1958			65	4.8	99	7.4	165	12.3	1015	75.5
Spring 1959			60	4.5	128	9.5	197	14.7	959	71.4
Summer 1959			176	13.1	93	6.9	288	21.4	787	58.6
Fall 1959			43	3.2	185	13.8	229	17.0	887	66.0
Spring 1960			38	2.8	192	14.3	206	15.3	900	67.0
Summ[illegible] 1960			174	12.9	112	8.3	261	19.4	797	59.3
Psychology (331):										
Summer 1958	148	100.0	11	7.4	4	2.7	18	12.2	115	77.7
Fall 1958			45	30.4	11	7.4	25	16.9	67	45.3
Spring 1959			43	29.1	13	8.8	29	19.6	63	42.6
Summer 1959			22	14.9	11	7.4	19	12.8	96	64.9
Fall 1959			42	28.4	21	14.2	19	12.8	66	44.6
Spring 1960			40	27.0	20	13.5	20	13.5	68	45.9
Summer 1960			10	6.8	7	4.7	15	10.1	116	78.4
Business and commerce (587):										
Summer 1958	141	100.0	13	9.2	9	6.4	20	14.2	99	70.2
Fall 1958			15	10.6	12	8.5	22	15.6	92	65.2
Spring 1959			15	10.6	15	10.6	22	15.6	89	63.1
Summer 1959			11	7.8	12	8.5	23	16.3	95	67.4
Fall 1959			5	3.5	22	15.6	29	20.6	85	60.3
Spring 1960			6	4.3	22	15.6	26	18.4	87	61.7
Summer 1960			19	13.5	10	7.1	13	9.2	99	70.2
Miscellaneous (172):										
Summer 1958	26	100.0	...	...	...	...	5	19.2	21	80.8
Fall 1958			2	7.7	3	11.5	9	34.6	12	46.2
Spring 1959			2	7.7	3	11.5	6	23.1	15	57.7
Summer 1959			2	7.7	1	3.8	5	19.2	18	69.2
Fall 1959			4	15.4	3	11.5	4	15.4	14	53.8
Spring 1960			3	11.5	1	3.8	2	7.7	20	76.9
Summer 1960			2	7.7	2	7.7	6	23.1	16	61.5

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[1] Fields with less than 10 undergraduates are not shown.

[2] Totals refer to the number enrolled in graduate or professional school for at least one term between June 1958 and summer 1960.

Table A-18.—*Median age in 1960, by field of undergraduate study and graduate enrollment status (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*

Undergraduate field and graduate enrollment status	Median age in years	
	Men	Women
All fields	26.0	24.6
Never degree enrolled	26.3	24.6
Degree candidate	25.0	24.6
Degree recipient, no further enrollment	26.6	24.9
Degree recipient, further enrollment	25.0	24.7
Natural sciences	24.9	24.5
Never degree enrolled	25.9	24.5
Degree candidate	24.6	24.3
Degree recipient, no further enrollment	26.0	24.6
Degree recipient, further enrollment	24.6	24.6
Engineering	26.3	24.7
Never degree enrolled	26.6	24.8
Degree candidate	25.4	24.5
Degree recipient, no further enrollment	25.7	27.5
Degree recipient, further enrollment	24.8	......
Applied biological fields	26.2	24.6
Never degree enrolled	26.0	24.6
Degree candidate	26.6	24.6
Degree recipient, no further enrollment	25.0	25.8
Degree recipient, further enrollment	25.0	24.0
Health fields	26.3	24.9
Never degree enrolled	26.3	24.9
Degree candidate	25.4	26.1
Degree recipient, no further enrollment	27.3	30.1
Degree recipient, further enrollment	24.7	(1)
Social sciences	25.5	24.6
Never degree enrolled	25.7	24.6
Degree candidate	24.9	24.5
Degree recipient, no further enrollment	26.5	24.7
Degree recipient, further enrollment	25.4	24.5
Humanities and arts	25.5	24.6
Never degree enrolled	25.7	24.6
Degree candidate	24.9	24.6
Degree recipient, no further enrollment	26.5	24.8
Degree recipient, further enrollment	25.4	24.7
Education	26.8	24.7
Never degree enrolled	26.4	24.7
Degree candidate	27.3	24.7
Degree recipient, no further enrollment	28.1	26.3
Degree recipient, further enrollment	27.3	28.0
Psychology	25.4	24.5
Never degree enrolled	25.6	24.5
Degree candidate	24.9	24.4
Degree recipient, no further enrollment	26.9	24.
Degree recipient, further enrollment	25.2	(1)
Business and commerce	26.7	24.6
Never degree enrolled	26.7	24.6
Degree candidate	25.9	24.6
Degree recipient, no further enrollment	28.0	31.4
Degree recipient, further enrollment	28.0	(1)
Miscellaneous	26.5	24.7
Never degree enrolled	26.6	24.7
Degree candidate	26.1	24.7
Degree recipient, no further enrollment	26.3	24.7
Degree recipient, further enrollment	24.8	(1)

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(1) Too few cases to compute median.

TABLE A-19.—*Marital status and graduate enrollment in 1960, by field of undergraduate study (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*

Undergraduate field and June 1960 graduate enrollment status [1]	Total [2]				Single				Married, no children				Married, with children			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All fields	20, 399	100. 0	11, 723	100. 0	7, 373	100. 0	4, 511	100. 0	4, 407	100. 0	3, 453	100. 0	8, 243	100. 0	3, 382	100. 0
Never degree enrolled	13, 494	66. 2	9, 431	80. 4	4, 574	62. 0	3, 216	71. 3	2, 672	60. 6	2, 888	83. 6	5, 992	72. 7	3, 063	90. 6
Degree enrolled	6, 905	33. 8	2, 292	19. 6	2, 799	38. 0	1, 295	28. 7	1, 735	39. 4	565	16. 4	2, 251	27. 3	319	9. 4
Mathematics	573	100. 0	284	100. 0	218	100. 0	134	100. 0	108	100. 0	82	100. 0	235	100. 0	60	100. 0
Never degree enrolled	357	62. 3	213	75. 0	131	60. 0	84	62. 7	63	58. 3	70	85. 4	157	66. 8	54	90. 0
Degree enrolled	216	37. 7	71	25. 0	87	40. 0	50	37. 3	45	41. 7	12	14. 6	78	33. 2	6	10. 0
Biology	550	100. 0	300	100. 0	233	100. 0	136	100. 0	136	100. 0	86	100. 0	171	100. 0	68	100. 0
Never degree enrolled	226	41. 1	224	74. 7	72	30. 9	94	69. 1	51	37. 5	63	73. 3	97	56. 7	62	91. 2
Degree enrolled	324	58. 9	76	25. 3	161	69. 1	42	30. 9	85	62. 5	23	26. 7	74	43. 3	6	8. 8
Premedical fields	366	100. 0	33	100. 0	175	100. 0	19	(3)	105	100. 0	9	(3)	78	100. 0	5	(3)
Never degree enrolled	72	24. 5	11	33. 3	38	21. 7	5	(3)	19	18. 1	4	(3)	13	16. 7	2	(3)
Degree enrolled	294	75. 5	22	66. 7	137	78. 3	14	(3)	86	81. 9	5	(3)	65	83. 3	3	(3)
Biological sciences (miscellaneous)	314	100. 0	118	100. 0	140	100. 0	59	100. 0	77	100. 0	34	100. 0	92	100. 0	24	100. 0
Never degree enrolled	116	36. 9	84	71. 2	49	35. 0	40	67. 8	25	32. 5	23	67. 6	42	45. 6	20	83. 3
Degree enrolled	198	63. 1	34	28. 8	91	65. 0	19	32. 2	52	67. 5	11	32. 4	50	54. 4	4	16. 7
Chemistry	692	100. 0	199	100. 0	281	100. 0	86	100. 0	176	100. 0	63	100. 0	227	100. 0	45	100. 0
Never degree enrolled	339	49. 0	149	74. 9	112	39. 8	60	69. 8	75	42. 6	49	77. 8	147	64. 8	38	84. 4
Degree enrolled	353	51. 0	50	25. 1	169	60. 2	26	30. 2	101	57. 4	14	22. 2	80	35. 2	7	15. 6
Earth sciences	306	100. 0	26	100. 0	99	100. 0	7	(3)	72	100. 0	14	(3)	127	100. 0	4	(3)
Never degree enrolled	210	68. 6	19	73. 1	67	67. 7	4	(3)	42	58. 3	11	(3)	94	74. 0	3	(3)
Degree enrolled	96	31. 4	7	26. 9	32	32. 3	3	(3)	30	41. 7	3	(3)	33	26. 0	1	(3)
Physics	330	100. 0	23	100. 0	130	100. 0	9	(3)	74	100. 0	6	(3)	120	100. 0	8	(3)
Never degree enrolled	156	47. 3	11	47. 8	52	40. 0	1	(3)	27	36. 5	4	(3)	74	61. 7	6	(3)
Degree enrolled	174	52. 7	12	52. 2	78	60. 0	8	(3)	47	63. 5	2	(3)	46	38. 3	2	(3)

Physical sciences (miscellaneous)	135	100.0	30	100.0	43	100.0	10	(3)	33	100.0	11	(3)	57	100.0	9	(3)
Never degree enrolled	75	55.6	26	86.7	25	58.1	8	(3)	16	48.5	9	(3)	34	59.6	9	(3)
Degree enrolled	60	44.4	4	13.3	18	41.9	2	(3)	17	51.5	2	(3)	23	40.4		
Engineering	3,817	100.0	55	100.0	1,168	100.0	22	100.0	817	100.0	12	(3)	1,763	100.0	17	(3)
Never degree enrolled	2,975	77.9	42	76.4	858	73.5	14	63.6	590	72.2	12	(3)	1,471	83.4	13	(3)
Degree enrolled	842	22.1	13	23.6	310	26.5	8	36.4	227	27.8			292	16.6	4	(3)
Agriculture	524	100.0	40	100.0	156	100.0	17	(3)	116	100.0	9	(3)	231	100.0	13	(3)
Never degree enrolled	389	74.2	32	80.0	121	77.6	15	(3)	77	66.4	7	(3)	175	75.8	9	(3)
Degree enrolled	135	25.8	8	20.0	35	22.4	2	(3)	39	33.6	2	(3)	56	24.2	4	(3)
Home economics	40	100.0	708	100.0	12	(3)	245	100.0	8	(3)	224	100.0	18	(3)	226	100.0
Never degree enrolled	28	70.0	626	88.4	10	(3)	207	84.5	5	(3)	198	88.4	12	(3)	214	94.7
Degree enrolled	12	30.0	82	11.6	2	(3)	38	15.5	3	(3)	26	11.6	6	(3)	12	5.3
Nursing	10	(3)	564	100.0	4	(3)	201	100.0	1	(3)	143	100.0	5	(3)	193	100.0
Never degree enrolled	8	(3)	491	87.1	3	(3)	162	80.6	1	(3)	127	88.8	4	(3)	182	94.3
Degree enrolled	2	(3)	73	12.9	1	(3)	39	19.4			16	11.2	1	(3)	11	5.7
Pharmacy	326	100.0	43	100.0	92	100.0	22	100.0	58	100.0	8	(3)	174	100.0	13	(3)
Never degree enrolled	279	85.6	41	95.3	74	80.4	20	90.9	48	82.8	8	(3)	155	89.1	13	(3)
Degree enrolled	47	14.4	2	4.7	18	19.6	2	9.1	10	17.2			19	10.9		
Health fields (miscellaneous)	84	100.0	214	100.0	23	100.0	95	100.0	19	(3)	63	100.0	42	100.0	53	100.0
Never degree enrolled	30	35.7	205	95.8	6	26.1	88	92.6	8	(3)	62	98.4	16	38.1	52	98.1
Degree enrolled	54	64.3	9	4.2	17	73.9	7	7.4	11	(3)	1	1.6	26	61.9	1	1.9
Sociology and anthropology	321	100.0	384	100.0	109	100.0	150	100.0	91	100.0	123	100.0	114	100.0	99	100.0
Never degree enrolled	181	56.4	295	76.8	64	58.7	108	72.0	40	43.9	90	73.2	72	63.2	90	90.9
Degree enrolled	140	43.6	89	23.2	45	41.3	42	28.0	51	56.1	33	26.8	42	36.8	9	9.1
Economics	847	100.0	112	100.0	353	100.0	44	100.0	190	100.0	37	100.0	294	100.0	29	100.0
Never degree enrolled	597	70.5	91	81.3	235	66.6	33	75.0	126	66.3	29	78.4	230	78.2	27	93.1
Degree enrolled	250	29.5	21	18.7	118	33.4	11	25.0	64	33.7	8	21.6	64	21.8	2	6.9
History	938	100.0	412	100.0	454	100.0	176	100.0	200	100.0	127	100.0	276	100.0	92	100.0
Never degree enrolled	461	49.1	284	68.9	228	50.2	99	56.3	77	38.5	100	78.7	152	55.1	75	81.5
Degree enrolled	477	50.9	128	31.1	226	49.8	77	43.7	123	61.5	27	21.3	124	44.9	17	18.5
Political science	547	100.0	168	100.0	282	100.0	65	100.0	109	100.0	63	100.0	148	100.0	39	100.0
Never degree enrolled	277	50.6	122	72.6	131	46.4	39	60.0	51	46.8	51	81.0	92	62.2	32	82.1
Degree enrolled	270	49.4	46	27.4	151	53.6	26	40.0	58	53.2	12	19.0	56	37.8	7	17.9

See footnotes at end of table.

(Continued.)

TABLE A-19.—*Marital status and graduate enrollment in 1960, by field of undergraduate study (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*—Continued

Undergraduate field and June 1960 graduate enrollment status ¹	Total ²				Single				Married, no children				Married, with children			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Social sciences (miscellaneous)	697	100.0	385	100.0	244	100.0	155	100.0	158	100.0	100	100.0	277	100.0	116	100.0
Never degree enrolled	390	55.9	299	77.7	133	54.5	113	72.9	80	50.6	77	77.0	168	60.6	100	86.2
Degree enrolled	307	44.1	86	22.3	111	45.5	42	27.1	78	49.4	23	23.0	109	39.4	16	13.8
English	740	100.0	1,132	100.0	365	100.0	472	100.0	152	100.0	310	100.0	216	100.0	321	100.0
Never degree enrolled	369	49.9	850	75.1	192	52.6	298	63.1	60	39.5	247	79.7	116	53.7	285	88.8
Degree enrolled	371	50.1	282	24.9	173	47.4	174	36.9	92	60.5	63	20.3	100	46.3	36	11.2
Journalism	147	100.0	101	100.0	63	100.0	37	100.0	28	100.0	35	100.0	51	100.0	26	100.0
Never degree enrolled	118	80.3	91	90.1	51	81.0	31	83.8	24	85.7	32	91.4	39	76.5	25	96.2
Degree enrolled	29	19.7	10	9.9	12	19.0	6	16.2	4	14.3	3	8.6	12	23.5	1	3.8
Fine arts	617	100.0	807	100.0	252	100.0	307	100.0	126	100.0	247	100.0	227	100.0	231	100.0
Never degree enrolled	393	63.7	633	78.4	169	67.1	199	64.8	66	52.4	202	81.8	150	66.1	215	93.1
Degree enrolled	224	36.3	174	21.6	83	32.9	108	35.2	60	47.6	45	18.2	77	33.9	16	6.9
Foreign languages	177	100.0	309	100.0	93	100.0	154	100.0	35	100.0	78	100.0	44	100.0	71	100.0
Never degree enrolled	77	43.5	211	68.3	35	37.6	83	53.9	16	45.7	66	84.6	22	50.0	59	83.1
Degree enrolled	100	56.5	98	31.7	58	62.4	71	46.1	19	54.3	12	15.4	22	50.0	12	16.9
Philosophy	276	100.0	40	100.0	179	100.0	26	100.0	50	100.0	9	(*)	42	100.0	5	(*)
Never degree enrolled	108	39.1	30	75.0	69	38.5	18	69.2	13	26.0	8	(*)	25	59.5	4	(*)
Degree enrolled	168	60.9	10	25.0	110	61.5	8	30.8	37	74.0	1	(*)	17	40.5	1	(*)
Religion	192	100.0	133	100.0	31	100.0	63	100.0	32	100.0	43	100.0	129	100.0	27	100.0
Never degree enrolled	114	59.4	108	81.2	14	45.2	46	73.0	17	53.1	37	86.0	83	64.3	25	92.6
Degree enrolled	78	40.6	25	18.8	17	54.8	17	27.0	15	46.9	6	14.0	46	35.7	2	7.4
Physical education	501	100.0	308	100.0	129	100.0	158	100.0	123	100.0	82	100.0	247	100.0	61	100.0
Never degree enrolled	314	62.7	233	75.6	81	62.8	117	74.1	76	61.8	58	70.7	155	62.8	54	88.5
Degree enrolled	187	37.3	75	24.4	48	37.2	41	25.9	47	38.2	24	29.3	92	37.2	7	11.5

Education (other subfields)	1, 496	100. 0	3, 705	100. 0	431	100. 0	1, 229	100. 0	296	100. 0	1, 104	100. 0	731	100. 0	1, 218	100. 0
Never degree enrolled	934	62. 4	3, 132	84. 5	287	66. 6	928	75. 5	176	59. 5	971	88. 0	446	61. 0	1, 117	91. 7
Degree enrolled	562	37. 6	573	15. 5	144	33. 4	301	24. 5	120	40. 5	133	12. 0	285	39. 0	101	8. 3
Psychology	486	100. 0	331	100. 0	191	100. 0	129	100. 0	119	100. 0	105	100. 0	159	100. 0	91	100. 0
Never degree enrolled	231	47. 5	241	72. 8	94	49. 2	82	63. 6	51	42. 8	74	70. 5	79	49. 7	82	90. 1
Degree enrolled	255	52. 5	90	27. 2	97	50. 8	47	36. 4	68	57. 2	31	29. 5	80	50. 3	9	9. 9
Business and commerce	3, 958	100. 0	587	100. 0	1, 289	100. 0	212	100. 0	802	100. 0	175	100. 0	1, 789	100. 0	174	100. 0
Never degree enrolled	3, 394	85. 8	505	86. 0	1, 082	83. 9	169	79. 7	686	85. 5	160	91. 4	1, 556	87. 0	156	89. 7
Degree enrolled	564	14. 2	82	14. 0	207	16. 1	43	20. 3	116	14. 5	15	8. 6	233	13. 0	18	10. 3
Architecture	98	100. 0	8	(³)	36	100. 0	3	(³)	20	(³)	2	(³)	40	100. 0	3	(³)
Never degree enrolled	86	87. 8	8	(³)	30	83. 3	3	(³)	17	(³)	2	(³)	37	92. 5	3	(³)
Degree enrolled	12	12. 2			6	16. 7			3	(³)			3	7. 5		
All other	294	100. 0	164	100. 0	98	100. 0	69	100. 0	76	100. 0	49	100. 0	119	100. 0	41	100. 0
Never degree enrolled	190	64. 6	124	75. 6	61	62. 2	48	69. 6	49	64. 5	37	75. 5	79	66. 4	37	90. 2
Degree enrolled	104	35. 4	40	24. 4	37	37. 8	21	30. 4	27	35. 5	12	24. 5	40	33. 6	4	9. 8

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[1] "Degree enrolled" category includes those who had enrolled for an advanced degree for one or more terms.

[2] Includes 420 respondents with "other" marital status (divorced, widowed, separated) and 333 who did not indicate marital status, not shown separately.

[3] Too few cases to compute percentage.

TABLE A-20.—*Father's occupation and graduate enrollment of June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, by field of undergraduate study (men only)*

Undergraduate field and June 1960 graduate enrollment status [1]	Father's occupation																			
	Total		Professional		Proprietor		Business official		Technical or semiprofessional		Sales and clerical		Farm owner or manager		Skilled worker and operative		Service or farm worker, laborer		Not reported	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All fields	20, 399	100. 0	2, 923	100. 0	3, 588	100. 0	2, 607	100. 0	1, 092	100. 0	2, 043	100. 0	2, 082	100. 0	3, 341	100. 0	2, 585	100. 0	138	100. 0
Never degree enrolled	13, 494	66. 2	1, 566	53. 6	2, 419	67. 4	1, 800	69. 0	722	66. 1	1, 343	65. 7	1, 453	69. 8	2, 350	70. 3	1, 745	67. 5	96	69. 5
Enrolled, no degree	4, 656	22. 8	961	32. 9	794	22. 1	557	21. 4	254	23. 3	466	22. 8	376	18. 1	668	20. 0	560	21. 7	20	13. 5
Degree received	2, 249	11. 0	396	13. 5	375	10. 5	250	9. 6	116	10. 6	234	11. 5	253	12. 1	323	9. 7	280	10. 8	22	17. 0
Natural sciences	3, 266	100. 0	697	100. 0	518	100. 0	368	100. 0	176	100. 0	326	100. 0	286	100. 0	497	100. 0	383	100. 0	15	(2)
Never degree enrolled	1, 551	47. 5	228	32. 7	234	45. 1	182	49. 5	84	47. 7	149	45. 7	166	58. 0	290	58. 5	212	55. 4	6	(2)
Enrolled, no degree	1, 256	38. 5	371	53. 2	222	43. 0	144	39. 1	67	38. 1	118	36. 2	72	25. 2	140	28. 0	116	30. 3	6	(2)
Degree received	459	14. 0	98	14. 1	62	11. 9	42	11. 4	25	14. 2	59	18. 1	48	16. 8	67	13. 5	55	14. 3	3	(2)
Engineering	3, 817	100. 0	539	100. 0	646	100. 0	533	100. 0	215	100. 0	375	100. 0	344	100. 0	747	100. 0	391	100. 0	27	100. 0
Never degree enrolled	2, 975	77. 9	392	72. 7	499	77. 2	424	79. 5	160	74. 4	300	80. 0	264	76. 7	603	80. 7	313	80. 1	20	74. 1
Enrolled, no degree	471	12. 3	68	12. 6	83	12. 9	66	12. 4	32	14. 9	42	11. 2	35	10. 2	85	11. 4	56	14. 3	4	14. 8
Degree received	371	9. 8	79	14. 7	64	9. 9	43	8. 1	23	10. 7	33	8. 8	45	13. 1	59	7. 9	22	5. 6	3	11. 1
Applied biological fields	564	100. 0	47	100. 0	65	100. 0	35	100. 0	24	100. 0	32	100. 0	242	100. 0	69	100. 0	43	100. 0	7	(2)
Never degree enrolled	417	73. 9	33	70. 2	48	73. 9	28	80. 0	13	54. 2	23	71. 9	186	76. 9	54	77. 1	28	65. 1	4	(2)
Enrolled, no degree	71	12. 6	8	17. 0	9	13. 8	3	8. 6	7	29. 2	5	15. 6	22	9. 1	8	12. 9	7	16. 3	2	(2)
Degree received	76	13. 5	6	12. 8	8	12. 3	4	11. 4	4	16. 6	4	12. 5	34	14. 0	7	10. 0	8	18. 6	1	(2)
Health fields	420	100. 0	66	100. 0	91	100. 0	28	100. 0	20	100. 0	44	100. 0	36	100. 0	67	100. 0	63	100. 0	5	(2)
Never degree enrolled	317	75. 5	48	72. 7	72	79. 1	22	78. 6	14	70. 0	30	68. 2	25	85. 5	53	79. 1	49	77. 8	4	(2)
Enrolled, no degree	50	11. 9	10	15. 2	8	8. 8	2	7. 1	3	15. 0	7	15. 9	3	8. 3	10	14. 9	6	9. 5	1	(2)
Degree received	53	12. 6	8	12. 1	11	12. 1	4	14. 3	3	15. 0	7	15. 9	8	22. 2	4	6. 0	8	12. 7	.....	.....
Social sciences	3, 350	100. 0	566	100. 0	603	100. 0	480	100. 0	185	100. 0	331	100. 0	291	100. 0	462	100. 0	404	100. 0	28	100. 0
Never degree enrolled	1, 906	56. 9	254	44. 9	333	55. 2	290	60. 4	112	60. 5	189	57. 1	192	66. 0	271	58. 7	246	60. 9	19	67. 9
Enrolled, no degree	1, 011	30. 2	226	39. 9	192	31. 8	131	27. 3	48	26. 0	100	30. 2	69	23. 7	136	29. 4	106	26. 2	3	10. 7
Degree received	433	12. 9	86	15. 2	78	13. 0	59	12. 3	25	13. 5	42	12. 7	30	10. 3	55	11. 9	52	12. 9	6	21. 4

Humanities and arts	2, 149	100. 0	362	100. 0	372	100. 0	311	100. 0	92	100. 0	245	100. 0	179	100. 0	301	100. 0	278	100. 0	9	(²)
Never degree enrolled	1, 179	54. 9	174	48. 1	221	59. 6	167	53. 7	43	46. 2	138	56. 3	92	51. 4	188	62. 5	149	53. 6	7	(²)
Enrolled, no degree	657	30. 6	137	37. 8	99	26. 4	98	31. 5	32	35. 5	72	29. 4	61	34. 1	74	24. 6	84	30. 7	.....	.....
Degree received	313	14. 5	51	14. 1	52	14. 0	46	14. 8	17	18. 3	35	14. 3	26	14. 5	39	12. 9	45	15. 7	2	(²)
Education	1, 997	100. 0	155	100. 0	253	100. 0	140	100. 0	103	100. 0	173	100. 0	348	100. 0	382	100. 0	432	100. 0	11	(²)
Never degree enrolled	1, 248	62. 5	98	63. 2	157	62. 1	86	61. 4	65	63. 1	97	56. 1	237	68. 1	231	60. 5	272	63. 0	5	(²)
Enrolled, no degree	529	26. 5	36	23. 2	61	24. 1	38	27. 1	31	30. 1	57	32. 9	78	22. 4	113	29. 6	113	26. 1	2	(²)
Degree received	220	11. 0	21	13. 6	35	13. 8	16	11. 5	7	6. 8	19	11. 0	33	9. 5	38	9. 9	47	10. 9	4	(²)
Psychology	486	100. 0	95	100. 0	91	100. 0	68	100. 0	31	100. 0	46	100. 0	25	100. 0	66	100. 0	56	100. 0	8	(²)
Never degree enrolled	231	47. 5	38	40. 0	45	49. 4	39	57. 4	19	61. 3	18	39. 1	12	48. 0	31	47. 0	22	39. 3	7	(²)
Enrolled, no degree	163	33. 5	40	42. 1	30	33. 0	20	29. 4	10	32. 3	15	32. 6	4	16. 0	23	34. 8	20	35. 7	1	(²)
Degree received	92	19. 0	17	17. 9	16	17. 6	9	13. 2	2	6. 4	13	28. 3	9	36. 0	12	18. 2	14	25. 0	.....	.....
Business and commerce	3, 958	100. 0	325	100. 0	883	100. 0	594	100. 0	219	100. 0	435	100. 0	295	100. 0	684	100. 0	496	100. 0	27	100. 0
Never degree enrolled	3, 394	85. 8	254	78. 2	763	86. 4	522	87. 9	189	86. 3	372	85. 5	256	86. 8	583	85. 2	431	86. 8	24	88. 9
Enrolled, no degree	384	9. 7	51	15. 7	79	8. 9	52	8. 8	20	9. 1	42	9. 7	27	9. 1	69	10. 1	44	8. 9	.....	.....
Degree received	180	4. 5	20	6. 1	41	4. 7	20	3. 3	10	4. 6	21	4. 8	12	4. 1	32	4. 7	21	4. 3	3	11. 1
Miscellaneous	392	100. 0	71	100. 0	66	100. 0	50	100. 0	27	100. 0	36	100. 0	36	100. 0	66	100. 0	39	100. 0	1	(²)
Never degree enrolled	276	70. 4	47	66. 2	47	71. 2	40	80. 0	23	85. 2	27	75. 0	23	63. 9	46	69. 6	23	59. 0	.....	.....
Enrolled, no degree	64	16. 3	14	19. 7	11	16. 7	3	6. 0	4	14. 8	8	22. 2	5	13. 9	10	15. 2	8	20. 5	1	(²)
Degree received	52	13. 3	10	14. 1	8	12. 1	7	14. 0	.....	.....	1	2. 8	8	22. 2	10	15. 2	8	20. 5	.....	.....

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[1] "Enrolled, no degree," includes those who had enrolled for an advanced degree for one or more terms but had received no advanced degree by June 1960.

[2] Too few cases to compute percentage.

TABLE A-21.—*Graduate degree enrollment of June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, by type of undergraduate institution attended and field of undergraduate study*

Undergraduate field and type of undergraduate institution	Bachelor's degree recipients, total		Men				Women			
			Bachelor's degree recipients		Enrolled for graduate degree during one semester or more (June 1958–spring 1960)		Bachelor's degree recipients		Enrolled for graduate degree during one semester or more (June 1958–spring 1960)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Mathematics	857	100.0	573	100.0	216	100.0	284	100.0	71	100.0
University	267	31.2	205	35.8	91	42.1	62	21.8	13	18.3
Liberal arts college	444	51.8	249	43.5	90	41.7	195	68.7	49	69.0
Teachers college	132	15.4	105	18.3	30	13.9	27	9.5	9	12.7
All others	14	1.6	14	2.4	5	2.3	....	....	....	....
Biology	850	100.0	550	100.0	324	100.0	300	100.0	76	100.0
University	245	28.8	183	33.3	123	38.0	62	20.7	22	28.9
Liberal arts college	495	58.2	290	52.7	158	48.8	205	68.3	48	63.2
Teachers college	95	11.2	67	12.2	34	10.5	28	9.3	5	6.6
All others	15	1.8	10	1.8	9	2.7	5	1.7	1	1.3
Premedical fields	399	100.0	366	100.0	294	100.0	33	100.0	22	100.0
University	224	56.1	204	55.7	170	57.8	20	60.6	15	68.2
Liberal arts college	162	40.6	150	41.0	116	39.5	12	36.4	6	27.3
Teachers college	4	1.0	4	1.1	2	.7	....	....	....	....
All others	9	2.3	8	2.2	6	2.0	1	3.0	1	4.5
Biological sciences (miscellaneous)	432	100.0	314	100.0	198	100.0	118	100.0	34	100.0
University	329	76.4	256	81.5	156	78.8	73	61.9	18	52.9
Liberal arts college	96	22.2	52	16.6	36	18.2	44	37.3	16	47.1
Teachers college	6	1.4	5	1.6	5	2.5	1	.8	....	....
All others	1	(1)	1	.3	1	.5	....	....	....	....
Chemistry	891	100.0	692	100.0	353	100.0	199	100.0	50	100.0
University	372	41.8	318	46.0	167	47.4	54	27.0	16	32.0
Liberal arts college	426	47.8	293	42.4	157	44.6	133	66.5	29	58.0
Teachers college	58	6.5	47	6.8	13	3.7	11	5.5	4	8.0
All others	35	3.9	34	4.8	16	4.3	1	1.0	1	2.0
Earth sciences	332	100.0	306	100.0	96	100.0	26	100.0	7	100.0
University	215	64.8	200	65.4	70	72.9	15	57.7	4	57.1
Liberal arts college	81	24.4	73	23.8	18	18.7	8	30.8	2	28.6
Teachers college	29	8.7	26	8.5	5	5.2	3	11.5	1	14.3
All others	7	2.1	7	2.3	3	3.2	....	....	....	....
Physics	353	100.0	330	100.0	174	100.0	23	100.0	12	100.0
University	162	45.7	150	45.3	80	46.0	12	52.2	7	58.4
Liberal arts college	145	41.0	135	40.8	61	35.0	10	43.5	4	33.3
Teachers college	9	2.5	8	2.4	5	2.9	1	4.3	1	8.3
All others	37	10.8	37	11.5	28	16.1	....	....	....	....
Physical sciences (miscellaneous)	165	100.0	135	100.0	60	100.0	30	100.0	4	100.0
University	50	30.3	43	31.9	20	33.3	7	23.3	1	25.0
Liberal arts college	74	44.8	54	40.0	24	40.0	20	66.7	3	75.0
Teachers college	29	17.6	26	19.3	10	16.7	3	10.0	....	....
All others	12	7.3	12	8.8	6	10.0	....	....	....	....

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A-21.—*Graduate degree enrollment of June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, by type of undergraduate institution attended and field of undergraduate study*—Continued

Undergraduate field and type of undergraduate institution	Bachelor's degree recipients, total		Men				Women			
			Bachelor's degree recipients		Enrolled for graduate degree during one semester or more (June 1958–spring 1960)		Bachelor's degree recipients		Enrolled for graduate degree during one semester or more (June 1958–spring 1960)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Engineering	3,872	100.0	3,817	100.0	842	100.0	55	100.0	13	100.0
University	2,651	68.5	2,610	68.4	583	69.2	41	74.5	9	69.2
Liberal arts college	357	9.2	347	9.1	58	6.9	10	18.2	4	30.8
Teachers college	13	.3	12	.3	2	.3	1	1.8	....	....
All others	851	22.0	848	22.2	199	23.6	3	5.5	....	....
Agriculture	564	100.0	524	100.0	135	100.0	40	100.0	8	100.0
University	437	77.5	407	77.7	103	76.3	30	75.0	5	62.5
Liberal arts college	70	12.4	63	12.0	19	14.1	7	17.5	2	25.0
Teachers college	32	5.7	30	5.7	5	3.7	2	5.0	1	12.5
All others	25	4.4	24	4.6	8	5.9	1	2.5	....	....
Home economics	748	100.0	40	100.0	12	100.0	708	100.0	82	100.0
University	385	51.5	23	57.5	6	50.0	362	51.1	36	43.9
Liberal arts college	257	34.4	9	22.5	1	8.3	248	35.0	34	41.5
Teachers college	91	12.2	6	15.0	4	33.4	85	12.0	12	14.6
All others	15	2.0	2	5.0	1	8.3	13	1.9	....	....
Nursing	574	100.0	10	100.0	2	(1)	564	100.0	72	100.0
University	363	63.2	5	50.0	2	(1)	358	63.5	59	81.9
Liberal arts college	183	31.9	4	40.0	....	....	179	31.7	13	18.1
Teachers college	21	3.7	1	10.0	....	....	20	3.5	....	....
All others	7	1.2	....	....	....	....	7	1.3	....	....
Pharmacy	369	100.0	326	100.0	47	100.0	43	100.0	2	(1)
University	292	79.1	253	77.6	37	78.8	39	90.7	2	(1)
Liberal arts college	41	11.1	38	11.7	5	10.6	3	7.0	....	....
Teachers college	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
All others	36	9.8	35	10.7	5	10.6	1	2.3	....	....
Health fields (miscellaneous)	298	100.0	84	100.0	54	100.0	214	100.0	9	(1)
University	208	69.8	66	78.6	44	81.5	142	66.4	6	(1)
Liberal arts college	85	28.5	15	17.9	7	13.0	70	32.7	3	(1)
Teachers college	1	.3	....	....	....	....	1	.4	....	....
All others	4	1.3	3	3.5	3	5.5	1	.4	....	....
Sociology and anthropology	705	100.0	321	100.0	140	100.0	384	100.0	89	100.0
University	302	42.8	148	46.3	60	43.1	154	40.1	35	39.3
Liberal arts college	373	53.0	154	47.9	73	52.5	219	57.0	49	55.1
Teachers college	24	3.4	16	4.9	6	4.3	8	2.1	2	2.2
All others	6	.8	3	.9	1	.1	3	.8	3	3.4
Economics	959	100.0	847	100.0	250	100.0	112	100.0	21	100.0
University	517	54.0	467	55.2	149	59.6	50	44.6	7	33.3
Liberal arts college	415	43.3	354	41.8	98	39.2	61	54.6	14	66.7
Teachers college	19	1.9	18	2.1	2	.8	1	.8	....	....
All others	8	.8	8	.9	1	.4	....	....	....	....

See footnote at end of table.

(Continued.)

TABLE A-21.—*Graduate degree enrollment of June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, by type of undergraduate institution attended and field of undergraduate study*—Continued

Undergraduate field and type of undergraduate institution	Bachelor's degree recipients, total		Men				Women			
			Bachelor's degree recipients		Enrolled for graduate degree during one semester or more (June 1958–spring 1960)		Bachelor's degree recipients		Enrolled for graduate degree during one semester or more (June 1958–spring 1960)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
History	1, 350	100. 0	938	100. 0	477	100. 0	412	100. 0	128	100. 0
University	545	40. 5	381	40. 6	196	41. 0	164	39. 8	43	33. 6
Liberal arts college	721	53. 4	488	52. 1	247	51. 7	233	56. 6	79	61. 8
Teachers college	64	4. 8	51	5. 4	22	4. 7	13	3. 2	6	4. 6
All others	20	1. 3	18	1. 9	12	2. 6	2	. 4	....	....
Political science	715	100. 0	547	100. 0	270	100. 0	168	100. 0	46	100. 0
University	431	60. 4	347	63. 5	167	61. 8	84	50. 0	29	63. 0
Liberal arts college	267	37. 3	183	33. 5	96	35. 6	84	50. 0	17	37. 0
Teachers college	3	. 4	3	. 5	2	. 8	....	....	....	....
All others	14	1. 9	14	2. 5	5	1. 8	....	....	....	....
Social sciences (miscellaneous)	1, 082	100. 0	697	100. 0	307	100. 0	385	100. 0	86	100. 0
University	352	32. 5	236	33. 9	122	39. 8	116	30. 1	20	23. 3
Liberal arts college	517	47. 8	299	42. 9	116	37. 8	218	56. 7	56	65. 1
Teachers college	202	18. 7	151	21. 6	62	20. 1	51	13. 2	10	11. 6
All others	11	1. 0	11	1. 6	7	2. 3	....	....	....	....
English	1, 872	100. 0	740	100. 0	371	100. 0	1, 132	100. 0	282	100. 0
University	711	37. 9	343	46. 4	175	47. 1	368	32. 5	90	31. 9
Liberal arts college	984	52. 5	332	44. 8	162	43. 6	652	57. 6	164	58. 2
Teachers college	157	8. 3	55	7. 5	29	7. 9	102	9. 1	27	9. 6
All others	20	1. 3	10	1. 3	5	1. 4	10	. 8	1	. 3
Journalism	248	100. 0	147	100. 0	29	100. 0	101	100. 0	10	100. 0
University	211	85. 1	129	87. 8	24	82. 7	82	81. 2	8	80. 0
Liberal arts college	30	12. 0	15	10. 3	4	13. 7	15	1. 9	2	20. 0
Teachers college	4	1. 6	1	. 6	1	3. 6	3	3. 0	....	....
All others	3	1. 2	2	1. 3	....	....	1	. 9	....	....
Fine arts, general	347	100. 0	113	100. 0	44	100. 0	234	100. 0	41	100. 0
University	137	39. 4	43	38. 1	15	34. 1	94	40. 2	17	41. 5
Liberal arts college	157	45. 2	42	37. 2	16	36. 4	115	49. 2	18	43. 9
Teachers college	42	12. 2	20	17. 6	10	22. 7	22	9. 4	5	12. 2
All others	11	3. 2	8	7. 1	3	6. 8	3	1. 2	1	2. 4
Fine arts (all other)	1, 077	100. 0	504	100. 0	180	100. 0	573	100. 0	133	100. 0
University	445	41. 3	217	43. 1	70	38. 9	228	39. 9	50	37. 5
Liberal arts college	434	40. 2	162	32. 1	63	35. 0	272	47. 5	68	51. 1
Teachers college	90	8. 4	62	12. 3	23	12. 7	28	4. 8	4	3. 0
All others	108	10. 0	63	12. 5	24	13. 4	45	7. 8	11	8. 4
Foreign languages	486	100. 0	177	100. 0	100	100. 0	309	100. 0	98	100. 0
University	219	45. 0	92	51. 9	56	56. 0	127	41. 1	37	37. 8
Liberal arts college	248	51. 0	76	43. 0	40	40. 0	172	55. 6	57	58. 2
Teachers college	15	3. 0	6	3. 2	2	2. 0	9	2. 9	3	3. 0
All others	4	1. 0	3	1. 9	2	2. 0	1	. 4	1	1. 0

TABLE A-21.—*Graduate degree enrollment of June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, by type of undergraduate institution attended and field of undergraduate study*—Continued

Undergraduate field and type of undergraduate institution	Bachelor's degree recipients, total		Men				Women			
			Bachelor's degree recipients		Enrolled for graduate degree during one semester or more (June 1958–spring 1960)		Bachelor's degree recipients		Enrolled for graduate degree during one semester or more (June 1958–spring 1960)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Philosophy	316	100.0	276	100.0	168	100.0	40	100.0	10	100.0
University	123	39.0	109	39.4	71	42.3	14	35.0	6	60.0
Liberal arts college	150	47.5	124	45.0	79	47.0	26	65.0	4	40.0
Teachers college	6	1.8	6	2.2	3	1.8	......	......	......	......
All others	37	11.7	37	13.4	15	8.9	......	......	......	......
Religion	325	100.0	192	100.0	78	100.0	133	100.0	25	100.0
University	35	10.7	18	9.3	9	12.5	17	12.7	6	24.0
Liberal arts college	198	61.0	110	57.2	52	66.7	88	66.2	16	64.0
Teachers college	4	1.2	4	2.2	......	......	......	......	......	......
All others	88	27.1	60	31.3	17	21.8	28	21.2	3	12.0
Physical education	809	100.0	501	100.0	187	100.0	308	100.0	75	100.0
University	251	31.0	151	30.2	63	33.6	100	32.4	27	36.0
Liberal arts college	352	43.6	217	43.4	73	39.1	135	43.9	31	41.3
Teachers college	201	24.8	129	25.7	49	26.3	72	23.4	17	22.7
All others	5	.6	4	.7	2	1.0	1	.3	......	......
Education (other subfields)	5,201	100.0	1,496	100.0	562	100.0	3,705	100.0	573	100.0
University	1,676	32.3	445	29.8	165	29.4	1,231	33.3	183	31.9
Liberal arts college	2,043	39.2	526	35.2	198	35.3	1,517	40.9	230	40.1
Teachers college	1,449	27.9	512	34.2	192	34.1	937	25.3	153	26.8
All others	33	.6	13	.8	7	1.2	20	.5	7	1.2
Psychology	817	100.0	486	100.0	255	100.0	331	100.0	90	100.0
University	386	47.2	242	49.7	132	51.8	144	43.5	52	57.8
Liberal arts college	417	51.0	233	47.9	115	45.0	184	55.5	38	42.2
Teachers college	7	.9	5	1.1	4	1.6	2	.6	......	......
All others	7	.9	6	1.3	4	1.6	1	.4	......	......
Business and commerce	4,545	100.0	3,958	100.0	564	100.0	587	100.0	82	100.0
University	2,550	56.2	2,292	57.9	365	64.8	258	43.9	47	57.4
Liberal arts college	1,535	33.8	1,286	32.5	143	25.3	249	42.5	27	32.9
Teachers college	299	6.5	230	5.8	31	5.5	69	11.8	8	9.7
All others	161	3.5	150	3.8	25	4.4	11	1.8	......	......
Architecture	106	100.0	98	100.0	12	100.0	8	100.0	......	......
University	79	74.6	74	75.6	11	91.6	5	62.5	......	......
Liberal arts college	9	8.6	7	7.1	1	8.4	2	25.0	......	......
Teachers college	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
All others	18	16.9	17	17.3	......	......	1	12.5	......	......
All others	458	100.0	294	100.0	104	100.0	164	100.0	40	100.0
University	270	58.9	184	62.6	68	65.0	86	52.5	20	50.0
Liberal arts college	131	28.7	70	23.8	23	22.3	61	37.1	18	45.0
Teachers college	43	9.4	27	9.2	12	11.7	16	9.8	2	5.0
All others	14	3.0	13	4.4	1	1.0	1	.6	......	......

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[1] Too few cases to compute percentage.

TABLE A-22M.—*Employment status and graduate student status, May 1960, by undergraduate field of study (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, men)*

Undergraduate field	All employed respondents					Employed full time					Employed part time				
	Total	Not in graduate school	Full-time degree enrolled	Part-time degree enrolled	Enrolled for courses only	Total	Not in graduate school	Full-time degree enrolled	Part-time degree enrolled	Enrolled for courses only	Total	Not in graduate school	Full-time degree enrolled	Part-time degree enrolled	Enrolled for courses only
All fields:															
Number	[1]15, 165	11, 625	1, 458	1, 743	339	13, 827	11, 499	529	1, 473	326	1, 338	126	929	270	13
Percent	100. 0	76. 7	9. 6	11. 5	2. 2	100. 0	83. 2	3. 8	10. 6	2. 4	100. 0	9. 4	69. 4	20. 2	1. 0
Mathematics:															
Number	441	319	37	70	15	398	317	11	56	14	43	2	26	14	1
Percent	100. 0	72. 3	8. 4	15. 9	3. 4	100. 0	79. 6	2. 8	14. 1	3. 5	100. 0	4. 7	60. 5	32. 5	2. 3
Biology:															
Number	305	200	69	27	9	243	193	23	19	8	62	7	46	8	1
Percent	100. 0	65. 6	22. 6	8. 8	3. 0	100. 0	79. 4	9. 5	7. 8	3. 3	100. 0	11. 3	74. 2	12. 9	1. 6
Premedical fields:															
Number	135	44	79	9	3	62	40	15	4	3	73	4	64	5	......
Percent	100. 0	32. 6	58. 5	6. 7	2. 2	100. 0	64. 5	24. 2	6. 5	4. 8	100. 0	5. 5	87. 7	6. 8	......
Biological sciences (miscellaneous):															
Number	176	93	59	20	4	113	91	11	7	4	63	2	48	13	......
Percent	100. 0	52. 8	33. 5	11. 4	2. 3	100. 0	80. 6	9. 7	6. 2	3. 5	100. 0	3. 2	76. 2	20. 6	......
Chemistry:															
Number	449	265	106	73	5	328	262	23	38	5	121	3	83	35	......
Percent	100. 0	59. 0	23. 6	16. 3	1. 1	100. 0	79. 9	7. 0	11. 6	1. 5	100. 0	2. 5	68. 6	28. 9	......
Earth sciences:															
Number	214	170	20	22	2	194	169	5	18	2	20	1	15	4	......
Percent	100. 0	79. 4	9. 3	10. 4	. 9	100. 0	87. 1	2. 6	9. 3	1. 0	100. 0	5. 0	75. 0	20. 0	......
Physics:															
Number	236	124	52	47	13	181	122	15	32	12	55	2	37	15	1
Percent	100. 0	52. 5	22. 0	19. 9	5. 5	100. 0	67. 4	8. 3	17. 7	6. 6	100. 0	3. 6	67. 3	27. 3	1. 8
Physical sciences (miscellaneous):															
Number	97	66	10	16	5	82	66	1	10	5	15	......	9	6	......
Percent	100. 0	68. 0	10. 3	16. 5	5. 2	100. 0	80. 5	1. 2	12. 2	6. 1	(2)	......	(2)	(2)	......
Engineering:															
Number	3, 131	2, 482	105	456	88	3, 020	2, 478	55	400	87	111	4	50	56	1
Percent	100. 0	79. 3	3. 3	14. 6	2. 8	100. 0	82. 1	1. 8	13. 2	2. 9	100. 0	3. 6	45. 0	50. 5	. 9
Agriculture:															
Number	399	326	31	39	3	358	323	13	20	2	41	3	18	19	1
Percent	100. 0	81. 7	7. 8	9. 8	. 7	100. 0	90. 2	3. 6	5. 6	. 6	100. 0	7. 3	43. 9	46. 4	2. 4
Home economics:															
Number	33	30	1	2	......	32	30	1	1	......	1	......	......	1	......
Percent	100. 0	90. 9	3. 0	6. 1	......	100. 0	93. 8	3. 1	3. 1	......	(2)	......	......	(2)	......
Nursing, number [2]	7	7	......	......	......	7	7	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Pharmacy:															
Number	270	252	14	2	2	255	249	4	......	2	15	3	10	2	......
Percent	100. 0	93. 4	5. 2	. 7	. 7	100. 0	97. 6	1. 6	......	. 8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	......

Health fields (miscellaneous):															
Number	52	39	9	4	......	47	39	5	3	......	5	......	4	1	......
Percent	100.0	74.9	17.3	7.8	......	100.0	83.0	10.6	6.4	......	(2)	......	(2)	(2)	......
Sociology and anthropology:															
Number	228	160	43	18	7	192	153	18	14	7	36	7	25	4	......
Percent	100.0	70.2	18.9	7.9	3.0	100.0	79.7	9.4	7.3	3.6	100.0	19.4	69.5	11.1	......
Economics:															
Number	568	456	49	55	8	523	449	17	49	8	45	7	32	6	......
Percent	100.0	80.3	8.6	9.7	1.4	100.0	85.8	3.3	9.4	1.5	100.0	15.6	71.1	13.3	......
History:															
Number	599	387	121	75	16	508	383	41	70	14	91	4	80	5	2
Percent	100.0	64.6	20.2	12.5	2.7	100.0	75.4	8.0	13.8	2.8	100.0	4.4	87.9	5.5	2.2
Political science:															
Number	301	199	54	37	11	258	195	19	34	10	43	4	35	3	1
Percent	100.0	66.1	17.9	12.3	3.7	100.0	75.6	7.4	13.2	3.8	100.0	9.3	81.4	7.0	2.3
Social sciences (miscellaneous):															
Number	532	389	66	63	14	491	384	34	59	14	41	5	32	4	......
Percent	100.0	72.4	12.3	11.7	2.6	100.0	78.2	6.9	12.0	2.9	100.0	12.2	78.0	9.8	......
English:															
Number	504	336	82	73	13	429	328	34	55	12	75	8	48	18	1
Percent	100.0	66.7	16.3	14.5	2.5	100.0	76.5	7.9	12.8	2.8	100.0	10.7	64.0	24.0	1.3
Journalism:															
Number	112	98	5	7	2	106	97	......	7	2	6	1	5	......	......
Percent	100.0	87.5	4.5	6.2	1.8	100.0	91.5	......	6.6	1.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	......	......
Fine arts:															
Number	467	362	56	38	11	408	354	11	32	11	59	8	45	6	......
Percent	100.0	77.5	12.0	8.1	2.4	100.0	86.8	2.7	7.8	2.7	100.0	13.6	76.3	10.1	......
Foreign languages:															
Number	125	77	27	19	2	99	75	8	14	2	26	2	19	5	......
Percent	100.0	61.6	21.6	15.2	1.6	100.0	75.8	8.1	14.1	2.0	100.0	7.7	73.1	19.2	......
Philosophy:															
Number	127	62	49	11	5	88	58	19	7	4	39	4	30	4	1
Percent	100.0	48.8	38.6	8.7	3.9	100.0	65.9	21.6	8.0	4.5	100.0	10.3	76.9	10.3	2.5
Religion:															
Number	166	109	40	15	2	140	105	20	13	2	26	4	20	2	......
Percent	100.0	65.7	24.1	9.0	1.2	100.0	75.0	14.3	9.3	1.4	100.0	15.4	76.9	7.7	......
Physical education:															
Number	419	352	16	45	6	409	345	13	45	6	10	7	3	......	......
Percent	100.0	84.0	3.8	10.8	1.4	100.0	84.3	3.2	11.0	1.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	......	......
Education (other subfields):															
Number	1,296	975	50	228	43	1,253	960	30	221	42	43	15	20	7	1
Percent	100.0	75.2	3.9	17.6	3.3	100.0	76.6	2.4	17.6	3.4	100.0	34.9	46.5	16.3	2.3
Psychology:															
Number	310	174	82	50	4	232	172	20	37	3	78	2	62	13	1
Percent	100.0	56.1	26.5	16.1	1.3	100.0	74.2	8.6	15.9	1.3	100.0	2.5	79.5	16.7	1.3
Business and commerce:															
Number	3,193	2,842	102	207	42	3,126	2,827	56	196	41	73	15	46	11	1
Percent	100.0	89.0	3.2	6.5	1.3	100.0	90.6	1.8	6.3	1.3	100.0	20.5	63.0	15.1	1.4
Architecture:															
Number	73	67	6	......	......	69	67	2	......	......	4	......	4	......	......
Percent	100.0	91.8	8.2	......	......	100.0	97.1	2.9	......	......	(2)	......	(2)	......	......
Military science, number [3]	8	5	2	1	......	5	5	......	......	......	3	......	2	1	......

See footnotes at end of table.

(Continued.)

TABLE A-22M.—*Employment status and graduate student status, May 1960, by undergraduate field of study (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, men)*—Continued

Undergraduate field	All employed respondents					Employed full time					Employed part time				
	Total	Not in graduate school	Full-time degree enrolled	Part-time degree enrolled	Enrolled for courses only	Total	Not in graduate school	Full-time degree enrolled	Part-time degree enrolled	Enrolled for courses only	Total	Not in graduate school	Full-time degree enrolled	Part-time degree enrolled	Enrolled for courses only
Law:															
Number	24	14	9	1	....	17	14	2	1	....	7	....	7	....	....
Percent	100.0	58.3	37.5	4.2	....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	....	(2)	....	(2)	....	....
Library science, number [2]	2	2	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Social work, number [2]	16	13	2	1	....	15	13	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	....
Arts, general program:															
Number	21	17	2	1	1	20	17	2	....	1	1	....	....	1	....
Percent	100.0	81.0	9.5	4.8	4.7	100.0	85.0	10.0	....	5.0	(2)	....	....	(2)	....
General program, no specific major:															
Number	63	50	3	9	1	58	49	....	8	1	5	1	3	1	....
Percent	100.0	79.4	4.7	14.3	1.6	100.0	84.5	....	13.8	1.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	....
All other:															
Number	66	62	....	2	2	65	61	....	2	2	1	1	....	....	....
Percent	100.0	94.0	....	3.0	3.0	100.0	93.8	....	3.1	3.1	(2)	(2)	....	....	....

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[1] Excludes 2,684 respondents in Armed Forces; 2,070 students not otherwise employed; 231 unemployed, disabled, retired, sick, etc.; and 249 who did not report employment status.

[2] Too few cases to compute percentage.

TABLE A–22W.—*Employment status and graduate student status, May 1960, by undergraduate field of study (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, women)*

Undergraduate field	All employed respondents					Employed full time					Employed part time				
	Total	Not in graduate school	Full-time degree enrolled	Part-time degree enrolled	Enrolled for courses only	Total	Not in graduate school	Full-time degree enrolled	Part-time degree enrolled	Enrolled for courses only	Total	Not in graduate school	Full-time degree enrolled	Part-time degree enrolled	Enrolled for courses only
All fields:															
Number	[1] 8,840	7,535	225	734	346	8,179	7,112	99	639	329	661	423	126	95	17
Percent	100.0	85.3	2.5	8.3	3.9	100.0	87.0	1.2	7.8	4.0	100.0	64.0	19.1	14.4	2.5
Mathematics:															
Number	227	181	4	26	16	217	177	1	23	16	10	4	3	3	......
Percent	100.0	79.7	1.8	11.5	7.0	100.0	81.6	.6	10.6	7.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	......
Biology:															
Number	224	185	11	20	8	202	172	5	17	8	22	13	6	3	......
Percent	100.0	82.6	4.9	8.9	3.6	100.0	85.1	2.5	8.4	4.0	100.0	59.1	27.3	13.6	......
Premedical fields:															
Number	22	13	4	3	2	20	13	2	3	2	2	......	2	......	......
Percent	100.0	59.1	18.2	13.6	9.1	100.0	65.0	10.0	15.0	10.0	(2)	......	(2)	......	......
Biological sciences (miscellaneous):															
Number	87	63	9	11	4	69	56	2	8	3	18	7	7	3	1
Percent	100.0	72.5	10.3	12.6	4.6	100.0	81.2	2.9	11.6	4.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Chemistry:															
Number	156	119	9	19	9	138	117	2	10	9	18	2	7	9	......
Percent	100.0	76.3	5.8	12.1	5.8	100.0	84.9	1.4	7.2	6.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	......
Earth sciences, number [2]	19	16	2	......	1	18	16	1	......	1	1	......	1	......	......
Physics, number [2]	17	12	1	3	1	13	10	1	1	1	4	2	......	2	......
Physical sciences (miscellaneous):															
Number	23	22	......	1	......	21	20	......	1	......	2	2	......	......	......
Percent	100.0	95.7	......	4.3	......	100.0	95.2	......	4.8	......	(2)	(2)	......	......	......
Engineering:															
Number	39	33	1	2	3	36	31	......	2	3	3	2	1	......	......
Percent	100.0	84.6	2.6	5.1	7.7	100.0	86.1	......	5.6	8.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	......	......
Agriculture:															
Number	30	29	1	......	......	29	29	......	......	......	1	......	1	......	......
Percent	100.0	96.7	3.3	......	......	100.0	100.0	......	......	......	(2)	......	(2)	......	......
Home economics:															
Number	502	461	9	24	8	470	440	2	21	7	32	21	7	3	1
Percent	100.0	91.8	1.8	4.8	1.6	100.0	93.6	0.4	4.5	1.5	100.0	65.6	21.9	9.4	3.1
Nursing:															
Number	406	374	7	14	11	367	335	7	14	11	39	39	......	......	......
Percent	100.0	92.2	1.7	3.4	2.7	100.0	91.3	1.9	3.8	3.0	100.0	100.0	......	......	......
Pharmacy:															
Number	34	33	......	1	......	30	29	......	1	......	4	4	......	......	......
Percent	100.0	97.0	......	3.0	......	100.0	96.7	......	3.3	......	(2)	(2)	......	......	......
Health fields (miscellaneous):															
Number	169	160	......	5	4	151	142	......	5	4	18	18	......	......	......
Percent	100.0	94.7	......	3.0	2.3	100.0	94.0	......	3.3	2.7	(2)	(2)	......	......	......

See footnotes at end of table.

(Continued.)

TABLE A-22W.—*Employment status and graduate student status, May 1960, by undergraduate field of study (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, women)*—Continued

Undergraduate field	All employed respondents					Employed full time					Employed part time				
	Total	Not in graduate school	Full-time degree enrolled	Part-time degree enrolled	Enrolled for courses only	Total	Not in graduate school	Full-time degree enrolled	Part-time degree enrolled	Enrolled for courses only	Total	Not in graduate school	Full-time degree enrolled	Part-time degree enrolled	Enrolled for courses only
Sociology and anthropology:															
Number	247	200	17	22	8	219	191	3	18	7	28	9	14	4	1
Percent	100.0	81.0	6.9	8.9	3.2	100.0	87.2	1.4	8.2	3.2	100.0	32.1	50.0	14.3	3.6
Economics:															
Number	77	67	2	5	3	75	67	.....	5	3	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Percent	100.0	87.0	2.6	6.5	3.9	100.0	89.3	.....	6.7	4.0	(9)	.....	(9)	.....	.....
History:															
Number	303	244	10	30	19	278	232	6	25	15	25	12	4	5	4
Percent	100.0	80.5	3.3	9.9	6.3	100.0	83.5	2.1	9.0	5.4	100.0	48.0	16.0	20.0	16.0
Political science:															
Number	114	91	9	12	2	101	86	3	10	2	13	5	6	2	.....
Percent	100.0	79.8	7.9	10.5	1.8	100.0	85.1	3.0	9.9	2.0	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	.....
Social sciences (miscellaneous):															
Number	295	251	6	26	12	277	242	1	23	11	18	9	5	3	1
Percent	100.0	85.1	2.0	8.8	4.1	100.0	87.4	.4	8.3	3.9	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
English:															
Number	823	687	22	80	34	761	654	11	65	31	62	33	11	15	3
Percent	100.0	83.5	2.7	9.7	4.1	100.0	85.9	1.4	8.6	4.1	100.0	53.2	17.7	24.2	4.9
Journalism:															
Number	71	67	2	.....	2	63	61	.....	.....	2	8	6	2	.....	.....
Percent	100.0	94.4	2.8	.....	2.8	100.0	96.8	.....	.....	3.2	(9)	(9)	(9)	.....	.....
Fine arts:															
Number	588	486	19	52	31	494	420	7	38	29	94	66	12	14	2
Percent	100.0	82.7	3.2	8.8	5.3	100.0	85.0	1.4	7.7	5.9	100.0	70.2	12.8	14.9	2.1
Foreign languages:															
Number	227	180	7	28	12	209	173	3	22	11	18	7	4	6	1
Percent	100.0	79.3	3.1	12.3	5.3	100.0	82.8	1.4	10.5	5.3	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Philosophy:															
Number	28	25	.....	2	1	25	22	.....	2	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Percent	100.0	89.3	.....	7.1	3.6	100.0	88.0	.....	8.0	4.0	(9)	(9)	.....	.....	.....
Religion:															
Number	99	82	9	6	2	87	78	1	6	2	12	4	8	.....	.....
Percent	100.0	82.8	9.1	6.1	2.0	100.0	89.7	1.1	6.9	2.3	(9)	(9)	(9)	.....	.....
Physical education:															
Number	254	215	4	27	8	243	209	2	24	8	11	6	2	3	.....
Percent	100.0	84.7	1.6	10.6	3.1	100.0	86.0	.8	9.9	3.3	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	.....
Education (other subfields):															
Number	2,957	2,550	33	254	120	2,830	2,440	25	247	118	127	110	8	7	2
Percent	100.0	86.2	1.1	8.6	4.1	100.0	86.2	.9	8.7	4.2	100.0	86.6	6.3	5.5	1.6

Psychology:															
Number	223	174	16	24	9	199	167	8	15	9	24	7	8	9	
Percent	100.0	78.0	7.2	10.8	4.0	100.0	83.9	4.0	7.6	4.5	100.0	29.2	33.3	37.5	
Business and commerce:															
Number	449	404	4	28	13	420	380	3	25	12	29	24	1	3	1
Percent	100.0	90.0	.9	6.2	2.9	100.0	90.5	.7	6.0	2.8	100.0	82.8	3.4	10.4	3.4
Architecture, number [2]	6	5			1	6	5			1					
Military science, number [2]	1	1				1	1								
Law, number [2]	2	2				2	2								
Library science:															
Number	20	17		3		20	17		3						
Percent	100.0	85.0		15.0		100.0	85.0		15.0						
Social work:															
Number	33	25	6	2		27	23	3	1		6	2	3	1	
Percent	100.0	75.8	18.2	6.0		100.0	85.2	11.1	3.7		(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	
Arts, general program, number [2]	18	17		1		17	16		1		1	1			
General program, no specific major:															
Number	30	25	1	3	1	25	21		3	1	5	4	1		
Percent	100.0	83.4	3.3	10.0	3.3	100.0	84.0		12.0	4.0	(²)	(²)	(²)		
All other:															
Number	20	19			1	19	16			1	1	1			
Percent	100.0	95.0			5.0	(²)	(²)			(²)	(²)	(²)			

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[1] Excludes 2,235 respondents who were housewives; 403 students not otherwise employed; 66 unemployed, disabled, retired, sick, etc.; 39 in the Armed Forces; and 140 who did not report employment status.

[2] Too few cases to compute percentage.

TABLE A-[illegible] *Employment status, May 1960, and highest degree obtained, summer 1960, by selected field of undergraduate study (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, men)*

Undergraduate field and highest degree level	Respondents, total		Employed [1]				Student [2]		Military service		Other [3]		Status not reported	
			Full time		Part time									
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All fields	20, 399	100.0	13, 827	67.8	1, 338	6.6	2, 070	10.1	2, 684	13.2	231	1.1	249	1.2
Bachelor's	18, 105	100.0	12, 583	69.5	956	5.3	1, 648	9.1	2, 568	14.2	186	1.0	164	.9
Master's	1, 961	100.0	1, 131	57.7	337	17.2	351	17.9	94	4.8	32	1.6	16	.8
Other	333	100.0	113	33.9	45	13.5	71	21.3	22	6.6	13	3.9	69	20.8
Mathematics	573	100.0	398	69.5	43	7.5	38	6.6	75	13.1	5	.9	14	2.4
Bachelor's	484	100.0	354	73.1	24	5.0	21	4.3	73	15.1	4	.8	8	1.7
Master's	80	100.0	40	50.0	19	23.8	17	21.2	2	2.5	1	1.2	1	1.2
Other	9	(*)	4	(*)									5	(*)
Biology	550	100.0	243	44.3	62	11.3	186	33.8	44	8.0	11	2.0	4	.7
Bachelor's	489	100.0	215	43.9	52	10.7	167	34.2	42	8.6	9	1.8	4	.8
Master's	51	100.0	24	47.1	9	17.6	16	31.4			2	3.9		
Other	10	(*)	4	(*)	1	(*)	3	(*)	2	(*)				
Biological sciences (miscellaneous)	314	100.0	113	36.0	63	20.2	105	33.4	29	9.2	3	.9	1	.3
Bachelor's	262	100.0	97	37.0	44	16.8	91	34.7	27	10.3	2	.8	1	.4
Master's	46	100.0	16	34.8	19	41.3	10	21.7	1	2.2				
Other	6	(*)					4	(*)	1	(*)	1	(*)		
Chemistry	692	100.0	328	47.4	121	17.5	157	22.7	66	9.5	9	1.3	11	1.6
Bachelor's	605	100.0	298	49.3	93	15.4	134	22.2	65	10.7	9	1.5	6	.9
Master's	76	100.0	27	35.6	25	32.9	21	27.6	1	1.3			2	2.6
Other	11	(*)	3	(*)	3	(*)	2	(*)					3	(*)
Earth sciences	306	100.0	194	63.5	20	6.5	20	6.5	66	21.6	5	1.6	1	.3
Bachelor's	264	100.0	167	63.3	13	4.9	14	5.3	64	24.2	5	1.9	1	.4
Master's	41	100.0	26	63.4	7	17.1	6	14.6	2	4.9				
Other	1	(*)	1	(*)										
Physics	330	100.0	181	54.8	55	16.7	51	15.5	36	10.9	4	1.2	3	.9
Bachelor's	263	100.0	158	60.1	33	12.5	31	11.8	35	13.3	4	1.5	2	.8
Master's	64	100.0	21	32.8	22	34.4	20	31.2	1	1.6				
Other	3	(*)	2	(*)									1	(*)

Engineering	3,817	100.0	3,020	79.2	111	2.9	115	3.0	516	13.5	21	.5	34	.9
Bachelor's	3,438	100.0	2,796	81.3	56	1.6	64	1.9	486	14.1	16	.5	20	.6
Master's	364	100.0	222	61.0	54	14.8	49	13.6	30	8.2	5	1.4	4	1.0
Other	15	(*)	2	(*)	1	(*)	2	(*)					10	(*)
Agriculture	524	100.0	358	68.3	41	7.8	26	5.0	87	16.6	4	.8	8	1.5
Bachelor's	456	100.0	324	71.0	22	4.8	19	4.2	83	18.2	3	.7	5	1.1
Master's	63	100.0	33	52.4	17	27.0	7	11.1	4	6.3	1	1.6	1	1.6
Other	5	(*)	1	(*)	2	(*)							2	(*)
Sociology and anthropology	321	100.0	192	59.8	36	11.3	49	15.3	30	9.3	11	3.4	3	.9
Bachelor's	270	100.0	166	61.5	27	10.0	39	14.5	29	10.7	7	2.6	2	.7
Master's	48	100.0	25	52.1	9	18.8	10	20.8	1	2.1	3	6.2		
Other	3	(*)	1	(*)							1	(*)	1	(*)
Economics	847	100.0	523	61.7	45	5.3	83	9.8	170	20.1	14	1.7	12	1.4
Bachelor's	750	100.0	476	63.5	34	4.5	58	7.7	161	21.5	12	1.6	9	1.2
Master's	88	100.0	46	52.3	7	8.0	23	26.1	9	10.2	2	2.3	1	1.1
Other	9	(*)	1	(*)	4	(*)	2	(*)					2	(*)
History	938	100.0	508	54.2	91	9.7	176	18.8	120	12.8	18	1.9	25	2.6
Bachelor's	817	100.0	446	54.6	75	9.2	152	18.6	114	14.0	11	1.3	19	2.3
Master's	99	100.0	50	50.5	15	15.2	24	24.2	5	5.1	5	4.0	1	1.0
Other	22	100.0	12	54.6	1	4.5			1	4.5	3	13.6	5	22.8
Political science	547	100.0	258	47.2	43	7.9	128	23.4	99	18.1	10	1.8	9	1.6
Bachelor's	468	100.0	230	49.1	36	7.7	93	19.9	96	20.5	6	1.3	7	1.5
Master's	55	100.0	24	43.7	6	10.9	22	40.0	1	1.8	2	3.6		
Other	24	100.0	4	16.7	1	4.2	13	54.2	2	8.3	2	8.3	2	8.3
Social sciences (miscellaneous)	697	100.0	491	70.4	41	5.9	73	10.5	75	10.8	8	1.1	9	1.3
Bachelor's	607	100.0	425	70.0	27	4.5	66	10.9	73	12.0	8	1.3	8	1.3
Master's	80	100.0	60	75.0	11	13.8	7	8.8	1	1.2			1	1.2
Other	10	(*)	6	(*)	3	(*)			1	(*)				
English	740	100.0	429	58.0	75	10.1	119	16.1	99	13.4	12	1.6	6	.8
Bachelor's	634	100.0	368	58.0	59	9.4	97	15.3	92	14.5	12	1.9	6	.9
Master's	98	100.0	55	56.1	14	14.3	22	22.5	7	7.1				
Other	8	(*)	6	(*)	2	(*)								
Fine arts	617	100.0	408	66.1	59	9.6	48	7.8	88	14.3	13	2.1	1	.1
Bachelor's	518	100.0	352	68.0	34	6.6	36	6.9	83	16.0	12	2.3	1	.2
Master's	94	100.0	53	56.4	24	25.5	11	11.7	5	5.3	1	1.1		
Other	5	(*)	3	(*)	1	(*)	1	(*)						

See footnotes at end of table.

(Continued.)

TABLE A-23M.—*Employment status, May 1960, and highest degree obtained, summer 1960, by selected field of undergraduate study (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, men)*—Continued

Undergraduate field and highest degree level	Respondents, total		Employed[1]				Student[2]		Military service		Other[3]		Status not reported	
			Full time		Part time									
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Foreign languages	177	100. 0	99	55. 9	26	14. 7	35	19. 8	14	7. 9	1	.6	2	1. 1
Bachelor's	142	100. 0	84	59. 2	16	11. 2	27	19. 0	13	9. 2	1	.7	1	.7
Master's	32	100. 0	13	40. 6	10	31. 3	8	25. 0					1	3. 1
Other	3	(4)	2	(4)					1	(4)				
Philosophy	276	100. 0	88	31. 9	39	14. 1	118	42. 8	21	7. 6	3	1. 1	7	2. 5
Bachelor's	232	100. 0	74	31. 9	33	14. 2	101	43. 6	20	8. 6	1	.4	3	3. 2
Master's	31	100. 0	13	41. 9	5	16. 1	9	29. 1	1	3. 2	2	6. 5	1	1. 3
Other	13	(4)	1	(4)	1	(4)	8	(4)					3	(4)
Physical education	501	100. 0	409	81. 6	10	2. 0	8	1. 6	58	11. 6	4	.8	12	2. 4
Bachelor's	438	100. 0	361	82. 5	7	1. 6	5	1. 1	57	13. 0	4	.9	4	.9
Master's	54	100. 0	48	88. 9	3	5. 6	2	3. 7	1	1. 8				
Other	9	(4)					1	(4)					8	(4)
Education (other subfields)	1, 496	100. 0	1, 253	83. 8	43	2. 9	23	1. 5	144	9. 6	10	.7	23	1. 5
Bachelor's	1, 329	100. 0	1, 120	84. 3	29	2. 2	18	1. 4	137	10. 3	9	.6	16	1. 2
Master's	156	100. 0	129	82. 7	14	9. 0	5	3. 2	7	4. 5	1	.6		
Other	11	(4)	4	(4)									7	(4)
Psychology	486	100. 0	232	47. 7	78	16. 0	76	15. 7	80	16. 5	13	2. 7	7	1. 4
Bachelor's	389	100. 0	188	48. 3	56	14. 4	56	14. 4	78	20. 1	9	2. 3	2	.5
Master's	84	100. 0	41	48. 8	20	23. 8	18	21. 4	1	1. 2	4	4. 8		
Other	13	(4)	3	(4)	2	(4)	2	(4)	1	(4)			5	(4)
Business and commerce	3, 958	100. 0	3, 120	78. 9	73	1. 8	111	2. 8	587	14. 8	34	.9	33	.8
Bachelor's	3, 770	100. 0	2, 996	79. 5	59	1. 6	87	2. 3	575	15. 2	28	.7	25	.7
Master's	148	100. 0	108	73. 0	11	7. 4	15	10. 1	9	6. 1	4	2. 7	1	.7
Other	40	100. 0	16	40. 0	3	7. 5	9	22. 5	3	7. 5	2	5. 0	7	17. 5

[1] Includes 146 men who did not report occupation.

[2] Students not otherwise employed. For employed students, see table A-22M.

[3] Includes unemployed, disabled, retired, sick, etc.

[4] Too few cases to compute percentage.

TABLE A-23W.—*Employment status, May 1960, and highest degree obtained, summer 1960, by selected field of undergraduate study (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, women)*

Undergraduate field and highest degree level	Respondents, total		Employed [1]				Student [2]		Military service		Housewife		Other [3]		Status not reported	
			Full time		Part time											
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All fields	11, 723	100. 0	8, 179	69. 9	661	5. 6	403	3. 4	39	0. 3	2, 235	19. 1	66	0. 5	140	1. 2
Bachelor's	10, 894	100. 0	7, 680	70. 8	547	5. 0	271	2. 4	38	. 3	2, 194	20. 1	56	. 5	108	. 9
Master's	779	100. 0	484	62. 4	110	14. 0	129	16. 5			41	5. 4	9	1. 0	6	. 7
Other	50	100. 0	15	30. 0	4	8. 0	3	6. 0	1	2. 0			1	2. 0	26	52. 0
Mathematics	282	100. 0	217	77. 0	10	3. 5	10	3. 5			44	15. 6	1	. 4		
Bachelor's	267	100. 0	208	77. 9	7	2. 6	7	2. 6			44	16. 5	1	. 4		
Master's	15	(4)	9	(4)	3	(4)	3	(4)								
Biology	300	100. 0	202	67. 2	22	7. 4	20	6. 7			47	15. 7	3	1. 1	6	1. 9
Bachelor's	273	100. 0	190	69. 6	18	6. 6	16	5. 9			45	16. 5	2	. 7	2	. 7
Master's	20	100. 0	11	55. 0	3	15. 0	3	15. 0			2	10. 0	1	5. 0		
Other	7	(4)	1	(4)	1	(4)	1	(4)							4	(4)
Biological sciences (miscellaneous)	118	100. 0	69	58. 5	18	15. 3	12	10. 2			18	15. 3			1	. 8
Bachelor's	103	100. 0	63	61. 2	13	12. 6	8	7. 8			18	17. 5			1	1. 0
Master's	15	(4)	6	(4)	5	(4)	4	(4)								
Chemistry	199	100. 0	138	69. 3	18	9. 0	10	5. 0			31	15. 6	2	1. 0		
Bachelor's	177	100. 0	123	69. 4	12	6. 8	9	5. 1			31	17. 5	2	1. 2		
Master's	22	100. 0	15	68. 2	6	27. 2	1	4. 6								
Home economics	708	100. 0	470	66. 6	32	4. 5	9	1. 2	3	. 4	186	26. 3	4	. 5	4	. 5
Bachelor's	680	100. 0	450	66. 5	26	3. 8	8	1. 1	3	. 4	185	27. 2	4	. 5	4	. 5
Master's	28	100. 0	20	71. 6	6	21. 4	1	3. 5			1	3. 5				
Nursing	564	100. 0	367	65. 2	39	6. 9	26	4. 6	8	1. 4	114	20. 2	2	0. 3	8	1. 4
Bachelor's	533	100. 0	350	65. 8	37	6. 9	21	3. 9	8	1. 5	114	21. 4	1	. 1	2	. 4
Master's	24	100. 0	17	70. 8	2	8. 4	5	20. 8								
Other	7	(4)											1	(4)	6	(4)

See footnotes at end of table.

(Continued.)

TABLE A-23W.—*Employment status, May 1960, and highest degree obtained, summer 1960, by selected field of undergraduate study (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, women)*—Con.

Undergraduate field and highest degree level	Respondents, total		Employed [1]				Student [2]		Military service		Housewife		Other [3]		Status not reported	
			Full time		Part time											
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Health professions (miscellaneous)	255	100.0	181	71.0	22	8.6	2	.8	6	2.4	41	16.1	2	.8	1	.4
Bachelor's	251	100.0	179	71.3	22	8.8	2	.8	5	2.0	40	15.9	2	.8	1	.4
Master's	3	(*)	2	(*)							(¹)	(*)				
Other	1	(*)							1	(*)						
Sociology and anthropology	384	100.0	219	57.0	28	7.3	39	10.1	1	.3	87	22.7	6	1.5	4	1.0
Bachelor's	351	100.0	209	59.7	24	6.8	22	6.2	1	.3	85	24.2	6	1.7	4	1.1
Master's	33	100.0	10	30.3	4	12.1	17	51.5			2	6.1				
Economics	112	100.0	75	67.0	2	1.8	8	7.1	2	1.8	23	20.5			2	1.8
Bachelor's	102	100.0	69	67.6	2	2.0	4	3.9	2	2.0	23	22.5			2	2.0
Master's	9	(*)	5	(*)			4	(*)								
Other	1	(*)	1	(*)												
History	412	100.0	278	67.7	25	6.0	25	6.0	1	.2	77	18.7	1	.2	5	1.2
Bachelor's	364	100.0	246	67.7	21	5.8	15	4.1	1	.2	75	20.6	1	.2	5	1.4
Master's	48	100.0	32	66.7	4	8.3	10	20.9			2	4.1				
Political science	168	100.0	101	60.1	13	7.7	15	8.9			35	20.8	2	1.2	2	1.2
Bachelor's	149	100.0	91	61.1	9	6.0	11	7.4			34	22.8	2	1.3	2	1.3
Master's	18	(*)	9	(*)	4	(*)	[illegible]	(*)			1	(*)				
Other	1	(*)	1	(*)												
English	1,132	100.0	761	67.4	62	5.4	46	4.0	3	.3	238	21.0	10	.9	12	1.0
Bachelor's	1,023	100.0	692	67.6	41	4.2	32	3.1	3	.3	235	23.0	9	.8	11	1.0
Master's	107	100.0	68	63.5	21	19.8	14	13.0			3	2.8	1	.9		
Other	2	(*)	1	(*)											1	(*)
Journalism	101	100.0	63	62.4	8	7.9	1	1.0	1	1.0	28	27.7				
Bachelor's	97	100.0	60	61.9	7	7.2	1	1.0			28	28.9				
Master's	4	(*)	3	(*)	1	(*)			1	(*)						

Fine arts	807	100.0	494	61.4	94	11.6	35	4.3			168	20.8	4	.5	12	1.4
Bachelor's	730	100.0	453	62.1	82	11.2	22	3.0			162	22.2	4	.6	7	.9
Master's	71	100.0	40	56.5	10	14.0	13	18.3			6	8.4			2	2.8
Other	6	(4)	1	(4)	2	(4)									3	(4)
Foreign languages	309	100.0	209	67.8	18	5.8	20	6.4			52	16.8	2	.6	8	2.6
Bachelor's	268	100.0	188	70.3	11	4.1	14	5.2			50	18.6			5	1.8
Master's	36	100.0	19	52.9	7	19.4	6	16.6			2	5.6	2	5.6		
Other	5	(4)	2	(4)											3	(4)
Physical education	308	100.0	243	78.9	11	3.5	5	1.6	4	1.3	37	12.0	2	.8	6	1.9
Bachelor's	288	100.0	229	79.7	8	2.7	5	1.7	4	1.3	35	12.1	2	.7	5	1.8
Master's	20	100.0	14	70.0	3	15.0					2	10.0			1	5.0
Education (other subfields)	3,705	100.0	2,833	76.7	127	3.4	32	.8	6	.1	654	17.7	14	.3	39	1.0
Bachelor's	3,558	100.0	2,731	76.9	116	3.3	16	.4	6	.2	645	18.1	11	.2	35	.9
Master's	139	100.0	98	70.6	10	7.2	16	11.5			13	7.9	3	2.1	1	.7
Other	8	(4)	4	(4)	1	(4)									3	(4)
Psychology	331	100.0	199	60.3	24	7.2	27	8.1			74	22.4	2	.5	5	1.5
Bachelor's	291	100.0	180	61.9	18	6.2	15	5.1			74	25.4			4	1.3
Master's	40	100.0	19	47.5	6	15.0	12	30.0					2	5.0	1	2.5
Religion	133	100.0	87	65.4	12	9.0	7	5.3	1	.8	25	18.8			1	.8
Bachelor's	122	100.0	83	68.0	8	6.6	5	4.1	1	.8	24	19.7			1	.8
Master's	11	(4)	4	(4)	4	(4)	2	(4)			1	(4)				
Business and commerce	587	100.0	420	71.6	29	4.9	6	1.0			119	20.3	4	.6	9	1.6
Bachelor's	545	100.0	389	71.5	26	4.7	5	.9			117	21.5	4	.7	4	.7
Master's	37	100.0	30	81.1	3	8.1	1	2.7			2	5.4			1	2.7
Other	5	(4)	1	(4)											4	(4)

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[1] Includes 38 women who did not report occupation.

[2] Students not otherwise employed. For employed students, see table A-22W.

[3] Includes unemployed, disabled, retired, sick, etc.

[4] Too few cases to compute percentage.

TABLE A-24.—*Occupation in May 1960, by field of undergraduate major and by sex (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*

Occupation and undergraduate major [1]	Men	Women
Total [2]	15, 019	8, 802
PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONS		
Total	12, 127	7, 397
Health professions	407	650
Physician, total	17	
Natural science major	11	
Premedicine	6	
Biology	3	
All other	2	
Social science major	3	
All other majors	3	
Physician in training, total	24	
Natural science major	21	
Premedicine	14	
Biology	4	
Chemistry	3	
All other majors	3	
Dentist, total	5	1
Natural science major, premedicine	2	
All other majors	3	1
Pharmacist, total	273	31
Pharmacy major	242	27
Natural science major	20	
Physical sciences	13	
Biological sciences	7	
All other majors	11	4
Nurse, total	6	387
Health field major	2	323
Nursing	2	314
All other		9
Education major		23
Natural science major, biological sciences		11
Social science major	2	7
All other majors	2	23
Veterinarian, total	14	2
Veterinary medicine major	6	
Agriculture major	2	
Natural science major, biological sciences	1	
All other majors	5	2
Therapist, total	31	99
Therapy major	11	67
Education major	5	8
Natural science major, biological sciences	4	6
PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONS—continued		
Health professions—Continued		
Therapist—Continued		
Social science major	3	5
All other majors	8	13
Dietitian, total		114
Home economics major		106
All other majors		8
Optometrist, total	17	1
Optometry major	12	
Natural science major, biological sciences	4	1
All other majors	1	
All other health professions, total	20	15
Agriculture major	4	
Natural science major	5	2
Physical sciences	3	
Biological sciences	2	2
Health field major	3	7
All other majors	8	6
Managerial and official occupations	3, 181	309
Accountant, total	910	42
Business and commerce major	849	31
Social science major	39	4
Economics	23	
All other	16	4
Natural science major	6	1
Mathematics	3	1
All other	3	
All other majors	16	6
Banking, finance, insurance official, total	396	28
Business and commerce major	197	3
Social science major	123	13
Economics	66	1
History	16	3
Political science	13	4
All other	28	5
Humanities and arts major	21	8
Natural science major	16	
Engineering major	16	
All other majors	23	4
Business executive, total	296	20
Business and commerce major	141	4
Social science major	55	5
Economics	16	1
Political science	12	2
All other	27	2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-24.—*Occupation in May 1960, by field of undergraduate major and by sex (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*—Con.

Occupation and undergraduate major [1]	Men	Women
PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONS—continued		
Managerial and official occupations—Con.		
Business executive—Continued		
Engineering major	35	......
Natural science major	19	1
Humanities and arts major	19	6
Education major	19	......
All other majors	8	4
Business or management trainee, total	654	23
Business and commerce major	322	5
Social science major	166	10
Economics	64	1
History	36	1
Political science	24	3
Psychology	18	3
All other	24	2
Engineering major	62	......
Industrial engineering	27	......
Mechanical engineering	17	......
All other	18	......
Humanities and arts major	40	6
English	21	3
All other	19	3
Natural science major	27	......
Education major	12	1
All other majors	25	1
Public official, total	115	20
Social science major	41	9
Political science	13	2
All other	28	7
Business and commerce major	36	......
Humanities and arts major	10	5
Natural science major	9	1
Education major	7	4
Agriculture major	6	......
All other majors	6	1
High and elementary school official, total	71	23
Education major	27	12
Social science major	19	2
Humanities and arts major	8	3
Business and commerce major	7	1
All other majors	10	5
Personnel worker, total	127	56
Business and commerce major	52	3
Social science major	46	36
Economics	14	......
Psychology	12	18
All other	20	18
Education major	7	2
Humanities and arts major	7	8
All other majors	15	7

Occupation and undergraduate major [1]	Men	Women
PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONS—continued		
Managerial and official occupations—Con.		
Business management (all other), total	577	85
Business and commerce major	297	19
Social science major	100	21
Economics	42	5
History	23	4
All other	35	12
Engineering major	58	......
Industrial engineering	31	......
All other	27	......
Humanities and arts major	46	28
English	18	8
All other	28	20
Natural science major	26	1
Agriculture major	17	......
Education major	13	4
All other majors	20	12
Natural scientists	815	154
Agricultural scientist, total	231	10
Agriculture major	109	3
Social science major	33	......
Economics	15	......
All other	18	......
Natural science major	30	1
Biological sciences	22	1
Physical sciences	8	......
Education major	20	1
Physical education	15	......
All other	5	1
Engineering major	14	......
Humanities and arts major	9	1
All other majors	16	4
Biological scientist, total	86	21
Natural science major	61	18
Biology	21	8
Physical sciences	7	4
All other	33	6
Agriculture major	9	1
Social science major	6	......
Engineering major	3	......
Humanities and arts major	3	......
All other majors	4	2
Earth scientist, total	74	......
Natural science major	60	......
Earth sciences	54	......
Physical sciences	6	......

See footnotes at end of table.

(Continued.)

TABLE A-24.—*Occupation in May 1960, by field of undergraduate major and by sex (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*—Con.

Occupation and undergraduate major [1]	Men	Women
PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONS—continued		
Natural scientists—Continued		
Earth scientist—Continued		
Engineering major	8	
All other majors	6	
Physicist, total	70	3
Natural science major	64	3
Physics	56	3
Mathematics	6	
All other	2	
Engineering major	5	
All other majors	1	
Chemist, total	205	50
Natural science major	179	49
Chemistry	159	42
Biological sciences	12	4
Mathematics	3	
All other	5	3
Engineering major	11	1
All other majors	15	
Physical scientist (all other), total	3	3
Natural science major	1	1
All other majors	2	2
Mathematician and actuary, total	95	51
Natural science major	72	42
Mathematics	66	42
All other	6	
Engineering major	8	
Business and commerce major	7	1
All other majors	8	8
Statistician, total	51	16
Business and commerce major	22	2
Social science major	12	8
Economics	10	3
All other	2	5
Natural science major	9	4
Mathematics	8	4
Earth sciences	1	
All other majors	8	2
Teachers	3, 683	5, 630
College teacher	464	
Natural science teacher	125	29
Natural science major	96	25
Chemistry	40	6
Physics	20	1
PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONS—continued		
Teachers—Continued		
College teachers—Continued		
Natural science teacher—Continued		
Natural science major—Continued		
Biological sciences	19	18
Mathematics	5	
All other	12	
Engineering major	10	1
Education major	6	1
Humanities and arts major	5	
All other majors	8	2
Mathematics teacher	36	5
Natural science major	26	5
Mathematics	25	5
All other	1	
Engineering major	5	
All other majors	5	
Social science teacher	47	7
Social science major	34	7
Economics	7	
History	7	3
Sociology and anthropology	6	1
Psychology	4	2
Political science	4	1
All other	6	1
Natural scienc[illegible]jor	4	
All other majors	9	
English teacher	35	34
Humanities and arts major	31	29
English	23	24
All other	8	5
Social science major	3	2
All other majors	1	3
Foreign language teacher	16	10
Humanities and arts major	14	8
Foreign languages	14	6
All other		2
All other majors	2	2
Business teacher	27	7
Business and commerce major	11	3
Education major	6	4
Engineering major	3	
All other majors	7	
Education teacher	4	4
Education major	2	1
All other majors	2	3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-24.—*Occupation in May 1960, by field of undergraduate major and by sex (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*—Con.

Occupation and undergraduate major [1]	Men	Women
PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONS—continued		
Teachers—Continued		
College teachers—Continued		
Fine arts teacher	24	18
Humanities and arts major	15	15
Fine arts	8	7
Music	6	8
All other	1	....
Natural science major	2	1
Engineering major	2	....
All other major	5	2
All other subjects	150	50
Engineering major	45	....
Electrical	18	....
Civil	9	....
Mechanical	7	....
All other	11	....
Natural science major	21	3
Social science major	29	12
Psychology	8	4
Political science	5	....
All other	16	8
Education major	29	14
Physical education	13	3
General	6	2
All other	10	9
Humanities and arts major	13	6
All other majors	13	15
Secondary school teachers	2,540	....
Natural science teacher	480	149
Natural science major	196	77
Biology	85	45
Biological sciences (miscellaneous)	24	7
Chemistry	30	17
Physics	13	2
Earth sciences	12	1
Physical sciences (miscellaneous)	18	....
Mathematics	14	5
Social science major	52	11
Education major	150	28
Physical education	62	9
General	33	5
All other	55	14
Agriculture major	24	....
Home economics major	....	14
General program major	20	8
Humanities and arts major	12	8
Engineering major	8	1
All other majors	18	2

Occupation and undergraduate major [1]	Men	Women
PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONS—continued		
Teachers—Continued		
Secondary school teachers—Continued		
Mathematics teacher	332	167
Natural science major	154	102
Mathematics	129	93
All other	25	9
Education major	97	33
Social science major	42	10
Humanities and arts major	16	15
All other majors	23	7
Social science teacher	495	178
Social science major	298	116
History	121	69
Social sciences (general)	101	22
Political science	21	6
Sociology and anthropology	11	4
All other	44	15
Education major	144	41
Physical education	55	6
General	55	14
All other	34	21
Humanities and arts major	21	10
Business and commerce major	16	5
Natural science major	12	3
All other majors	4	3
English teacher	294	471
Humanities and arts major	155	300
English	115	245
Speech and drama	19	25
All other	21	30
Education major	68	100
Social science major	57	53
History	24	16
All other	33	37
All other majors	14	18
Foreign languages teacher	62	116
Humanities and arts major	44	81
Foreign languages	33	63
English	6	15
All other	5	3
Social science major	12	11
Education major	6	19
All other majors	....	5

See footnotes at end of table.

(Continued.)

TABLE A-24.—*Occupation in May 1960, by field of undergraduate major and by sex (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*—Con.

Occupation and undergraduate major [1]	Men	Women
PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONS—continued		
Teachers—Continued		
Secondary school teachers—Continued		
Commercial teacher	123	173
Education major	59	114
Business and commerce major	54	47
All other majors	10	12
Vocational teacher	255	237
Education major	163	102
Home economics major	......	127
Agriculture major	20	......
Humanities and arts major	16	1
Natural science major	14	......
Engineering major	13	......
Social science major	13	4
All other majors	16	3
All other secondary school teachers	499	498
Education major	268	280
Physical education	114	144
General	44	38
All other	110	98
Humanities and arts major	102	127
Music	58	44
All other	44	83
Social science major	77	30
Natural science major	23	25
Business and commerce major	12	12
All other majors	17	24
Elementary school or kindergarten teacher	589	3, 223
Education major	350	2, 132
Elementary school	136	961
General	118	813
Physical education	42	45
All other	54	313
Social science major	106	360
General	26	90
History	27	75
Psychology	10	70
Sociology and anthropology	10	51
Economics	9	23
All other	24	51
Humanities and arts major	51	361
English	17	183
Music	11	55
All other	23	123
Natural science major	3	1124
Business and commerce major	27	86
Home economics major	2	77
Engineering major	3	15
Agriculture major	4	12
All other majors	12	68
PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONS—continued		
Teachers—Continued		
Other school teachers	90	254
Education major	30	61
Humanities and arts major	14	56
Nursing major	......	42
Home economics major	......	40
Social science major	16	21
Religion major	2	14
Natural science major	10	7
Business and commerce major	7	9
All other major	11	4
Engineers	2, 870	16
Chemical engineer, total	163	......
Engineering major	147	......
Chemical	121	......
All other	26	......
Natural science major	8	......
Chemistry	7	......
All other	1	......
All other majors	8	......
Civil engineer, total	410	1
Engineering major	381	1
Civil	318	......
Mechanical	18	......
All other	45	1
Natural science major	14	......
All other majors	15	......
Electrical engineer, total	889	5
Engineering major	790	4
Electrical	728	3
Mechanical	23	......
Industrial	10	......
All other	29	1
Natural science major	74	1
Physics	44	......
Mathematics	18	1
All other	12	......
Business and commerce major	10	......
All other majors	15	......
Mechanical engineer, total	717	1
Engineering major	670	1
Mechanical	484	1
Aeronautical	69	......
Industrial	19	......
Civil	17	......
Electrical	15	......
All other	66	......

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-24.—*Occupation in May 1960, by field of undergraduate major and by sex (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*—Con.

Occupation and undergraduate major [1]	Men	Women
PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONS—continued		
Engineers—Continued		
Mechanical engineer—Continued		
Natural science major	30	......
All other majors	17	......
Mining engineer, total	97	......
Engineering major	84	......
Mining	62	......
All other	22	......
Natural science major	12	......
All other majors	1	......
Industrial engineer, total	269	4
Engineering major	203	1
Industrial	121	1
Mechanical	35	......
All other	47	......
Business and commerce major	29	......
Natural science major	18	2
All other majors	19	1
Engineer (all other), total	325	5
Engineering major	218	1
Mechanical	62	1
Mining	39	......
Electrical	31	......
Industrial	20	......
All other	66	......
Natural science major	51	2
Physics	23	......
Mathematics	13	2
All other	15	......
Business and commerce major	30	......
Humanities and arts major	11	2
All other majors	15	......
Other professional occupations	1, 171	638
Architect, total	60	3
Architecture major	37	1
Engineering major	15	......
All other majors	8	2
Clergyman, total	309	6
Religion major	103	2
Social science major	103	1
History	49	......
Sociology and anthropology	19	1
Psychology	13	......
All other	22	......
Humanities and arts major	73	......
English	32	......
PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONS—continued		
Other professional occupations—Continued		
Clergyman—Continued		
Humanities and arts major—Con.		
Philosophy	20	......
All other	21	......
Education major	9	2
All other majors	21	1
Social and welfare worker, total	181	247
Social science major	110	145
Sociology and anthropology	37	70
History	16	8
Psychology	15	20
Political science	11	4
Social work	7	20
All other	24	23
Education major	27	30
Humanities and arts major	13	34
Business and commerce major	13	6
All other majors	18	32
Economist, total	75	13
Social science major	32	5
Economics	14	4
Political science	7	1
Psychology	4	......
All other	7	......
Business and commerce major	29	2
Engineering major	7	......
All other majors	7	6
Psychologist, total	37	16
Social science major	31	14
Psychology	25	9
Sociology and anthropology	3	3
All other	3	2
All other majors	6	2
Social scientist (all other), total	58	9
Social science major	24	5
Sociology and anthropology	5	3
History	5	1
Economics	3	......
Political science	3	1
Psychology	3	......
All other	5	......
Natural science major	16	2
Business and commerce major	13	1
All other majors	5	1
Lawyer, total	20	1
Social science major	7	......
Business and commerce major	6	......
Law	3	1

See footnotes at end of table.

(Continued.)

TABLE A-24.—*Occupation in May 1960, by field of undergraduate major and by sex (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*—Con.

Occupation and undergraduate major [1]	Men	Women
PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONS—continued		
Other professional occupations—Continued		
Lawyer—Continued		
Humanities and arts major	3	....
All other majors	1	....
Librarian, total	10	8
Humanities and arts major	1	31
Social science major	5	21
Education major	....	12
Library science major	1	11
All other majors	3	12
Writer, total	123	115
Humanities and arts major	63	83
Journalism	30	21
English	20	44
All other	13	18
Social science major	25	16
Business and commerce major	10	2
Engineering major	9	....
Natural science major	6	5
All other majors	10	9
Newspaper reporter, total	46	25
Humanities and arts major	28	20
Journalism	18	8
English	7	12
All other	3	....
Social science major	14	4
All other majors	4	1
Programer, total	45	13
Natural science major	18	6
Mathematics	12	6
Physical sciences	6	....
Social science major	10	3
Business and commerce major	10	1
Engineering major	4	1
All other majors		2
Artist, actress, decorator, dancer, commercial photographer, total	78	49
Humanities and arts major	53	38
Fine arts	30	33
All other	23	5
Engineering major	11	....
All other majors	14	11
Musician, total	44	23
Humanities and arts major	34	17
Music	26	10
All other	8	7
PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONS—continued		
Other professional occupations—Continued		
Musician—Continued		
Social science major	5	1
All other majors	5	5
Radio and television worker, total	44	7
Humanities and arts major	31	7
Fine arts	12	4
Speech and drama	9	1
All other	10	2
Business and commerce major	6	....
Social science major	5	....
All other majors	2	....
Public relations, total	41	24
Humanities and arts major	13	13
Social science major	12	8
Business and commerce major	9	1
All other majors	7	2
SEMIPROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS		
Total	825	479
Health occupations, total	119	216
Natural science major	72	90
Biology	20	49
Biological sciences (miscellaneous)	29	23
Chemistry	15	13
Mathematics	3	3
Physical sciences (miscellaneous)	5	2
Nursing major	1	33
Medical technology and other health fields	1	63
Social science major	10	10
Humanities and arts major	9	5
All other majors	26	15
Laboratory assistant, total	81	43
Natural science major	55	25
Chemistry	24	9
Physical sciences (miscellaneous)	9	1
Biological sciences	21	14
Mathematics	1	1
Social science major	7	3
Engineering major	6	....
Nursing major	....	6
All other majors	13	9
Technician (nonmedical), total	50	8
Natural science major	15	5
Business and commerce major	10	....
Social science major	10	1
Humanities and arts major	7	1
All other majors	8	1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-24.—*Occupation in May 1960, by field of undergraduate major and by sex (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*—Con.

Occupation and undergraduate major [1]	Men	Women
SEMIPROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS—continued		
Law clerk, total	49	3
Social science major	28	3
Political science	12	......
History	9	......
All other	7	3
Business and commerce major	13	......
Humanities and arts major	6	......
All other majors	2	......
Athlete, total	13	1
Education major	5	......
Social science major	4	......
All other majors	4	1
Research assistant (all fields), total	336	171
Natural science major	144	64
Chemistry	49	21
Physics	16	1
Physical sciences (miscellaneous)	14	......
Biology	16	16
Premedicine	15	4
Biological sciences (miscellaneous)	25	15
Mathematics	9	7
Social science major	67	54
Psychology	28	18
Economics	15	9
History	11	4
All other	13	23
Engineering major	51	1
Electrical	19	......
All other	32	1
Agriculture major	26	......
Humanities and arts major	13	27
Home economics major	......	8
Business and commerce major	12	7
All other majors	23	10
Draftsman, total	65	12
Architecture major	14	1
Engineering major	20	......
Mechanical	9	......
All other	11	......
Education major	8	......
Natural science major	9	5
Mathematics	5	5
All other	4	......
Humanities and arts major	7	6
All other majors	7	......
SEMIPROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS—continued		
Insurance (claims adjuster, etc.), total	85	9
Business and commerce major	38	1
Social science major	28	6
Engineering major	4	......
Education major	4	1
Natural science major	3	......
All other majors	8	1
Other semiprofessional (translator, tutor, aviator, etc.), total	27	16
Natural science major	6	3
Humanities and arts major	6	8
Business and commerce major	4	......
Engineering major	4	......
Social science major	6	2
All other majors	1	3
CLERICAL AND SALES OCCUPATIONS		
Total	1, 553	862
Secretarial, office, clerical—total	316	735
Business and commerce major	123	150
Humanities and arts major	43	240
English	13	108
Foreign languages	5	41
Music	5	29
All other	20	62
Social science major	79	175
History	22	46
Political science	16	28
Economics	14	12
Psychology	11	24
Sociology and anthropology	5	32
All other	11	33
Natural science major	28	24
Engineering major	8	2
Education major	17	88
Home economics major	......	25
All other majors	18	31
Salesman, total	1, 202	61
Business and commerce major	572	7
Social science major	273	8
Economics	109	......
History	38	1
Political science	38	......
Psychology	32	2
All other	56	5
Humanities and arts major	96	25
English	47	6
All other	49	19

See footnotes at end of table.

(Continued.)

TABLE A-24.—*Occupation in May 1960, by field of undergraduate major and by sex (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*—Con.

Occupation and undergraduate major [1]	Men	Women
CLERICAL AND SALES OCCUPATIONS—con.		
Salesman—Continued		
Engineering major	66	
Industrial	31	
All other	35	
Natural science major	88	4
Biological sciences	41	
Physical sciences	36	2
Mathematics	11	2
Agriculture major	31	
Education major	30	8
All other majors	46	9
Librarian's assistant, total	35	66
Social science major	15	14
Humanities and arts major	12	32
All other majors	8	20
SERVICE AND UNSKILLED OCCUPATIONS		
Total, personal service, protective occupation, building service, laborer, etc.	393	64
SERVICE AND UNSKILLED OCCUPATIONS—con.		
Social science major	111	12
Humanities and arts major	22	58
Business and commerce major	54	4
Natural science major	76	3
Biological sciences	43	1
Physical sciences	20	2
Mathematics	13	
Engineering major	30	
Education major	26	11
Agriculture major	17	
Home economics major	1	9
All other majors	20	3
FARM OCCUPATIONS		
Total, (farmer)	121	
Agriculture major	43	
Social science major	22	
Education major	17	
Business and commerce major	14	
Engineering major	10	
All other majors	15	

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[1] Natural sciences include biological sciences, physical sciences, and mathematics; for this table only, social sciences include psychology.

[2] Totals do not include 146 men and 38 women who did not report occupation.

TABLE A-25.—*Undergraduate field of study and occupation in May 1960, by sex (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*

Occupation	Undergraduate field																			
	Natural sciences, total[1]		Biology		Premedicine		Biological sciences, miscellaneous		Chemistry		Earth sciences		Physics		Physical sciences, miscellaneous		Mathematics		Engineering	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	2,053	775	305	224	135	22	176	87	449	156	214	19	236	17	97	23	441	227	3,131	39
Health professions	57	26	13	18	20	3	5	2	14	2	1		1		2	1	1		8	
Business, management	110	9	15	2	11	1	10	1	19	1	27	1	3		5		20	3	185	
Agricultural scientist	30	1	9				13	1	3		2		2				1		14	
Biological scientist	61	18	21	8	4		29	6	4	2	1		1		1	2			3	
Geologist	45										42				3				1	
Physicist	64	3							1				56	3	1		6		5	
Chemist	179	49	4	2	5		3	2	159	42	2				3	3	3		11	1
Physical scientist, all other	19	1									12		1		3	1	3		8	1
Teacher, college	152	36	10	11	9	1	8	7	44	8	13		30	3	6		32	6	65	1
Teacher, secondary:																				
Mathematics	154	102	6	3	1		1		4	2	1		5	1	7	3	129	93	5	1
Natural sciences	196	77	85	45	5		19	7	30	17	12	1	13	2	18		14	5	8	1
All other	54	34	15	15	1		5	2	8	6	8	2	2	1	3	1	12	7	22	1
Teacher, elementary	34	112	10	34	4	7	5	8	3	17	2	9	1	3	3	6	6	28	3	16
Engineer:																				
Chemical	8								7								1		147	
Civil	14										6		1		1		6		381	1
Electrical	74	1	1		1				2				44		8		18	1	789	4
Mechanical	30								6		2		11		1		10		670	1
Mining	12								1		11								205	
All other	69	4					1		11		3		25		8		21	4	300	2
Mathematician	67	40			1				2		1		2				61	40	8	
Statistician, actuary	14	6									1						13	6	1	
Programer	18	6							1		1		3		1		12	6	4	1
Health professions (semiprofessional)	72	90	20	49	19	2	10	21	15	13	1		1		3	2	3	3	3	1
Laboratory assistant	55	25	9	5	2	1	10	8	24	9	5		3		1	1	1	1	6	1
Research assistant (all fields)	144	64	16	16	15	4	25	15	49	21	6		16	1	8		9	7	51	1
Secretarial, office, clerical	28	24	6	6	4	2	3	4	3	4	3	1	1				8	7	8	2
Salesman	88	4	18		11		12		15		17	1	1		3	1	11	2	66	
Service and unskilled	76	3	23	1	12		8		6	2	11		3				13		30	
All other	129	40	24	9	10	1	9	3	18	10	23	4	10	3	8	2	27	8	124	3

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[1] Does not include engineering, shown separately.

(Continued.)

TABLE A-25.—*Undergraduate field of study and occupation in May 1960, by sex (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*—Continued

Occupation	Undergraduate field															
	Social sciences, total [1]		Social sciences, miscellaneous		Sociology and anthropology		Economics		History		Political science		Psychology		Social work	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	2, 228	1, 036	532	295	228	247	568	77	599	303	301	114	310	223	16	33
Business, management	537	72	75	11	41	18	236	9	104	15	81	19	58	31	3	.....
Natural scientist	35	.....	2	.....	4	.....	18	.....	6	.....	5	.....	7	.....	1	.....
Teacher, college	57	14	14	3	8	3	13	.....	12	6	10	2	18	7	1	.....
Teacher, secondary:																
Social sciences	292	115	132	36	11	4	7	.....	121	69	21	6	6	.....	.....	1
All other	226	105	100	36	15	12	20	11	81	40	10	6	30	15	1	1
Teacher, elementary	95	288	36	120	10	51	9	23	27	75	13	19	10	70	1	2
Engineer	29	.....	1	.....	3	.....	12	.....	7	.....	6	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Economist	28	5	6	.....	.....	.....	14	4	1	.....	7	1	4	.....	.....	.....
Historian	6	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Psychologist	6	5	2	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	25	9	.....	.....
Social scientist, all other	15	4	5	.....	4	3	2	.....	1	.....	3	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Social and welfare	88	105	18	23	37	70	6	.....	16	8	11	4	15	20	7	20
Mathematician, statistician, actuary	14	9	.....	2	1	3	11	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Clergyman	89	1	19	.....	19	1	2	.....	49	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	1	.....
Writer	24	13	4	1	3	2	3	.....	7	7	7	3	1	3	.....	.....
Law clerk	27	3	4	.....	1	.....	1	1	9	.....	12	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Research assistant	39	36	2	5	9	11	15	9	11	4	2	7	28	18	.....	.....
Secretarial, office, clerical	68	148	11	30	5	32	14	12	22	46	16	28	11	24	.....	3
Salesman	241	6	38	.....	18	5	109	.....	38	1	38	.....	32	2	.....	.....
Librarian's assistant	12	14	4	2	1	4	.....	.....	4	6	3	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Insurance (claims adjuster, etc.)	27	3	5	.....	1	2	7	.....	8	1	6	.....	1	3	.....	.....
Service and unskilled	95	10	22	1	13	6	17	.....	27	1	16	2	16	1	1	1
All other	178	79	32	23	20	17	51	5	44	23	31	11	24	19	.....	5

[1] Does not include psychology or social work, shown separately.

TABLE A-25.—*Undergraduate field of study and occupation in May 1960, by sex (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*—Continued

Occupation	Undergraduate field																	
	Humanities, total		English		Journalism		Fine arts		Music		Speech and drama		Foreign languages		Philosophy		Religion	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	1, 501	1, 832	504	823	112	71	209	278	149	206	109	10	125	227	127	28	166	99
Business, management	172	64	70	32	22	5	27	13	4	1	11	4	13	8	16	...	9	1
Natural scientist	15	2	6	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	...
Teacher, college	79	58	23	26	2	...	11	9	10	10	8	4	16	8	5	1	4	...
Teacher, secondary:																		
English	154	296	115	245	2	...	3	6	2	5	19	25	8	11	3	2	2	2
Languages	38	68	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	33	63	5	...	...	...
All other	173	174	40	39	4	3	32	55	67	46	8	5	11	19	6	2	5	5
Teacher, elementary	57	386	17	183	3	9	10	54	11	55	3	25	5	30	2	5	6	25
Teacher, other schools	16	70	5	11	...	...	3	5	4	32	1	5	1	1	...	2	2	14
Engineer	23	3	6	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	1	...
Social and welfare	16	47	5	16	1	1	1	5	...	3	1	2	1	5	3	2	4	13
Artist (actress, painter, decorator, dancer, etc.)	53	38	4	3	1	...	40	33	2	...	3	2	1	...	2	...	...	...
Musician	35	18	5	1	...	1	3	4	26	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Radio and television worker	31	7	4	...	3	2	13	4	1	...	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Public relations, nonexecutive	13	13	5	7	4	3	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
Clergyman	176	2	32	...	...	...	1		2	...	11	...	7	...	20	...	103	2
Librarian	1	32	...	22	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	1
Writer	64	85	20	44	30	21	5	8	1	...	5	6	...	3	3	1	...	2
Newspaper reporter	28	20	7	12	18	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Research assistant	13	27	7	9	...	...	4	3	...	2	...	4	1	8	1	1	...	...
Secretarial, office, clerical	48	263	10	108	...	7	9	39	5	29	3	12	5	41	8	4	8	2
Salesman	99	26	47	6	11	2	10	8	2	2	11	...	3	6	12	1	3	1
Librarian's assistant	12	32	3	13	...	...	1	4	...	5	...	...	4	8	4	1	...	1
Service and unskilled	71	25	22	11	3	2	5	2	4	...	4	3	6	4	14	...	13	3
All other	114	76	51	32	8	7	14	19	7	6	8	...	8	4	14	4	4	5

(Continued.)

TABLE A 25. *Undergraduate field of study and occupation in May 1960, by sex (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*—Continued

Occupation	Undergraduate field													
	Agriculture		Home economics		Nursing		Pharmacy		Health fields, miscellaneous		General program		Liberal arts program	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	399	30	33	502	7	406	270	34	52	169	63	30	21	18
Pharmacist	1			1		2	242	27	2				2	
Nurse		2		2	2	314				11		5		
Veterinarian	2								6					
Therapist	2								11	68	1			
Dietitian		1		106										
Optometrist									12					
Other health professions	4							2	4	7		1		
Business, management	43	1	9	16		1	2		2		2	1	2	1
Agricultural scientist	109	3	2	4							2			
Teacher, college	7		2	8		5	3		1	1	2			
Teacher, secondary:														
Vocational	20		3	127						1	2			
Natural sciences	24			14			2		1		20	8	2	
All other	5	2	2	26						1	10	3		1
Teacher, elementary	4	12	2	77	1	6		2	3	5	1	7		12
Teacher, other schools	3	1	1	40		42	1			1				
Engineer	7		3						1		6		1	
Social and welfare	3	1		10									2	2
Health professions (semiprofessional)	8			4	1	33		2	2	62		3		
Laboratory assistant	2	1		3			2		1	6	2			
Research assistant	26	3	1	8			5		1	2	2		2	1
Secretarial, office, clerical	4	1		25	1	1			1	2	1		1	
Salesman	31		1	4	1	1	9	1	1		3	1	1	
Service and unskilled	17		1	9	1						3			
Farmer	43		3										2	
All other	34	2	3	18		1	4		2	2	6	1	6	1

TABLE A-25.—*Undergraduate field of study and occupation in May 1960, by sex (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*—Continued

Occupation	Undergraduate field													
	Education		Business and commerce		Military		Law		Library science		Architecture		All other	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	1, 715	3, 211	3, 193	449	8	1	24	2	2	20	73	6	66	20
Health professions	11	42	3	8										
Accountant and auditor	2	4	849	31			1						2	
Banking, finance, insurance official, etc	9	2	197	3			1				1		2	
Business executive, etc	19		141	4									5	
Business or management trainee	12	1	322	5							3		6	1
Public official, etc	7	4	36											
Personnel worker	7	2	52	3			2	1					6	2
Business and management, all other	40	19	314	21							1		10	3
Natural scientist	24	2	11	1							4		1	
Teacher, college	46	25	20	5	1		1			1	1			
Teacher, secondary:														
Mathematics	97	33	11	2										
Commercial	59	114	54	47									1	
English	68	100	4	5					1					
Vocational	163	102	10	2										
Languages	6	19		3										
Natural sciences	150	28	9	2							1		1	
Social sciences	144	41	16	5			1							
All other	268	280	12	12			1			1	1			
Teacher, elementary	350	2, 130	27	86		1				4	1	2		4
Teacher, other schools	30	61	7	9							1			
Engineer	11		65		2						4			
Social scientist	2	1	42	3										1
Social and welfare	27	29	13	6										2
Mathematician, statistician, actuary		1	29	3			1						1	
Librarian		12	1	4	1					11				
Writer	3	5	10	2									4	
Architect	1	2									37	1		
Research assistant	8	4	12	7	2						2			
Draftsman	8		2								14	1		
Secretarial, office, clerical	17	88	123	150								1	2	3
Salesman	30	8	572	7			5				1		21	2
Librarian's assistant	3	7	2	4						3				
Insurance (claims adjuster, etc.)	4	1	38	1			2							
Service and unskilled	26	11	54	4			3							
All other	63	33	135	4	2		6	1	1		1	1	4	2

TABLE A-26.—*Undergraduate major of June 1958 graduates employed as teachers in spring 1960, by type of school and main subject taught*

Type of school, teaching field, and undergraduate major	1958 graduates employed as teachers			
	Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
College teachers, total	464	100.0	164	100.0
Education major	46	9.9	25	15.2
Other major	418	90.1	139	84.8
Secondary school teachers, total	2,540	100.0	1,989	100.0
Education major	955	37.6	717	36.0
Other major	1,585	62.4	1,272	64.0
Mathematics teacher	332	100.0	167	100.0
Mathematics major	129	38.9	93	55.7
Education major	97	29.2	33	19.8
Other major	106	31.9	41	24.5
Commercial subjects teacher	123	100.0	173	100.0
Business and commerce major	54	43.9	47	27.2
Education major	59	48.0	114	65.9
Other major	10	8.1	12	6.9
English teacher	294	100.0	471	100.0
English major	115	39.1	245	52.0
Education major	68	23.1	100	21.3
Other major	111	37.8	126	26.7
Language teacher	62	100.0	116	100.0
Language major	33	53.2	63	54.3
Education major	6	9.7	19	16.4
Other major	23	37.1	34	29.3
Natural science teacher	480	100.0	149	100.0
Natural science major	196	40.8	77	51.7
Education major	150	31.3	28	18.8
Other major	134	27.9	44	29.5
Social science teacher	495	100.0	178	100.0
Social science major	292	59.0	116	65.2
Education major	144	29.1	41	23.0
Other major	59	11.9	21	11.8
All other teachers	754	100.0	735	100.0
Education major	431	57.2	382	52.0
Other major	323	42.8	353	48.0
Elementary school and kindergarten teachers, total	589	100.0	3,223	100.0
Education major	350	59.4	2,130	66.1
Other major	239	40.6	1,093	33.9
All other school teachers, total	90	100.0	254	100.0
Education major	30	66.7	61	24.0
Other major	60	33.3	193	76.0

TABLE A-27.—*Occupation and type of employer in May 1960 (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*

Occupation	Respondents reporting occupation [1]		Type of employer									
			Private industry, manufacturing		Private industry, nonmanufacturing		Agriculture		Elementary school			
									Public		Private	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All occupations	23, 821	100. 0	4, 272	17. 9	4, 461	18. 7	62	0. 3	3, 635	15. 3	249	1. 0
Men	15, 019	100. 0	3, 920	26. 1	3, 639	24. 2	60	. 4	596	4. 0	44	. 3
Women	8, 802	100. 0	352	4. 0	821	9. 3	2	(²)	3, 039	34. 5	205	2. 3
Professional	19, 524	100. 0	3, 339	17. 1	2, 965	15. 1	18	. 1	3, 623	18. 6	248	1. 3
Men	12, 127	100. 0	3, 177	26. 2	2, 562	21. 1	16	. 1	593	4. 9	44	. 4
Women	7, 397	100. 0	162	2. 2	403	5. 4	2	(²)	3, 030	41. 0	204	2. 8
Health professions	1, 057	100. 0	26	2. 5	301	28. 5	2	. 2	21	2. 0	1	. 1
Men	407	100. 0	17	4. 2	232	57. 0	......	......	1	. 2	......	......
Women	650	100. 0	9	1. 4	69	10. 6	2	. 3	20	3. 0	1	. 2
Managerial and official occupations	3, 490	100. 0	905	25. 9	1, 678	48. 0	1	(²)	57	1. 6	6	. 2
Men	3, 181	100. 0	873	27. 4	1, 512	47. 5	1	(²)	43	1. 4	5	. 2
Women	309	100. 0	32	10. 4	166	53. 7	......	......	14	4. 5	1	. 3
Natural scientists	969	100. 1	353	36. 4	104	10. 7	14	1. 4	......	......	......	......
Men	815	100. 0	295	36. 2	75	9. 2	14	1. 7	......	......	......	......
Women	154	100. 0	58	37. 9	29	19. 0	......	......	......	......	......	......
Educators	9, 313	100. 0	......	......	......	......	......	......	3, 536	38. 0	238	2. 6
Men	3, 683	100. 0	......	......	......	......	......	......	548	14. 9	38	1. 0
Women	5, 630	100. 0	......	......	......	......	......	......	2, 988	53. 1	200	3. 6
Engineers	2, 886	100. 0	1, 841	63. 8	458	15. 9	......	......	......	......	......	......
Men	2, 870	100. 0	1, 863	64. 0	454	15. 8	......	......	......	......	......	......
Women	16	100. 0	5	31. 3	4	25. 0	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other professional occupations	1, 809	100. 0	214	11. 8	424	23. 4	1	. 1	9	. 5	3	. 2
Men	1, 171	100. 0	156	13. 3	289	24. 7	1	. 1	1	. 1	1	. 1
Women	638	100. 0	58	9. 1	135	21. 2	......	......	8	1. 3	2	. 3
Semiprofessional and technical	1, 304	100. 0	143	11. 0	265	20. 3	1	. 1	5	. 4	......	......
Men	825	100. 0	109	13. 2	195	23. 6	1	. 1	......	......	......	......
Women	479	100. 0	34	7. 1	70	14. 6	......	......	5	1. 0	......	......
Clerical and sales	2, 415	100. 0	693	28. 7	1, 060	43. 9	1	(²)	4	. 2	1	(²)
Men	1, 553	100. 0	543	35. 0	741	47. 7	1	. 1	2	. 1	......	......
Women	862	100. 0	150	17. 4	319	37. 0	......	......	2	. 2	1	. 1
Service and unskilled	457	100. 0	97	21. 2	168	36. 8	6	1. 3	3	. 7	......	......
Men	393	100. 0	91	23. 1	139	35. 4	6	1. 5	1	. 3	......	......
Women	64	100. 0	6	9. 4	29	45. 3	......	......	2	3. 1	......	......

(Continued.)

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[1] Does not include 146 men and 38 women who did not report occupation.

[2] Too few cases to compute percentage.

TABLE A-27.—*Occupation and type of employer in May 1960 (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*—Continued

Occupation	Type of employer													
	Junior and senior high school				College or university		Nonprofit organization		Federal Government		State or local government		Not reported	
	Public		Private											
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All occupations	4,079	17.1	315	1.3	1,669	7.0	1,541	6.5	1,143	4.8	1,202	5.0	[3] 1,193	5.0
Men	2,299	15.3	179	1.2	1,079	7.2	693	4.6	896	6.0	751	5.0	863	5.7
Women	1,780	20.2	136	1.5	590	6.7	848	9.6	247	2.8	451	5.1	330	3.7
Professional	4,060	20.8	310	1.6	993	5.1	1,197	6.1	911	4.7	960	4.9	900	4.6
Men	2,290	18.9	175	1.4	702	5.8	561	4.6	759	6.3	631	5.2	617	5.1
Women	1,770	23.9	135	1.8	291	3.9	636	8.6	152	2.1	329	4.4	283	3.8
Health professions	15	1.4	......	......	34	3.2	362	34.2	64	6.1	145	13.7	86	8.1
Men	......	......	......	......	5	1.2	46	11.3	16	3.9	29	7.1	61	15.0
Women	15	2.3	......	......	29	4.5	316	48.6	48	7.4	116	17.8	25	3.8
Managerial and official occupations	18	.5	5	.1	79	2.2	66	2.4	222	6.4	210	6.0	243	7.0
Men	16	.5	5	.2	64	2.0	52	1.6	199	6.3	186	5.8	225	7.1
Women	2	.6	......	......	15	4.9	14	4.5	23	7.4	24	7.8	18	5.8
Natural scientists	7	.7	2	.2	115	11.9	33	3.4	212	21.9	85	8.8	44	4.5
Men	4	.5	2	.2	100	12.3	21	2.6	189	23.2	75	9.2	40	4.9
Women	3	2.0	......	......	15	9.8	12	7.8	23	15.0	10	6.5	4	2.0
Educators	3,994	42.9	301	3.2	635	6.8	154	1.7	36	.4	76	.8	343	3.7
Men	2,263	61.4	167	4.5	447	12.1	47	1.3	8	.2	20	.5	145	3.9
Women	1,731	30.7	134	2.4	188	3.3	107	1.9	28	.5	56	1.0	198	3.5
Engineers	4	.1	......	......	50	1.7	11	.4	281	9.7	195	6.8	46	1.6
Men	3	.1	......	......	50	1.7	11	.4	277	9.7	195	6.8	44	1.5
Women	1	6.2	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	25.0	......	......	2	12.5
Other professional occupations	22	1.2	2	.1	80	4.4	571	31.6	96	5.3	249	13.8	138	7.6
Men	4	.3	1	.1	36	3.1	384	32.8	70	6.0	126	10.8	102	8.7
Women	18	2.8	1	.2	44	6.9	187	29.3	26	4.1	123	19.3	36	5.6
Semiprofessional and technical	9	.7	......	......	441	33.8	194	14.9	94	7.2	115	8.8	37	2.8
Men	5	.6	......	......	315	38.2	73	8.8	56	6.8	49	5.9	22	2.7
Women	4	.8	......	......	126	26.3	121	25.3	38	7.9	66	13.8	15	3.1
Clerical and sales	6	.2	3	.1	203	8.4	108	4.5	104	4.3	86	3.6	146	6.0
Men	......	......	2	.1	40	2.6	22	1.4	49	3.2	32	2.1	121	7.8
Women	6	.7	1	.1	163	18.9	86	10.0	55	6.4	54	6.3	25	2.9
Service and unskilled	4	.9	2	.4	31	6.8	41	9.0	33	7.2	41	9.0	31	6.8
Men	4	1.0	2	.5	21	5.3	36	9.2	31	7.9	39	9.9	23	5.9
Women	......	......	......	......	10	15.6	5	7.8	2	3.1	2	3.1	8	12.5

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[3] Includes 121 farmers not shown separately.

TABLE A-28.—*Salary distribution in May 1960, by occupation and sex (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*

Occupation	Respondents reporting occupations	Less than $3,000	$3,000 to $3,499	$3,500 to $3,999	$4,000 to $4,499	$4,500 to $4,999	$5,000 to $5,499	$5,500 to $5,999	$6,000 to $6,499	$6,500 to $6,999	$7,000 to $7,999	$8,000 and over	Salary not reported
All occupations	[1] 23, 821	2, 761	1, 421	2, 097	4, 122	3, 796	2, 526	1, 366	1, 644	1, 081	1, 603	1, 059	345
Men	15, 019	1, 709	528	752	1, 693	1, 977	1, 870	1, 152	1, 507	1, 023	1, 559	1, 040	209
Women	8, 802	1, 052	893	1, 345	2, 429	1, 819	656	214	137	58	44	19	136
Health professions	1, 057	109	63	118	169	161	87	49	62	45	92	81	21
Men	407	46	13	8	11	18	29	22	48	37	88	79	8
Women	650	63	50	110	158	143	58	27	14	8	4	2	13
Physician and surgeon, men	17	8			1	1						6	1
Dentist	6			2		1			1		1	1	
Men	5			2					1		1	1	
Women	1					1							
Pharmacist	304	22	8	3	3	9	17	17	41	35	84	63	2
Men	273	20	5	3	3	3	13	12	36	32	81	63	2
Women	31	2	3			6	4	5	5	3	3		
Nurse	393	46	37	73	98	61	39	15	6	4	1	3	10
Men	6	1			1	1	1	1				1	
Women	387	45	37	73	97	60	38	14	6	4	1	2	10
Veterinarian	16	2				1	1		3	3	2	2	2
Men	14	2							3	3	2	2	2
Women	2					1	1						
Therapist	130	6	4	14	35	38	18	8	3		1		3
Men	31	1			4	7	11	4	2		1		1
Women	99	5	4	14	31	31	7	4	1				2
Dietitian, women	114	8	6	19	29	41	7	2	1				1
Optometrist	18		2			1	3		2	2	2	5	1
Men	17		2			1	3		2	1	2	5	1
Women	1									1			

[1] Does not include 146 men and 38 women who did not report occupation.

(Continued.)

TABLE A-28.—*Salary distribution in May 1960, by occupation and sex (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*—Continued

Occupation	Respondents reporting occupations	Less than $3,000	$3,000 to $3,499	$3,500 to $3,999	$4,000 to $4,499	$4,500 to $4,999	$5,000 to $5,499	$5,500 to $5,999	$6,000 to $6,499	$6,500 to $6,999	$7,000 to $7,999	$8,000 and over	Salary not reported
Health professions—Continued													
Physician in training, men	24	14	6					2	1				1
Health professions (all other)	35	3		7	3	8	2	5	4	1	1	1	
Men	20			3	2	5	1	3	3	1	1	1	
Women	15	3		4	1	3	1	2	1				
Managerial and official occupations	3, 490	145	103	183	339	509	637	394	426	206	250	244	54
Men	3, 181	117	64	120	272	458	610	388	417	201	247	238	49
Women	309	28	39	63	67	51	27	6	9	5	3	6	5
Accountant	952	37	26	36	73	117	202	145	155	54	59	34	14
Men	910	35	22	31	59	114	195	143	154	52	58	34	13
Women	42	2	4	5	14	3	7	2	1	2	1		1
Banking, finance, insurance official	424	15	16	33	61	77	80	50	36	19	11	19	7
Men	396	11	8	28	55	76	77	49	36	19	11	19	7
Women	28	4	8	5	6	1	3	1					
Business executive	316	11	2	15	18	26	29	26	32	13	38	94	12
Men	296	11	2	12	15	20	27	26	31	13	37	93	9
Women	20			3	3	6	2		1		1	1	3
Business or management trainee	677	9	15	31	72	125	145	79	83	47	52	13	6
Men	654	8	11	26	66	123	144	79	80	46	52	13	6
Women	23	1	4	5	6	2	1		3	1			
Public official	135	10	5	3	15	23	19	17	17	7	9	8	2
Men	115	5	4	2	11	17	18	17	16	7	9	7	2
Women	20	5	1	1	4	6	1		1			1	
College official	47	4	2	7	7	5	7	5	5	1	2	2	
Men	35	3		1	6	4	6	5	5	1	2	2	
Women	12	1	2	6	1	1	1						
High school and elementary school official	94	9	5	6	15	11	16	6	7	5	4	8	2

Men	71	5	5	4	10	9	13	5	5	3	4	6	2
Women	23	4		2	5	2	3	1	2	2		2	
Personnel worker	183	12	6	22	21	30	29	11	19	9	13	8	3
Men	127	9	1	6	14	16	22	10	18	9	12	7	3
Women	56	3	5	16	7	14	7	1	1		1	1	
Business, management (all other)	662	38	26	30	57	95	110	55	72	51	62	58	8
Men	577	30	11	10	36	79	108	54	72	51	62	57	7
Women	85	8	15	20	21	16	2	1				1	1
Natural scientists	969	83	22	33	67	128	136	124	158	75	87	40	16
Men	815	75	19	25	47	102	117	96	134	66	82	39	13
Women	154	8	3	8	20	26	19	28	24	9	5	1	3
Mathematician	213	12	5	7	10	27	25	26	30	23	25	16	7
Men	146	8	5	3	2	15	20	16	21	16	20	15	5
Women	67	4		4	8	12	5	10	9	7	5	1	2
Agricultural scientist	241	20	7	7	27	54	54	31	24	6	5	3	3
Men	231	19	7	6	23	52	54	29	24	6	5	3	3
Women	10	1		1	4	2		2					
Biological scientist	107	22	7	9	11	16	20	7	4	4	3	4	
Men	86	21	5	8	8	11	16	4	2	4	3	4	
Women	21	1	2	1	3	5	4	3	2				
Earth scientist, men	74	6		3	3	5	4	10	24	8	6	3	2
Physicist	73	6				1	1	5	20	12	18	8	2
Men	70	5				1	1	5	18	12	18	8	2
Women	3	1							2				
Chemist	255	17	3	7	14	25	32	44	55	22	29	6	1
Men	205	16	2	5	10	18	22	32	44	20	29	6	1
Women	50	1	1	2	4	7	10	12	11	2			
Physical scientist (all other)	6				2			1	1		1		1
Men	3				1				1		1		
Women	3				1			1					1
Teachers	9, 313	986	727	1, 056	2, 749	2, 246	884	260	152	54	49	29	121
Men	3, 683	418	221	334	965	911	471	154	83	29	29	25	43
Women	5, 630	568	506	722	1, 784	1, 335	413	106	69	25	20	4	78

(Continued.)

TABLE A–28.—*Salary distribution in May 1960, by occupation and sex (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*—Continued

Occupation	Respondents reporting occupations	Less than $3,000	$3,000 to $3,499	$3,500 to $3,999	$4,000 to $4,499	$4,500 to $4,999	$5,000 to $5,499	$5,500 to $5,999	$6,000 to $6,499	$6,500 to $6,999	$7,000 to $7,999	$8,000 and over	Salary not reported
Teachers—Continued													
College teachers:													
Mathematics	41	28	1	....	3	3	4	1	1	....	....	....	....
Men	36	26	1	....	1	2	4	1	1	....	....	....	....
Women	5	2	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Natural sciences	154	116	6	1	5	8	6	2	4	3	....	2	1
Men	125	97	4	1	3	5	5	2	3	3	....	2	....
Women	29	19	2	....	2	3	1	....	1	....	....	....	1
Social sciences	54	34	2	1	3	6	2	1	1	....	2	....	2
Men	47	29	2	1	2	6	2	1	1	....	2	....	1
Women	7	5	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
English	69	41	3	3	6	8	5	2	....	....	....	....	1
Men	35	22	....	1	1	6	3	2	....	....	....	....	....
Women	34	19	3	2	5	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	1
Languages	26	17	2	....	3	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....
Men	16	9	2	....	1	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....
Women	10	8	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Business	34	8	....	3	6	8	6	2	....	1	....	....	....
Men	27	8	....	....	5	6	5	2	....	1	....	....	....
Women	7	....	....	3	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Education	8	1	....	1	3	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Men	4	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Women	4	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Fine arts	42	22	2	4	5	4	1	3	1	....	....	....	....
Men	24	11	....	4	2	3	....	3	1	....	....	....	....
Women	18	11	2	....	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
All other	200	69	4	13	24	30	30	10	7	2	2	6	3
Men	150	55	4	6	17	20	20	9	6	2	2	6	3
Women	50	14	....	7	7	10	10	1	1	....	....	....	....

Secondary school teachers:													
Mathematics	499	30	43	64	164	120	48	12	7	1		3	7
Men	332	14	22	37	109	84	41	11	6	1		3	4
Women	167	16	21	27	55	36	7	1	1				3
Commercial	296	20	23	41	114	66	24	2	4		1	1	
Men	123	5	3	14	44	35	15	1	4		1	1	
Women	173	15	20	27	70	31	9	1					
English	765	53	68	99	262	178	75	14	5	2	1	1	7
Men	294	15	18	35	87	79	40	10	1	1	1	1	6
Women	471	38	50	64	175	99	35	4	4	1			1
Vocational	492	13	26	38	162	137	61	21	18	5	4	1	6
Men	255	3	7	14	65	71	45	19	17	5	4		5
Women	237	10	19	24	97	66	16	2	1			1	1
Languages	178	20	18	20	60	41	14	1					4
Men	62	9	6	6	21	13	3	1					3
Women	116	11	12	14	39	28	11						1
Natural sciences	629	42	71	76	185	153	58	19	8	3	2	4	8
Men	480	25	50	51	135	125	52	19	8	3	2	4	6
Women	149	17	21	25	50	28	6						2
Social sciences	673	30	49	81	201	190	86	19	8	3		1	5
Men	495	15	28	54	149	141	78	17	7	2		1	3
Women	178	15	21	27	52	49	8	2	1	1			2
All other	997	78	65	106	296	274	92	30	16	8	7	3	22
Men	499	21	26	46	134	155	61	24	12	7	5	3	5
Women	498	57	39	60	162	119	31	6	4	1	2		17
Elementary school or kindergarten teachers	3, 812	280	315	477	1, 169	962	344	104	64	23	22	5	47
Men	589	31	40	56	171	150	90	26	12	2	5	2	4
Women	3, 223	249	275	421	998	812	254	78	52	21	17	3	43
Other school (nonacademic, business, nursery) teachers	344	84	29	28	78	56	27	16	5	3	8	2	8
Men	90	23	8	8	16	8	6	5	2	2	7	2	3
Women	254	61	21	20	62	48	21	11	3	1	1		5
Engineering	2, 886	128	16	6	16	36	89	196	493	539	895	452	20
Men	2, 870	127	16	6	16	35	87	193	490	537	891	452	20
Women	16	1				1	2	3	3	2	4		

(Continued)

TABLE A-28.—*Salary distribution in May 1960, by occupation and sex (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*—Continued

Occupation	Respondents reporting occupations	Less than $3,000	$3,000 to $3,499	$3,500 to $3,999	$4,000 to $4,499	$4,500 to $4,999	$5,000 to $5,499	$5,500 to $5,999	$6,000 to $6,499	$6,500 to $6,999	$7,000 to $7,999	$8,000 and over	Salary not reported
Engineering—Continued													
Chemical, men	163	9	1		1	2	2	6	35	48	45	13	
Civil	411	18		1	3	8	23	69	122	81	68	18	
Men	410	18		1	3	8	22	69	122	81	68	18	
Women	1						1						
Electrical	894	36	6	1	2	3	13	24	101	142	345	215	6
Men	889	36	6	1	2	3	13	22	101	141	343	215	6
Women	5							2		1	2		
Mechanical	718	37	7	1	1	3	16	33	121	153	240	100	6
Men	717	37	7	1	1	3	16	33	120	153	240	100	6
Women	1								1				
Industrial	273	7		2	7	12	18	32	41	40	75	36	3
Men	269	7		2	7	12	18	31	40	39	74	36	3
Women	4							1	1	1	1		
Mining, men	97	10				1	4	9	20	23	21	9	
Systems analyst	37			1		4	6	8	5	4	4	5	
Men	35			1		4	5	8	5	4	3	5	
Women	2						1				1		
Engineer (all other)	293	11	2		2	3	7	15	48	48	97	56	4
Men	290	10	2		2	2	7	15	47	48	97	56	4
Women	3	1				1			1				
Other professional occupations	1, 809	291	130	233	287	255	208	108	99	48	60	49	41
Men	1, 171	216	59	91	143	154	157	85	91	45	58	48	24
Women	638	75	71	142	144	101	51	23	8	3	2	1	17
Economist	88	2		6	5	10	15	14	10	7	11	8	
Men	75	1		3	1	7	15	12	10	7	11	8	
Women	13	1		3	4	3		2					

Psychologist	53	11	1	4	5	8	12	3	6	...	2	...	1
Men	37	9	1	1	1	7	10	2	3	...	2	...	1
Women	16	2	...	3	4	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	...
Social scientist	67	5	2	...	6	11	10	13	9	5	5	1	...
Men	58	4	1	...	3	10	8	12	9	5	5	1	...
Women	9	1	1	...	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Social and welfare workers	428	45	30	79	106	94	44	13	5	1	2	2	7
Men	181	24	6	21	42	47	26	7	2	...	1	2	3
Women	247	21	24	58	64	47	18	6	3	1	1	...	4
Clergyman	315	137	38	45	43	15	12	1	4	2	4	1	13
Men	309	133	38	45	43	15	12	1	4	2	4	1	11
Women	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Lawyer	21	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	5	1	2	3	...
Men	20	3	1	...	1	1	2	1	5	1	2	3	...
Women	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Librarian	97	11	9	13	24	24	9	3	...	1	...	...	3
Men	10	2	...	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Women	87	9	9	13	18	23	8	3	...	1	...	...	3
Writer	238	19	20	37	43	26	30	17	20	4	8	9	5
Men	123	7	2	9	12	17	19	14	20	4	8	8	3
Women	115	12	18	28	31	9	11	3	...	...	...	1	2
Architect	63	...	1	1	1	6	17	9	10	6	7	4	1
Men	60	...	1	...	...	6	16	9	10	6	7	4	1
Women	3	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newspaper reporter	71	5	3	13	10	16	15	3	2	1	1	...	2
Men	46	2	1	3	6	13	12	3	2	1	1	...	2
Women	25	3	2	10	4	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Programer	58	...	...	2	2	6	13	8	8	6	7	5	1
Men	45	...	...	...	...	5	10	4	8	5	7	5	1
Women	13	...	...	2	2	1	3	4	...	1	...	...	...
Artist	127	21	13	12	13	22	11	8	5	4	6	7	5
Men	78	10	4	2	9	12	10	8	5	4	6	7	1
Women	49	11	9	10	4	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Musician	67	27	7	2	9	3	2	2	4	4	2	2	3
Men	44	17	3	1	7	2	2	2	2	4	1	2	1
Women	23	10	4	1	2	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	2

(Continued.)

TABLE A-28.—*Salary distribution in May 1960, by occupation and sex (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*—Continued

Occupation	Respondents reporting occupations	Less than $3,000	$3,000 to $3,499	$3,500 to $3,999	$4,000 to $4,499	$4,500 to $4,999	$5,000 to $5,499	$5,500 to $5,999	$6,000 to $6,499	$6,500 to $6,999	$7,000 to $7,999	$8,000 and over	Salary not reported
Other professional occupations—Con.													
Radio and television worker	51	4	1	8	12	7	5	2	5	2	1	4	
Men	44	3	1	4	10	7	5	2	5	2	1	4	
Women	7	1		4	2								
Public relations	65	1	4	10	7	6	11	11	6	4	2	3	
Men	41	1		2	2	4	9	8	6	4	2	3	
Women	24		4	8	5	2	2	3					
Semiprofessional and technical	1, 304	443	86	143	168	147	123	54	52	23	36	18	11
Men	825	362	41	55	65	72	75	39	44	19	31	16	6
Women	479	81	45	88	103	75	48	15	8	4	5	2	5
Health occupations	335	67	25	53	61	50	37	10	6	8	10	4	4
Men	119	49	7	12	11	9	10	4	2	6	5	3	1
Women	216	18	18	41	50	41	27	6	4	2	5	1	3
Laboratory assistant	124	65	5	12	12	9	10	3	3			1	4
Men	81	53	2	3	3	3	7	3	3			1	3
Women	43	12	3	9	9	6	3						1
Technician (nonmedical)	58	6	3	4	9	5	9	6	8		8		
Men	50	6	2	3	7	5	6	5	8		8		
Women	8		1	1	2		3	1					
Law clerk	52	35	5	2	3	1	1	1	1	1			2
Men	49	35	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1			2
Women	3		2	1									
Research assistant (all fields)	507	233	43	59	56	38	24	18	17	5	8	6	
Men	336	193	26	26	18	17	13	12	14	4	8	5	
Women	171	40	17	33	38	21	11	6	3	1		1	
Athlete	14	4	1	2		2		1	1	2		1	
Men	13	3	1	2		2		1	1	2		1	
Women	1	1											

Aviator, men	6			1		1	1				1	2	
Insurance	94	6	1	3	14	24	27	9	4	2	2	2	
Men	85	6		3	14	20	26	7	4	1	2	2	
Women	9		1			4	1	2		1			
Draftsman	77	5	3	3	13	16	11	6	9	5	5	1	
Men	65	5		1	9	14	10	6	9	5	5	:	
Women	12		3	2	4	2	1						
Other semiprofessional	37	22		4		1	3		3		2	1	1
Men	21	12		3			1		2		2	1	
Women	16	10		1		1	2		1				1
Clerical and sales	2, 415	390	232	274	284	261	312	156	170	69	109	121	37
Men	1, 553	185	58	78	141	179	275	150	168	68	108	118	25
Women	862	205	174	196	143	82	37	6	2	1	1	3	12
Secretarial, office, clerical	1, 051	225	176	202	185	120	79	24	17	4	2	5	12
Men	316	70	28	30	53	42	48	20	16	3	1	2	3
Women	735	155	148	172	132	78	31	4	1	1	1	3	9
Salesman	1, 263	114	34	55	92	140	232	130	153	65	107	116	25
Men	1, 202	90	26	45	86	136	227	130	152	65	107	116	22
Women	61	24	8	10	6	4	5		1				3
Librarian's assistant	101	51	22	17	7	1	1	2					
Men	35	25	4	3	2	1							
Women	66	26	18	14	5		1	2					
Service and unskilled	457	152	28	42	34	42	39	23	25	20	23	14	15
Men	393	129	23	26	24	37	38	23	25	19	23	14	12
Women	64	23	5	16	10	5	1			1			3
Farmer (men only)	121	34	14	9	9	11	11	2	7	2	2	11	9

TABLE A-29.—*Additional earnings, in 1960, by occupation and by sex (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)*

Occupations	Men		Women	
	Percent reporting additional salary	Median amount	Percent reporting additional salary	Median amount
Health professions	12. 7	$1, 130	5. 4	$570.
Managerial and official occupations	19. 9	710	3. 9	Less than $500.
Natural scientists	13. 2	750	7. 2	Do.
Teacher	50. 7	860	17. 4	Do.
College teacher:				
Mathematics	44. 5	1, 000	....	
Natural sciences	45. 6	990	27. 5	$830.
Social sciences	38. 3	1, 000	....	
English	39. 9	920	20. 6	Less than $500.
Business	44. 4	750	....	
Fine arts	54. 1	720	....	
All other	48. 7	1, 190	11. 1	$670.
Secondary school teacher:				
Mathematics	54. 4	840	18. 0	Less than $500.
Commercial	50. 4	820	30. 1	Do.
English	48. 6	860	16. 4	$570.
Vocational	47. 5	950	22. 3	Less than $500
Languages	35. 5	750	16. 5	Do.
Natural sciences	50. 7	840	16. 8	Do.
Social sciences	54. 6	830	15. 7	Do.
All other	53. 6	770	28. 2	Do.
Elementary school or kindergarten teacher	54. 1	860	15. 3	Do.
Other teachers	30. 2	900	11. 5	Do.
Engineers	10. 7	8[illegible]0	....	
Other professional occupations	24. 1	710	8. 1	Do.
Semiprofessional and technical occupations	22. 7	870	8. 4	Do.
Clerical and sales	17. 8	770	8. 0	Do.
Service and unskilled	21. 3	850	17. 3	$670.
Farmer	26. 3	1, 330	....	

TABLE A-30.—*Salary in May 1960, by major field of*

Undergraduate major field	Employed total [1]		Less than $3,000		$3,000 to $3,499		$3,500 to $3,999		$4,000 to $4,499		$4,500 to $4,999	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All fields	24, 005	100. 0	2, 814	11. 7	1, 436	6. 0	2, 124	8. 8	4, 152	17. 3	3, 799	15. 8
Men	15, 165	100. 0	1, 750	11. 5	542	3. 6	775	5. 1	1, 723	11. 4	1, 977	13. 0
Women	8, 840	100. 0	1, 064	12. 0	894	10. 1	1, 349	15. 3	2, 429	27. 5	1, 822	20. 6
Natural sciences	2, 828	100. 0	612	21. 6	168	5. 9	221	7. 8	394	13. 9	351	12. 4
Men	2, 053	100. 0	503	24. 5	89	4. 3	104	5. 1	222	10. 8	227	11. 1
Women	775	100. 0	109	14. 1	79	10. 2	117	15. 1	172	22. 2	124	16. 0
Mathematics	668	100. 0	80	12. 0	46	6. 9	42	6. 3	135	20. 1	99	14. 8
Men	441	100. 0	56	12. 7	19	4. 3	25	5. 7	80	18. 1	53	12. 0
Women	227	100. 0	24	10. 6	27	11. 9	17	7. 5	55	24. 2	46	20. 3
Biology	529	100. 0	107	20. 2	45	8. 5	72	13. 6	117	22. 1	76	14. 4
Men	305	100. 0	77	25. 2	19	6. 2	25	8. 2	62	20. 3	46	15. 1
Women	224	100. 0	30	13. 4	26	11. 6	47	21. 0	55	24. 6	30	13. 4

See footnote at end of table.

study and by sex (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)

Undergraduate major field	$5,000 to $5,499		$5,500 to $5,999		$6,000 to $6,499		$6,500 to $6,999		$7,000 to $7,999		$8,000 and over		Salary not reported	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All fields	2, 515	10. 5	1, 369	5. 7	1, 655	6. 9	1, 082	4. 5	1, 602	6. 7	1, 071	4. 5	386	1. 6
Men	1, 859	12. 3	1, 158	7. 6	1, 516	10. 0	1, 025	6. 8	1, 558	10. 3	1, 051	6. 9	231	1. 5
Women	656	7. 4	211	2. 4	139	1. 6	57	. 6	44	. 5	20	. 2	155	1. 8
Natural sciences	225	8. 0	182	6. 4	236	8. 4	106	3. 8	184	6. 5	114	4. 0	35	1. 2
Men	167	8. 1	135	6. 6	206	10. 0	94	4. 6	175	8. 5	111	5. 4	20	1. 0
Women	58	7. 5	47	6. 1	30	3. 9	12	1. 5	9	1. 2	3	. 4	15	1. 9
Mathematics	42	6. 3	48	7. 2	51	7. 6	36	5. 4	47	7. 0	32	4. 8	10	1. 5
Men	31	7. 0	30	6. 8	42	9. 5	28	6. 4	41	9. 3	31	7. 1	5	1. 1
Women	11	4. 8	18	7. 9	9	4. 0	8	3. 5	6	2. 6	1	. 4	5	2. 2
Biology	54	10. 2	17	3. 2	15	2. 8	3	. 6	8	1. 5	6	1. 1	9	1. 7
Men	34	11. 1	13	4. 3	13	4. 3	3	1. 0	7	2. 3	4	1. 3	2	. 6
Women	20	8. 9	4	1. 8	2	. 9	......	......	1	. 4	2	. 9	7	3. 1

(Continued.)

TABLE A-30.—*Salary in May 1960, by major field of study and*

Undergraduate major field	Employed total[1]		Less than $3,000		$3,000 to $3,499		$3,500 to $3,999		$4,000 to $4,499		$4,500 to $4,999	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Natural sciences—Continued												
Premedical fields	157	100.0	84	53.5	8	5.1	7	4.5	11	7.0	11	7.0
Men	135	100.0	81	60.0	5	3.7	5	3.7	5	3.7	10	7.4
Women	22	100.0	3	13.6	3	13.6	2	9.1	6	27.4	1	4.5
Biological sciences (miscellaneous)	263	100.0	78	29.7	16	6.1	37	14.1	38	14.4	42	16.0
Men	176	100.0	59	33.5	7	4.0	14	8.0	21	11.9	28	15.9
Women	87	100.0	19	21.8	9	10.3	23	26.4	17	19.5	14	16.1
Chemistry	605	100.0	155	25.6	29	4.8	33	5.5	45	7.4	60	9.9
Men	449	100.0	133	29.6	18	4.0	14	3.1	17	3.8	34	7.6
Women	156	100.0	22	14.1	11	7.1	19	12.2	28	17.9	26	16.7
Earth sciences	233	100.0	28	12.0	10	4.3	14	6.0	21	9.0	32	13.7
Men	214	100.0	25	11.7	9	4.2	10	4.7	17	7.9	30	14.0
Women	19	100.0	3	15.8	1	5.3	4	21.1	4	21.1	2	10.5
Physics	253	100.0	60	23.7	10	4.0	7	2.8	9	3.6	15	5.9
Men	236	100.0	54	22.9	9	3.8	6	2.5	6	2.5	13	5.5
Women	17	(2)	6	(2)	1	(2)	1	(2)	3	(2)	2	(2)
Physical sciences (miscellaneous)	120	100.0	20	16.7	4	3.3	9	7.5	18	15.0	16	13.3
Men	97	100.0	18	18.6	3	3.1	5	5.2	14	14.4	13	13.4
Women	23	100.0	2	8.7	1	4.4	4	17.4	4	17.4	3	13.0
Engineering	3,170	100.0	200	6.3	35	1.1	24	.8	61	1.9	82	2.6
Men	3,131	100.0	198	6.3	31	1.0	22	.7	55	1.8	74	2.4
Women	39	100.0	2	5.1	4	10.3	2	5.1	6	15.4	8	20.5
Applied biological fields	964	100.0	127	13.2	85	8.8	106	11.0	201	20.9	198	20.5
Men	432	100.0	62	14.4	24	5.6	31	7.2	56	13.0	69	16.0
Women	532	100.0	65	12.2	61	11.5	75	14.1	145	27.3	129	24.2
Agriculture	429	100.0	63	14.7	27	6.3	36	8.4	56	13.1	69	16.1
Men	399	100.0	59	14.7	23	5.8	31	7.8	51	12.8	62	15.5
Women	30	100.0	4	13.3	4	13.3	5	16.7	5	16.7	7	23.3
Home economics	535	100.0	64	12.0	58	10.8	70	13.1	145	27.1	129	24.1
Men	33	100.0	3	9.1	1	3.0	......	......	5	15.2	7	21.2
Women	502	100.0	61	12.2	57	11.4	70	13.9	140	27.9	122	24.3
Health fields	938	100.0	84	9.0	55	5.9	94	10.0	157	16.7	140	14.9
Men	329	100.0	29	8.8	11	3.3	2	.6	6	1.8	12	3.6
Women	609	100.0	55	9.0	44	7.2	92	15.1	151	24.8	128	21.0
Nursing	413	100.0	45	10.9	33	8.0	68	16.5	100	24.2	75	18.2
Men	7	(2)	1	(2)	......	......	1	(2)	......	......	2	(2)
Women	406	100.0	44	10.8	33	8.1	67	16.5	100	24.6	73	18.0

See footnotes at end of table.

by sex (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)—Continued

Undergraduate major field	$5,000 to $5,499		$5,500 to $5,999		$6,000 to $6,499		$6,500 to $6,999		$7,000 to $7,999		$8,000 and over		Salary not reported	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Natural sciences—Con. Premedical fields	9	5.7	7	4.5	3	1.9	7	4.5	3	1.9	5	3.2	2	1.3
Men	7	5.2	6	4.4	3	2.2	4	3.0	2	1.5	5	3.7	2	1.5
Women	2	9.1	1	4.5	......	......	3	13.6	1	4.5	......	......	......	......
Biological sciences (miscellaneous)	16	6.1	11	4.2	9	3.4	4	1.5	4	1.5	3	1.1	5	1.9
Men	13	7.4	10	5.7	9	5.1	4	2.3	4	2.3	3	1.7	4	2.3
Women	3	3.5	1	1.2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1.2
Chemistry	55	9.1	59	9.8	74	12.2	22	3.6	47	7.8	21	3.5	5	.8
Men	40	8.9	42	9.4	60	13.4	21	4.7	46	10.2	21	4.7	3	.7
Women	15	9.6	17	10.9	14	9.0	1	.6	1	.6	......	......	2	1.3
Earth sciences	27	11.6	22	9.4	46	19.7	12	5.2	13	5.6	7	3.0	1	.4
Men	24	11.2	20	9.3	46	21.5	12	5.6	13	6.1	7	3.3	1	.5
Women	3	15.8	2	10.5	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Physics	8	3.2	10	4.0	31	12.2	17	6.7	53	20.9	31	12.2	2	.8
Men	7	3.0	9	3.8	29	12.3	17	7.2	53	22.5	31	13.1	2	.8
Women	1	(2)	1	(2)	2	(2)	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Physical sciences (miscellaneous)	14	11.7	8	6.7	7	5.8	5	4.2	9	7.5	9	7.5	1	.8
Men	11	11.3	5	5.2	4	4.1	5	5.2	9	9.3	9	9.3	1	1.0
Women	3	13.0	3	13.0	3	13.0	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Engineering	119	3.8	199	6.3	514	16.2	572	18.0	885	27.9	450	14.2	29	.9
Men	114	3.6	197	6.3	510	16.3	570	18.2	882	28.2	450	14.4	28	.9
Women	5	12.8	2	5.1	4	10.3	2	5.1	3	7.7	......	......	1	2.6
Applied biological fields	116	12.0	38	3.9	36	3.7	15	1.6	13	1.3	12	1.2	17	1.8
Men	86	19.9	29	6.7	33	7.6	14	3.2	10	2.3	10	2.3	8	1.9
Women	30	5.6	9	1.7	3	.6	1	.2	3	.6	2	.4	9	1.7
Agriculture	82	19.1	25	5.8	31	7.2	14	3.3	10	2.3	7	1.6	9	2.1
Men	80	20.0	25	6.3	31	7.8	13	3.3	9	2.3	7	1.8	8	2.0
Women	2	6.7	......	......	......	......	1	3.3	1	3.3	......	......	1	3.3
Home economics	34	6.4	13	2.4	5	.9	1	.2	3	.6	5	.9	8	1.5
Men	6	18.2	4	12.1	2	6.1	1	3.0	1	3.0	3	9.1	......	......
Women	28	5.6	9	1.8	3	.6	......	......	2	.4	2	.4	8	1.6
Health fields	89	9.5	46	4.9	57	6.1	43	4.6	87	9.3	70	7.5	16	1.7
Men	21	6.4	17	5.2	42	12.8	35	10.6	80	24.3	68	20.7	6	1.8
Women	68	11.2	29	4.8	15	2.5	8	1.3	7	1.1	2	.3	10	1.6
Nursing	49	11.9	17	4.1	6	1.5	6	1.5	5	1.2	1	.2	8	1.9
Men	1	(2)	1	(2)	......	......	......	......	1	(2)	......	......	......	......
Women	48	11.8	16	3.9	6	1.5	6	1.5	4	1.0	1	.2	8	2.0

(Continued.)

TABLE A-30.—*Salary in May 1960, by major field of study and*

Undergraduate major field	Employed total[1]		Less than $3,000		$3,000 to $3,499		$3,500 to $3,999		$4,000 to $4,499		$4,500 to $4,999	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Health fields—Continued												
Pharmacy	304	100.0	23	7.6	12	3.9	1	.3	6	2.0	12	3.9
Men	270	100.0	21	7.8	9	3.3	1	.4	3	1.1	5	1.9
Women	34	100.0	2	5.9	3	8.8	......	.....	3	8.8	7	20.6
Health fields (miscellaneous)	221	100.0	16	7.2	10	4.5	25	11.3	51	23.1	53	24.0
Men	52	100.0	7	13.5	2	3.8	......	......	3	5.8	5	9.6
Women	169	100.0	9	5.3	8	4.7	25	14.8	48	28.4	48	28.4
Social sciences	3,264	100.0	453	13.9	219	6.7	346	10.6	620	19.0	581	17.8
Men	2,228	100.0	318	14.3	116	5.2	171	7.7	339	15.2	380	17.1
Women	1,036	100.0	135	13.0	103	9.9	175	16.9	281	27.1	201	19.4
Sociology and anthropology	475	100.0	83	17.5	29	6.1	72	15.1	95	20.0	81	17.1
Men	228	100.0	45	19.7	12	5.3	26	11.4	31	13.6	38	16.7
Women	247	100.0	38	15.4	17	6.9	46	18.6	64	25.9	43	17.4
Economics	645	100.0	56	8.7	22	3.4	38	5.9	85	13.2	100	15.5
Men	568	100.0	55	9.7	14	2.5	27	4.8	68	12.0	73	12.9
Women	77	100.0	1	1.3	8	10.4	11	14.3	17	22.1	27	35.1
History	902	100.0	156	17.3	72	8.0	97	10.8	180	20.0	174	19.3
Men	599	100.0	109	18.2	43	7.2	45	7.5	97	16.2	118	19.7
Women	303	100.0	47	15.5	29	9.6	52	17.1	83	27.4	56	18.5
Political science	415	100.0	67	16.1	26	6.3	38	9.2	63	15.2	70	16.9
Men	301	100.0	52	17.3	12	4.0	15	5.0	35	11.6	49	16.3
Women	114	100.0	15	13.2	14	12.3	23	20.2	28	24.6	21	18.4
Social science (miscellaneous)	827	100.0	91	11.0	70	8.5	101	12.2	197	23.8	156	18.9
Men	532	100.0	57	10.7	35	6.6	58	10.9	108	20.3	102	19.2
Women	295	100.0	34	11.5	35	11.9	43	14.6	89	30.2	54	18.3
Humanities and arts	3,333	100.0	594	17.8	331	9.9	470	14.1	732	22.0	526	15.8
Men	1,501	100.0	299	19.9	84	5.6	141	9.4	256	17.1	227	15.1
Women	1,832	100.0	295	16.1	247	13.5	329	18.0	476	26.0	299	16.3
English	1,326	100.0	214	16.1	131	9.9	206	15.5	300	22.7	222	16.7
Men	504	100.0	92	18.2	25	5.0	52	10.2	88	17.5	82	16.2
Women	822	100.0	122	14.8	106	12.9	154	18.7	212	25.8	140	17.0
Journalism	183	100.0	17	9.3	15	8.2	14	7.7	33	18.0	36	19.7
Men	112	100.0	9	8.0	2	1.8	5	4.5	9	8.0	24	21.4
Women	71	100.0	8	11.3	13	18.3	9	12.7	24	33.8	12	16.9
Fine arts	1,052	100.0	181	17.2	91	8.6	149	14.2	235	22.3	158	15.0
Men	467	100.0	71	15.2	17	3.6	45	9.6	87	18.6	73	15.6
Women	585	100.0	110	18.8	74	12.7	104	17.8	148	25.3	85	14.5
Foreign languages	352	100.0	59	16.8	34	9.7	42	11.9	96	27.3	77	21.9
Men	125	100.0	30	24.0	13	10.4	8	6.4	26	20.8	23	18.4
Women	227	100.0	29	12.8	21	9.3	34	15.0	70	30.8	54	23.8

See footnote at end of table.

by sex (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)—Continued

Undergraduate major field	$5,000 to $5,499		$5,500 to $5,999		$6,000 to $6,499		$6,500 to $6,999		$7,000 to $7,999		$8,000 and over		Salary not reported	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Health fields—Con.														
Pharmacy	18	5.9	19	6.2	42	13.8	31	10.2	76	25.0	62	20.4	2	.7
Men	14	5.2	13	4.8	37	13.7	29	10.7	74	27.4	62	23.0	2	.7
Women	4	11.8	6	17.6	5	14.7	2	5.9	2	5.9	......	......	......	......
Health fields (miscellaneous)	22	10.0	10	4.5	9	4.1	6	2.7	6	2.7	7	3.2	6	2.7
Men	6	11.5	3	5.8	5	9.6	6	11.5	5	9.6	6	11.5	4	7.7
Women	16	9.5	7	4.1	4	2.4	......	......	1	.6	1	.6	2	1.2
Social sciences	410	12.6	159	4.9	170	5.2	67	2.1	89	2.7	88	2.7	62	1.9
Men	331	14.9	141	6.3	152	6.8	59	2.6	88	3.9	86	3.9	47	2.1
Women	79	7.6	18	1.7	18	1.8	8	.8	1	.1	2	.2	15	1.4
Sociology and anthropology	58	12.2	15	3.2	16	3.4	7	1.5	4	.8	10	2.1	5	1.1
Men	36	15.8	11	4.8	10	4.4	5	2.2	4	1.8	9	3.9	1	.4
Women	22	8.9	4	1.6	6	2.4	2	.8	......	......	1	.4	4	1.6
Economics	114	17.6	46	7.1	66	10.2	28	4.3	39	6.0	38	5.9	13	2.0
Men	105	18.5	45	7.9	65	11.4	27	4.8	38	6.7	38	6.7	13	2.3
Women	9	11.7	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	......	......	......	......
History	108	12.0	32	3.5	24	2.7	13	1.4	13	1.4	14	1.6	19	2.1
Men	84	14.0	29	4.8	22	3.7	11	1.8	13	2.2	14	2.3	14	2.3
Women	24	7.9	3	1.0	2	.7	2	.7	......	......	......	......	5	1.7
Political science	48	11.6	23	5.5	28	6.7	9	2.2	21	5.1	13	3.1	9	2.2
Men	41	13.6	22	7.3	25	8.3	9	3.0	21	7.0	12	4.0	8	2.7
Women	7	6.1	1	.9	3	2.6	......	......	......	......	1	.9	1	.9
Social science (miscellaneous)	82	9.9	43	5.2	36	4.4	10	1.2	12	1.5	13	1.6	16	1.9
Men	65	12.2	34	6.4	30	5.6	7	1.3	12	2.3	13	2.4	11	2.1
Women	17	5.8	9	3.1	6	2.0	3	1.0	......	......	......	......	5	1.7
Humanities and arts	292	8.7	113	3.4	85	2.6	39	1.2	46	1.4	39	1.2	66	2.0
Men	184	12.3	88	5.9	76	5.1	33	2.2	41	2.7	36	2.4	36	2.4
Women	108	5.9	25	1.4	9	.5	6	.3	5	.3	3	.2	30	1.6
English	123	9.3	44	3.3	27	2.0	16	1.2	11	.8	9	.7	23	1.7
Men	69	13.7	30	6.0	24	4.8	13	2.6	9	1.8	7	1.4	13	2.6
Women	54	6.6	14	1.7	3	.4	3	.4	2	.2	2	.2	10	1.2
Journalism	28	15.3	13	7.1	14	7.7	4	2.2	6	3.3	2	1.1	1	.5
Men	26	23.2	11	9.8	13	11.6	4	3.6	6	5.4	2	1.8	1	.9
Women	2	2.8	2	2.8	1	1.4	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Fine arts	90	8.6	45	4.3	30	2.9	16	1.5	17	1.6	19	1.8	21	2.0
Men	57	12.2	38	8.1	28	6.0	13	2.8	15	3.2	18	3.9	5	1.1
Women	33	5.6	7	1.2	2	.3	3	.5	2	.3	1	.2	16	2.7
Foreign languages	19	5.4	4	1.1	5	1.4	1	.3	4	1.1	4	1.1	7	2.0
Men	6	4.8	3	2.4	3	2.4	1	.8	3	2.4	4	3.2	5	4.0
Women	13	5.7	1	.4	2	.9	......	......	1	.4	......	......	2	.9

TABLE A-30.—*Salary in May 1960, by major field of study and*

Undergraduate major field	Employed total[1]		Less than $3,000		$3,000 to $3,499		$3,500 to $3,999		$4,000 to $4,499		$4,500 to $4,999	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Humanities and arts—Continued												
Philosophy	155	100.0	48	31.0	8	5.2	16	10.3	23	14.8	15	9.7
Men	127	100.0	45	35.4	5	3.9	9	7.1	18	14.2	11	8.7
Women	28	100.0	3	10.7	3	10.7	7	25.0	5	17.9	4	14.3
Religion	265	100.0	75	28.3	52	19.6	43	16.2	45	17.0	18	6.8
Men	166	100.0	52	31.3	22	13.3	22	13.3	28	16.9	14	8.4
Women	99	100.0	23	23.2	30	30.3	21	21.2	17	17.2	4	4.0
Education	4,926	100.0	374	7.6	361	7.3	556	11.3	1,429	29.0	1,259	25.6
Men	1,715	100.0	83	4.8	100	5.8	139	8.1	432	25.2	468	27.3
Women	3,211	100.0	291	9.1	261	8.1	417	13.0	997	31.0	791	24.6
Physical education	673	100.0	34	5.1	51	7.6	59	8.8	198	29.4	172	25.6
Men	419	100.0	17	4.1	31	7.4	33	7.9	107	25.5	107	25.5
Women	254	100.0	17	6.7	20	7.9	26	10.2	91	35.8	65	25.6
Education (other subfields)	4,253	100.0	340	8.0	310	7.3	497	11.7	1,231	28.9	1,087	25.6
Men	1,296	100.0	66	5.1	69	5.3	106	8.2	325	25.1	361	27.9
Women	2,957	100.0	274	9.3	241	8.1	391	13.2	906	30.7	726	24.5
Psychology	533	100.0	111	20.8	26	4.9	59	11.1	86	16.1	110	20.6
Men	310	100.0	84	27.1	7	2.3	19	6.1	37	11.9	46	14.8
Women	223	100.0	27	12.2	19	8.5	40	17.9	49	22.0	64	28.7
Business and commerce	3,642	100.0	211	5.8	130	3.6	216	5.9	408	11.2	490	13.5
Men	3,193	100.0	150	4.7	70	2.2	131	4.1	286	9.0	438	13.7
Women	449	100.0	61	13.6	60	13.4	85	18.9	122	27.2	52	11.6
Miscellaneous fields	402	100.0	47	11.7	25	6.2	31	7.7	63	15.7	61	15.2
Men	273	100.0	24	8.8	10	3.7	15	5.5	34	12.5	36	13.2
Women	129	100.0	23	17.8	15	11.6	16	12.4	29	22.5	25	19.4
Architecture	79	100.0	2	2.5	3	3.8	1	1.3	6	7.6	10	12.7
Men	73	100.0	1	1.4	2	2.7	1	1.4	5	6.8	9	12.3
Women	6	(2)	1	(2)	1	(2)	......	......	1	(2)	1	(2)
Military science	9	(2)	2	(2)	1	(2)	1	(2)	......	......	......	......
Men	8	(2)	2	(2)	1	(2)	......	......	......	......	......	......
Women	1	(2)	......	......	......	......	1	(2)	......	......	......	......
Law	26	100.0	6	23.2	1	3.8	1	3.8	3	11.5	4	15.4
Men	24	100.0	6	25.0	1	4.2	......	......	3	12.5	3	12.5
Women	2	(2)	......	......	......	......	1	(2)	......	......	1	(2)
Library science	22	100.0	1	4.5	6	27.3	1	4.5	8	36.4	3	13.6
Men	2	(2)	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	(2)	......	......
Women	20	100.0	1	5.0	6	30.0	1	5.0	6	30.0	3	15.0
Social work	49	100.0	8	16.3	4	8.3	8	16.3	7	14.3	8	16.3
Men	16	(2)	......	......	1	(2)	1	(2)	3	(2)	3	(2)
Women	33	100.0	8	24.2	3	9.1	7	21.2	4	12.1	5	15.2
Arts, general program	39	100.0	6	15.4	2	5.1	3	7.7	10	25.6	7	17.9
Men	21	100.0	4	19.0	1	4.8	3	14.3	2	9.5	3	14.3
Women	18	(2)	2	(2)	1	(2)	......	......	8	(2)	4	(2)

See footnotes at end of table.

by sex (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)—Continued

Undergraduate major field	$5,000 to $5,499		$5,500 to $5,999		$6,000 to $6,499		$6,500 to $6,999		$7,000 to $7,999		$8,000 and over		Salary not reported	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Humanities and Arts— Continued														
Philosophy	16	10.3	1	.6	7	4.5	1	.6	5	3.2	4	2.6	11	7.1
Men	13	10.2	1	.8	6	4.7	1	.8	5	3.9	4	3.1	9	7.1
Women	3	10.7	......	......	1	3.6	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	7.1
Religion	16	6.0	6	2.3	2	.8	1	.4	3	1.1	1	.4	3	1.1
Men	13	7.8	5	3.0	2	1.2	1	.6	3	1.8	1	.6	3	1.8
Women	3	3.0	1	1.0	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Education	492	10.0	157	3.2	107	2.2	30	.6	38	.8	31	.6	92	1.9
Men	244	14.2	96	5.6	56	3.3	18	1.0	25	1.5	28	1.6	26	1.5
Women	248	7.7	61	1.9	51	1.6	12	.4	13	.4	3	.1	66	2.1
Physical education	98	14.6	22	3.3	15	2.2	5	.7	3	.4	6	.9	10	1.5
Men	76	18.1	18	4.3	14	3.3	5	1.2	2	.5	6	1.4	3	.7
Women	22	8.7	4	1.6	1	.4	......	......	1	.4	......	......	7	2.8
Education (other subfields)	394	9.3	135	3.2	92	2.2	25	.6	35	.8	25	.6	82	1.9
Men	168	13.0	78	6.0	42	3.2	13	1.0	23	1.8	22	1.7	23	1.8
Women	226	7.6	57	1.9	50	1.7	12	.4	12	.4	3	.1	59	2.0
Psychology	57	10.7	27	5.1	22	4.1	6	1.1	7	1.3	11	2.1	11	2.1
Men	46	14.8	21	6.8	21	6.8	5	1.6	6	1.9	9	2.9	9	2.9
Women	11	4.9	6	2.7	1	.4	1	.4	1	.4	2	.9	2	.9
Business and commerce	657	18.0	424	11.6	401	11.0	183	5.0	235	6.5	237	6.5	50	1.4
Men	618	19.3	414	13.0	396	12.4	177	5.5	233	7.3	234	7.3	46	1.4
Women	39	8.7	10	2.2	5	1.1	6	1.3	2	.4	3	.7	4	.9
Miscellaneous fields	58	14.4	24	6.0	27	6.7	21	5.2	18	4.5	19	4.7	8	2.0
Men	48	17.6	20	7.3	24	8.8	20	7.3	18	6.6	19	7.0	5	1.8
Women	10	7.8	4	3.1	3	2.3	1	.8	......	......	......	......	3	2.3
Architecture	20	25.3	9	11.4	10	12.7	9	11.4	7	8.9	2	2.5	......	......
Men	19	26.1	9	12.3	9	12.3	9	12.3	7	9.6	2	2.7	......	......
Women	1	[2]	......	......	1	[2]	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Military science	......	......	......	......	1	[2]	......	......	......	......	4	[2]	......	......
Men	......	......	......	......	1	[2]	......	......	......	......	4	[2]	......	......
Women	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Law	3	11.5	......	......	2	7.7	2	7.7	1	3.8	2	7.7	1	3.8
Men	3	12.5	......	......	2	8.3	2	8.3	1	4.2	2	8.3	1	4.2
Women	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Library science	3	13.6	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Men	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Women	3	15.0	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Social work	6	12.2	2	4.1	......	......	1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	3	6.1
Men	3	[2]	1	[2]	......	......	1	[2]	1	[2]	1	[2]	1	[2]
Women	3	9.1	1	3.0	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	6.1
Arts, general program	3	7.7	1	2.6	3	7.7	1	2.6	1	2.6	2	5.1	......	......
Men	2	9.5	......	......	2	9.5	1	4.8	1	4.8	2	9.5	......	......
Women	1	[2]	1	[2]	1	[2]	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

(Continued.)

TABLE A–30.—*Salary in May 1960, by major field of*

Undergraduate major field	Employed total [1]		Less than $3,000		$3,000 to $3,499		$3,500 to $3,999		$4,000 to $4,499		$4,500 to $4,999	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Miscellaneous fields—Continued												
General program, no specific major	93	100. 0	13	14. 0	6	6. 5	7	7. 5	20	21. 5	17	18. 3
Men	63	100. 0	6	9. 5	3	4. 8	3	4. 8	15	23. 8	11	17. 5
Women	30	100. 0	7	23. 3	3	10. 0	4	13. 3	5	16. 7	6	20. 0
All other	85	100. 0	9	10. 6	2	2. 4	9	10. 6	9	10. 6	12	14. 1
Men	66	100. 0	5	7. 6	1	1. 5	7	10. 6	4	6. 1	7	10. 6
Women	19	100. 0	4	21. 1	1	5. 3	2	10. 5	5	26. 3	5	26. 3

[1] Excludes respondents in Armed Forces; students not otherwise employed; housewives; unemployed, disabled, retired, etc. and those who did not report employment status.

TABLE A-31.—*Median salary of June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, by occupation (selected) and extent of graduate training obtained by summer 1960*

Occupation and graduate degree status	Median salary	
	Men	Women
Managerial and official occupations:		
Accountant	$5, 491	$4, 292
Never degree enrolled	5, 023	(1)
Degree candidate	5, 477	(1)
Degree obtained	6, 167	(1)
Banking, finance, insurance official	5, 130	(1)
Never degree enrolled	5, 109	(1)
Degree candidate	5, 167	(1)
Degree obtained	5, 625	(1)
Business and managerial trainee	5, 322	(1)
Never degree enrolled	5, 238	(1)
Degree candidate	6, 625	(1)
Degree obtained	6, 416	(1)
Natural scientists:		
Agricultural scientist	5, 079	(1)
Never degree enrolled	5, 375	(1)
Degree candidate	(1)	(1)
Degree obtained	5, 250	(1)
Biological scientist	4, 546	(1)
Never degree enrolled	4, 679	(1)
Degree candidate	(1)	(1)
Degree obtained	4, 750	(1)
Physicist	6, 708	(1)
Never degree enrolled	6, 583	(1)
Degree candidate	6, 450	(1)
Degree obtained	(1)	(1)
Natural scientists—Continued		
Chemist	$5, 961	$5, 542
Never degree enrolled	6, 049	(1)
Degree candidate	5, 250	(1)
Degree obtained	(1)	(1)
Mathematician	6, 095	5, 525
Never degree enrolled	6, 036	(1)
Degree candidate	6, 313	(1)
Degree obtained	(1)	(1)
Teachers:		
Elementary school and kindergarten	4, 398	4, 334
Never degree enrolled	4, 387	4, 300
Degree candidate	4, 517	4, 394
Degree obtained	5, 025	4, 879
Secondary school (all fields)	4, 500	4, 246
Never degree enrolled	4, 423	4, 193
Degree candidate	4, 534	4, 359
Degree obtained	4, 819	4, 469
Mathematics	4, 427	4, 177
Never degree enrolled	4, 296	4, 083
Degree candidate	4, 508	4, 304
Degree obtained	4, 700	4, 750
Commercial	4, 449	4, 175
Never degree enrolled	4, 348	4, 107
Degree candidate	4, 518	4, 432
Degree obtained	(1)	(1)

See footnote at end of table.

study and by sex (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients)—Continued

Undergraduate major field	$5,000 to $5,499		$5,500 to $5,999		$6,000 to $6,499		$6,500 to $6,999		$7,000 to $7,999		$8,000 and over		Salary not reported	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Miscellaneous fields—Continued														
General program, no specific major	7	7. 5	5	5. 4	6	6. 5	3	3. 2	3	3. 2	2	2. 2	4	4. 3
Men	6	9. 5	4	6. 3	5	7. 9	2	3. 2	3	4. 8	2	3. 2	3	4. 8
Women	1	3. 3	1	3. 3	1	3. 3	1	3. 3	......	......	......	......	1	3. 3
All other	16	18. 8	7	8. 2	5	5. 9	5	5. 9	5	5. 9	6	7. 1	......	......
Men	15	22. 7	6	9. 1	5	7. 6	5	7. 6	5	7. 6	6	9. 1	......	......
Women	1	5. 3	1	5. 3	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

[1] Too few cases to compute percentage.

TABLE A-31.—*Median salary of June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, by occupation (selected) and extent of graduate training obtained by summer 1960*—Continued

Occupation and graduate degree status	Median salary	
	Men	Women
Teachers—Continued		
English	$4, 454	$4, 239
Never degree enrolled	4, 327	4, 186
Degree candidate	4, 588	4, 342
Degree obtained	4, 875	4, 364
Vocational	4, 712	4, 338
Never degree enrolled	4, 723	4, 325
Degree candidate	4, 760	4, 411
Degree obtained	5, 406	(1)
Languages	4, 238	4, 269
Never degree enrolled	4, 250	4, 193
Degree candidate	4, 250	4, 393
Degree obtained	(1)	(1)
Natural sciences	4, 422	4, 115
Never degree enrolled	4, 373	3, 966
Degree candidate	4, 413	4, 263
Degree obtained	4, 729	(1)
Social sciences	4, 501	4, 250
Never degree enrolled	4, 482	4, 222
Degree candidate	4, 464	4, 333
Degree obtained	4, 804	(1)
All other secondary	4, 573	4, 888
Never degree enrolled	4, 481	4, 220
Degree candidate	4, 625	4, 418
Degree obtained	4, 838	4, 709
Other schools	4, 188	4, 202
Never degree enrolled	4, 417	4, 14[illegible]
Degree candidate	3, 375	4, 278
Degree obtained	(1)	4, 714
Engineers:		
All fields	$6, 941	(1)
Never degree enrolled	6, 862	(1)
Degree candidate	7, 153	(1)
Degree obtained	7, 551	(1)
Chemical	6, 766	(1)
Never degree enrolled	6, 735	(1)
Degree candidate	6, 682	(1)
Degree obtained	(1)	(1)
Civil	6, 344	(1)
Never degree enrolled	6, 346	(1)
Degree candidate	6, 425	(1)
Degree obtained	(1)	(1)
Electrical	7, 348	(1)
Never degree enrolled	7, 279	(1)
Degree candidate	7, 430	(1)
Degree obtained	(1)	(1)
Mechanical	6, 959	(1)
Never degree enrolled	6, 907	(1)
Degree candidate	7, 167	(1)
Degree obtained	7, 361	(1)
All other engineers	7, 062	(1)
Never degree enrolled	6, 976	(1)
Degree candidate	6, 691	(1)
Degree obtained	(1)	(1)
Other professional occupations: Librarian	(1)	4, 347
Never degree enrolled	(1)	4, 313
Degree candidate	(1)	4, 036
Degree obtained	(1)	4, 596

[1] Too few cases to compute median.

TABLE A-32M.—*Father's and son's occupations (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, men)*

Son's occupation	All occupations [1]	Father's occupation												
		Professional				Proprietor	Business official	Sales	Clerical	Farm owner or manager	Technical or semiprofessional	Skilled workers and operatives	Service or farm workers	Laborers
		Professional total [2]	Doctor (M.D.)	Engineer	Teacher									
Number reporting	15,165	1,802	167	406	286	2,670	1,793	924	586	1,659	592	2,702	846	1,130
Percent distribution: Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Business	21.0	18.3	19.8	18.0	11.9	26.1	27.9	21.5	21.8	15.8	20.0	18.5	17.5	18.0
Accountant	6.0	4.1	4.8	3.7	2.4	6.1	6.1	5.7	8.7	4.0	6.2	7.0	6.9	7.9
Banking, finance, insurance official	2.6	3.3	3.0	3.7	2.4	3.1	4.7	2.8	2.0	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.1
Business executive	2.0	2.0	3.0	1.7	1.1	4.2	2.2	1.4	.7	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.6
Business or management trainee	4.3	4.3	4.8	5.2	2.6	4.9	8.5	5.6	4.3	2.2	3.4	3.4	2.3	2.6
All other	6.1	4.6	4.2	3.7	2.4	7.8	6.4	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.9	5.5	5.3	4.8
Teacher	24.3	20.2	17.4	13.5	36.0	18.9	16.7	19.0	21.1	31.7	23.4	26.4	32.2	38.1
College	3.1	4.9	4.2	3.9	5.6	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.2	4.1	2.7	3.8	3.3
Secondary	16.7	12.4	12.0	7.9	24.5	12.4	11.7	12.2	12.5	24.8	15.9	18.7	21.7	26.8
Elementary	3.9	2.3	1.2	1.5	4.5	3.4	1.8	3.0	4.8	4.3	2.7	4.7	5.8	7.6
All other	.6	.6	(3)	.2	1.4	.7	.5	.9	.7	.4	.7	.3	.9	.4
Engineer	18.7	21.2	13.2	43.8	17.5	17.8	19.5	16.8	20.0	15.3	22.8	22.2	16.3	13.8
All other	36.0	40.3	49.6	24.6	34.6	37.2	36.0	42.7	37.2	37.2	33.8	32.8	33.9	30.2

[1] Includes 461 respondents not shown separately, who either did not report father's occupation or who gave nonspecific job categories.
[2] Includes professional occupations not shown separately (for example, scientists, lawyers, etc.).
[3] Too few cases to compute percentage.

TABLE A-32W.—*Father's and daughter's occupations (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, women)*

Daughter's occupation	All occupations [1]	Father's occupation												
		Professional				Proprietor	Business official	Sales	Clerical	Farm owner or manager	Technical or semiprofessional	Skilled workers and operatives	Skilled workers	Laborers
		Professional total [2]	Doctor (M.D.)	Engineer	Teacher									
Number reporting	8,840	1,564	174	345	239	1,592	1,138	550	294	1,032	301	1,041	424	576
Percent distribution:														
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Teacher	63.8	55.7	52.9	51.5	66.1	60.9	54.1	64.9	63.8	76.1	60.8	67.2	71.5	75.0
College	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.0	4.2	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.0	1.6	3.3	1.7	2.6	.9
Secondary	22.5	20.9	20.1	20.0	25.9	21.2	18.9	25.8	19.0	26.5	21.6	24.7	21.2	25.5
Elementary	36.5	30.1	27.6	27.2	33.1	35.4	30.8	34.5	38.4	44.4	31.2	38.5	44.6	45.1
All other	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.3	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.2	4.4	3.6	4.7	2.3	3.1	3.5
Clerical and secretarial	8.3	10.0	13.8	10.7	6.7	8.7	12.8	10.4	7.1	4.3	6.3	6.2	6.8	5.4
All other	28.0	34.3	33.3	37.7	27.2	30.3	33.2	24.7	29.0	19.7	32.9	26.6	21.7	19.6

[1] Includes 320 respondents, not shown separately, who either did not report father's occupation or who gave nonspecific job categories.
[2] Includes professional occupations not shown separately (for example, scientists, lawyers, etc.).

TABLE A-33M.—*Reason for choice of undergraduate major (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, men, selected occupations)*

Occupation and major [1]	Total		Reasons cited [2]									
			1. Academic		2. Vocational		3. Mixed		4. Preprofessional		5. Not reported	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All occupations	[3] 15,019	100.0	1,713	11.4	7,333	48.8	3,123	20.8	1,911	12.7	939	6.3
Accountant	910	100.0	46	5.1	610	67.0	140	15.4	81	8.9	33	3.6
Business major	849	100.0	34	4.0	595	70.1	120	14.1	72	8.5	28	3.3
Business or management trainee	654	100.0	105	16.1	238	36.4	244	37.3	41	6.3	26	3.9
Business major	322	100.0	24	7.5	142	44.1	141	43.8	4	1.2	11	3.4
English major	21	100.0	12	57.2	2	9.5	4	19.1	2	9.5	1	4.7
History major	35	100.0	14	40.0	4	11.4	7	20.0	9	25.7	1	2.9
Physicist	70	100.0	15	21.4	7	10.0	23	32.9	15	21.4	10	14.3
Physics major	56	100.0	13	23.2	11	19.6	16	28.6	14	25.0	2	3.6
Chemist	205	100.0	38	18.5	81	39.5	38	18.5	39	19.1	9	4.4
Chemistry major	159	100.0	32	20.1	66	41.5	25	15.7	28	17.6	8	5.1
Mathematician	146	100.0	26	17.8	44	30.1	54	37.0	13	8.9	9	6.2
Mathematics major	74	100.0	16	21.6	19	25.7	33	44.6	4	5.4	2	2.7
Teacher, secondary (mathematics)	332	100.0	42	12.7	180	54.2	48	14.5	36	10.8	26	7.8
Mathematics major	129	100.0	21	16.3	69	53.5	21	16.3	16	12.4	2	1.5
Education major	97	100.0	7	7.2	66	68.0	5	5.2	9	9.3	10	10.3
Teacher, secondary (English)	294	100.0	46	15.6	140	47.6	62	21.1	32	10.9	14	4.8
English major	115	100.0	30	26.1	46	40.0	25	21.7	11	9.6	3	2.7
Education major	68	100.0	6	8.8	45	66.2	9	13.2	5	7.4	3	4.4
Teacher, secondary (social sciences)	495	100.0	48	9.7	285	57.5	84	17.0	51	10.3	27	5.4
History major	121	100.0	13	10.8	64	52.9	21	17.3	18	14.9	5	4.1
Social sciences (all other) major	171	100.0	19	11.1	91	53.3	33	19.3	18	10.5	10	5.8
Education major	144	100.0	9	6.2	102	70.8	15	10.4	11	7.6	7	4.9
Civil engineer	410	100.0	39	9.5	274	66.8	53	12.9	26	6.4	18	4.4
Civil engineering major	317	100.0	24	7.6	224	70.6	38	12.0	21	6.6	10	3.2
Electrical engineer	889	100.0	87	9.8	578	65.0	133	15.0	63	7.1	28	3.1
Electrical engineering major	727	100.0	68	9.4	491	67.6	100	13.6	47	6.5	21	2.9
Writer	123	100.0	22	17.9	48	39.0	36	29.3	12	9.8	5	4.0
English major	20	100.0	3	15.0	6	30.0	8	40.0	2	10.0	1	5.0
Journalism major	30	100.0	5	16.7	16	53.4	7	23.3	2	6.7	......	......
Artist	78	100.0	13	16.7	49	62.8	6	7.7	6	7.7	4	5.1
Art major	40	100.0	6	15.0	25	62.5	5	12.5	1	2.5	3	7.5
Musician	44	100.0	6	13.6	22	50.0	6	13.6	6	13.6	4	9.2
Music major	26	100.0	2	7.7	16	61.6	3	11.5	2	7.7	3	11.5
Salesman	1,202	100.0	185	15.4	469	39.0	383	31.9	86	7.2	79	6.5
Business major	572	100.0	47	8.2	285	49.8	201	35.1	15	2.6	24	4.2
Economics major	109	100.0	18	16.5	37	33.9	43	39.5	3	2.8	8	7.3
Engineering major	66	100.0	10	15.2	31	47.0	21	31.8	2	3.0	2	3.0
English major	47	100.0	22	46.8	6	12.8	7	14.9	7	14.9	5	10.6
History major	38	100.0	14	36.8	5	13.2	7	18.4	7	18.4	5	13.2

[1] Separate majors are shown only for 20 or more cases.

[2] Exact wording of answers:

1. My choice of college fields was determined by academic and intellectual interests only; when making choices I gave little or no thought to the kind of work I would do after graduation.
2. I selected my college fields so as to have the best possible training for the kind of work I hoped to do.
3. Although I did not plan my college program with a specific vocational goal in mind, I hoped to utilize the fields I specialized in at college in the work I would do after graduation.
4. I selected my undergraduate program in preparation for professional or graduate studies which I had planned to pursue.
5. None of the above fits my situation.

[3] Total does not include 146 employed men who did not report occupation; does include persons in occupations not shown separately.

TABLE A–33W.—*Reason for choice of undergraduate major (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, women, selected occupations)*

Occupations and major [1]	Total		Reasons cited [2]									
			1. Academic		2. Vocational		3. Mixed		4. Preprofessional		5. Not reported	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All occupations	[3] 8, 802	100. 0	820	9. 3	5, 338	60. 6	1, 333	15. 1	820	9. 3	491	5. 7
Nurse	387	100. 0	7	1. 8	251	64. 9	7	1. 8	83	21. 4	39	10. 1
Nursing major	314	100. 0	4	1. 3	212	67. 5	3	1. 0	68	21. 7	27	8. 6
Chemist	50	100. 0	4	8. 0	26	52. 0	12	24. 0	7	14. 0	1	2. 0
Chemistry major	42	100. 0	3	7. 1	21	50. 0	11	26. 2	6	14. 3	1	2. 4
Mathematician	67	100. 0	18	26. 9	17	25. 4	30	44. 7	1	1. 5	1	1. 5
Mathematics major	46	100. 0	13	28. 2	8	17. 4	23	50. 0	1	2. 2	1	2. 2
Teacher, elementary school or kindergarten	3, 223	100. 0	131	4. 1	2, 473	76. 7	217	6. 7	239	7. 4	163	5. 1
Education major	2, 131	100. 0	37	1. 7	1, 768	83. 0	58	2. 7	164	7. 7	104	4. 9
English major	181	100. 0	23	12. 7	101	55. 8	33	18. 2	13	7. 2	11	6. 1
Social science general major	120	100. 0	8	6. 7	83	69. 2	13	10. 8	8	6. 7	8	6. 7
History major	75	100. 0	15	20. 0	36	48. 0	12	16. 0	6	8. 0	6	8. 0
Teacher, secondary (English)	471	100. 0	51	10. 8	273	58. 0	83	17. 6	33	7. 0	31	6. 6
English major	245	100. 0	28	11. 4	140	57. 1	45	18. 4	18	7. 4	14	5. 7
Education major	100	100. 0	3	3. 0	77	77. 0	4	4. 0	9	9. 0	7	7. 0
Teacher, secondary (mathematics)	167	100. 0	17	10. 2	102	61. 1	32	19. 2	10	6. 0	6	3. 6
Mathematics	93	100. 0	10	10. 8	52	55. 9	21	22. 6	7	7. 5	3	3. 2
Education major	33	100. 0	1	3. 0	26	78. 8	2	6. 1	2	6. 1	2	6. 1
Social worker	115	100. 0	28	24. 3	33	28. 7	48	41. 7	1	0. 9	5	4. 4
Psychology major	20	100. 0	1	5. 0	8	40. 0	9	45. 0	2	10. 0	......	......
Sociology major	70	100. 0	3	4. 3	43	61. 4	16	22. 9	7	10. 0	1	1. 4
Writer	115	100. 0	28	24. 3	33	28. 7	48	41. 7	1	. 9	5	4. 4
English major	44	100. 0	12	27. 3	8	18. 2	23	52. 2	......	......	1	2. 3
Journalism major	21	100. 0	3	14. 3	12	57. 1	5	23. 8	......	......	1	4. 8
Secretary	735	100. 0	165	22. 4	280	38. 1	195	26. 5	49	6. 7	46	6. 3
Business major	150	100. 0	11	7. 3	116	77. 3	19	12. 7	1	. 7	3	2. 0
Education major	88	100. 0	2	2. 3	56	63. 6	10	11. 4	6	6. 8	14	15. 9
English major	108	100. 0	43	39. 8	17	15. 7	39	36. 1	4	3. 7	5	4. 6
History major	46	100. 0	21	45. 6	7	15. 2	13	28. 2	2	4. 4	3	6. 5

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[1] Separate majors are shown only for 20 or more cases.

[2] Exact wording of answers;

1. My choice of college fields was determined by academic and intellectual interests only; when making choices I give little or no thought to the kind of work I would do after graduation.
2. I selected my college fields so as to have the best possible training for the kind of work I hoped to do.
3. Although I did not plan my college program with a specific vocational goal in mind, I hoped to utilize the fields I specialized in at college in the work I would do after graduation.
4. I selected my undergraduate program in preparation for professional or graduate studies which I had planned to pursue.
5. None of the above fits my situation.

[3] Total does not include 38 employed women who did not report occupation; does include persons in occupations not shown separately.

Table A-34M.—*How important was your undergraduate background as a prerequisite for your job?* (*June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, men, selected occupations*)

Occupation and undergraduate major	Total		Prerequisite [1]									
			1. Degree in specialized field		2. Degree in related field		3. College degree		4. College degree not required		Not reported	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	[2]15, 019	100. 0	5, 613	37. 4	3, 071	20. 4	2, 953	19. 7	2, 966	19. 7	416	2. 8
Health occupations:												
Pharmacist	273	100. 0	239	87. 5	7	2. 6	4	1. 5	3	1. 1	20	7. 3
Therapist	31	100. 0	19	61. 3	6	19. 4	4	12. 9	1	3. 2	1	3. 2
Physician in training	24	100. 0	6	25. 0	7	29. 2	4	16. 7	4	16. 7	3	12. 5
Health professions (other)	20	100. 0	4	20. 0	6	30. 0	9	45. 0	1	5. 0	......	......
Business, managerial, and official:												
Accountant	910	100. 0	503	55. 3	167	18. 4	76	8. 4	146	16. 0	18	2. 0
Banking, finance, insurance official	396	100. 0	25	6. 3	66	16. 7	156	39. 4	144	36. 4	5	1. 3
Business and commerce major	197	100. 0	15	7. 6	42	21. 3	71	36. 0	66	33. 5	3	1. 5
Economics major	66	100. 0	4	6. 1	11	16. 7	25	37. 9	25	37. 9	1	1. 5
All other majors	133	100. 0	6	4. 5	13	9. 8	60	45. 1	53	39. 8	1	. 8
Business executive	296	100. 0	25	8. 4	50	16. 9	76	25. 7	139	47. 0	6	2. 0
Business and commerce major	141	100. 0	14	9. 9	28	19. 9	32	22. 7	64	45. 4	3	2. 1
Economics major	16	(3)	2	(3)	5	(3)	2	(3)	7	(3)	......	......
All other majors	139	100. 0	9	6. 5	17	12. 2	42	30. 2	71	51. 1	......	......
Business or management trainee	654	100. 0	51	7. 8	127	19. 4	296	45. 3	167	25. 5	13	2. 0
Business and commerce major	322	100. 0	29	9. 0	70	21. 7	126	39. 2	88	27. 3	9	2. 8
Economics major	64	100. 0	3	4. 7	12	18. 7	38	59. 4	11	17. 2	......	......
All other majors	268	100. 0	19	7. 1	45	16. 8	132	49. 2	68	25. 4	4	1. 5
Public official	115	100. 0	14	12. 2	32	27. 8	38	33. 0	29	25. 2	2	1. 7
College official	35	100. 0	3	8. 6	5	14. 3	26	74. 3	1	2. 9	......	......
High school and elementary school official	71	100. 0	39	54. 9	9	12. 7	12	16. 9	5	7. 0	6	8. 5
Personnel worker	127	100. 0	18	14. 2	27	21. 3	65	51. 2	17	13. 4	......	......
Managerial and official occupations (all other)	577	100. 0	26	4. 5	84	14. 6	194	33. 6	257	44. 5	16	2. 8
Natural scientist:												
Agricultural scientist	231	100. 0	107	46. 3	62	26. 8	20	8. 7	33	14. 3	9	3. 9
Biological scientist	86	100. 0	34	39. 5	37	43. 0	8	9. 3	3	3. 5	4	4. 7
Earth scientist	74	100. 0	39	52. 7	23	31. 1	4	5. 4	5	6. 8	3	4. 1
Physicist	70	100. 0	28	40. 0	37	52. 9	5	7. 1	......	......	......	......
Chemist	205	100. 0	118	57. 6	66	32. 2	8	3. 9	8	3. 9	5	2. 4
Mathematician	146	100. 0	40	27. 4	50	34. 2	40	27. 4	13	8. 9	3	2. 1
Teacher:												
College teacher	464	100. 0	284	61. 2	91	19. 6	59	12. 7	10	2. 2	20	4. 2
Secondary school teacher:												
Mathematics	332	100. 0	219	66. 0	49	14. 7	55	16. 6	3	. 9	6	1. 8
Mathematics major	129	100. 0	99	76. 8	17	13. 2	11	8. 5	......	......	2	1. 5
Education major	97	100. 0	78	80. 4	12	12. 4	6	6. 2	......	......	1	1. 0
All other majors	106	100. 0	42	39. 6	20	18. 9	38	35. 9	3	2. 8	3	2. 8
Commercial	123	100. 0	97	78. 9	16	13. 0	9	7. 3	......	......	1	. 8
English	294	100. 0	183	62. 3	58	19. 7	43	14. 6	5	1. 7	5	1. 7
English major	115	100. 0	71	61. 7	26	22. 6	14	12. 2	4	3. 5	......	......
Education major	68	100. 0	54	79. 4	11	16. 2	2	2. 9	......	......	1	1. 5
All other majors	111	100. 0	58	52. 3	21	18. 9	27	24. 3	1	. 9	4	3. 6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-34M.—*How important was your undergraduate background as a prerequisite for your job? (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, men, selected occupations)*—Continued

Occupation and undergraduate major	Total		Prerequisite [1]									
			1. Degree in specialized field		2. Degree in related field		3. College degree		4. College degree not required		Not reported	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Teacher—Continued												
Secondary school teachers—Con.												
Vocational	255	100.0	210	82.4	22	8.6	8	3.1	6	2.4	9	3.5
Languages	62	100.0	37	59.7	8	12.9	14	22.6	1	1.6	2	3.2
Natural sciences	480	100.0	293	61.0	108	22.5	68	14.2	3	.6	8	1.7
Biology major	85	100.0	55	64.7	17	20.0	9	10.6	1	1.2	3	3.5
Education major	150	100.0	99	66.0	30	20.0	16	10.7	1	.7	4	2.7
All other majors	245	100.0	139	56.8	61	24.9	43	17.5	1	.4	1	.4
Social sciences	495	100.0	343	69.3	80	16.2	58	11.7	4	.8	10	2.0
History major	121	100.0	88	72.6	19	15.7	10	8.3	2	1.7	2	1.7
Social science major	171	100.0	117	68.4	30	17.5	23	13.5	......	......	1	.6
Education major	144	100.0	106	73.6	19	13.2	12	8.3	1	.7	6	4.2
All other majors	59	100.0	32	54.3	12	20.3	13	22.0	1	1.7	1	1.7
All other	499	100.0	383	76.8	52	10.4	45	9.0	7	1.4	12	2.4
Elementary school or kindergarten teacher	589	100.0	380	64.5	61	10.4	106	18.0	16	2.7	26	4.4
Other school teacher	90	100.0	37	41.1	15	16.7	15	16.7	19	21.1	4	4.4
Engineer:												
Chemical	163	100.0	79	48.5	65	39.9	9	5.5	9	5.5	1	.6
Chemical engineering major	121	100.0	69	57.0	45	37.2	3	2.5	3	2.5	1	.8
All other majors	42	100.0	10	23.8	20	47.6	6	14.3	6	14.3	......	......
Civil	410	100.0	214	52.2	115	28.0	25	6.1	43	10.5	13	3.2
Civil engineering major	317	100.0	189	59.6	73	23.0	12	3.8	33	10.4	10	3.2
All other majors	93	100.0	25	26.9	42	45.2	13	13.9	10	10.8	3	3.2
Electrical	889	100.0	501	56.4	267	30.0	57	6.4	50	5.6	14	1.6
Electrical engineering major	727	100.0	453	62.3	196	27.0	34	4.7	36	4.9	8	1.1
All other majors	162	100.0	48	29.6	71	43.8	23	14.2	14	8.6	6	3.7
Mechanical	717	100.0	295	41.1	295	41.1	59	8.2	55	7.7	13	1.8
Mechanical engineering major	480	100.0	223	46.5	184	38.4	29	6.0	40	8.3	4	.8
All other majors	237	100.0	72	30.4	111	46.8	30	12.7	15	6.3	9	3.8
Mining	97	100.0	40	41.2	40	41.2	11	11.3	5	5.3	1	1.0
Industrial	269	100.0	50	18.6	111	41.3	63	23.4	41	15.2	4	1.5
Industrial engineering major	121	100.0	28	23.1	56	46.3	16	13.2	20	16.6	1	.8
All other majors	148	100.0	22	14.9	55	37.2	47	31.7	21	14.2	3	2.0
All other engineers	325	100.0	71	21.8	145	44.6	68	20.9	33	10.2	8	2.5
Other professional:												
Economist	75	100.0	9	12.0	24	32.0	34	45.3	7	9.4	1	1.3
Psychologist	37	100.0	22	59.5	7	18.9	5	13.5	1	2.7	2	5.4
Social scientist (all other)	58	100.0	10	17.2	16	27.6	19	32.8	12	20.7	1	1.7
Social and welfare worker	181	100.0	16	8.8	64	35.4	87	48.1	10	5.5	4	2.2
Clergyman	309	100.0	72	23.3	33	10.7	113	36.6	80	25.9	11	3.5
Lawyer	20	100.0	2	10.0	3	15.0	10	50.0	2	10.0	3	15.0
Writer	123	100.0	10	8.2	32	26.0	39	31.7	40	32.5	2	1.6
Architect	60	100.0	33	55.0	4	6.7	4	6.7	18	30.0	1	1.6

See footnote at end of table.

(Continued.)

TABLE A–34M.—*How important was your undergraduate background as a prerequisite for your job? (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, men, selected occupations)*—Continued

Occupation and undergraduate major	Total		Prerequisite [1]									
			1. Degree in specialized field		2. Degree in related field		3. College degree		4. College degree not required		Not reported	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Other professional—Continued												
Newspaper reporter	46	100.0	3	6.5	5	10.9	19	41.3	19	41.3	......	......
Programer	45	100.0	4	8.9	10	22.2	18	40.0	12	26.7	1	2.2
Artist	78	100.0	6	7.7	9	11.5	5	6.4	56	71.8	2	2.6
Musician	44	100.0	12	27.3	2	4.5	3	6.8	26	59.1	1	2.3
Radio and television worker	44	100.0	2	4.5	4	9.1	5	11.4	33	75.0	......	......
Public relations	41	100.0	5	12.2	9	22.0	18	43.9	9	21.9	......	......
Semiprofessional and technical:												
Health occupations	119	100.0	13	10.9	24	20.2	20	16.8	56	47.1	6	5.0
Laboratory assistant	81	100.0	37	45.7	15	18.5	9	11.1	16	19.8	4	4.9
Technician (nonmedical)	50	100.0	3	6.0	8	16.0	13	26.0	25	50.0	1	2.0
Law clerk	49	100.0	7	14.3	4	8.2	30	61.2	6	12.2	2	4.1
Research assistant	336	100.0	140	41.7	118	35.1	52	15.5	12	3.6	14	4.1
Draftsman	65	100.0	12	18.5	8	12.3	7	10.8	35	53.8	3	4.6
Insurance (claims adjuster, insurance investigator, claims examiners)	85	100.0	......	......	8	9.4	41	48.2	31	36.5	5	5.9
Semiprofessional and technical (other)	21	100.0	6	28.6	3	14.3	4	19.0	6	28.6	2	9.5
Others:												
Secretarial, office, clerical	316	100.0	18	5.7	17	5.4	58	18.3	213	67.4	10	3.2
Salesman	1,202	100.0	55	4.6	127	10.6	442	36.8	559	46.5	19	1.5
Librarian's assistant	35	100.0	2	5.7	5	14.3	19	54.3	6	17.1	3	8.6
Service and unskilled	393	100.0	26	6.6	25	6.4	47	12.0	266	67.7	29	7.3
Farmer	121	100.0	4	3.3	3	2.5	2	1.7	103	85.1	9	7.4

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[1] Exact wording of answers:
1. An undergraduate degree in my field of specialization is a prerequisite for my job.
2. An undergraduate degree in my field, or in a closely related field, is a prerequisite for my job.
3. A college degree, but not necessarily in my field, is a prerequisite for my job.
4. A college degree is not required for my job.

[2] Total does not include 146 employed men who did not report occupation; does include persons in occupations not shown separately.

[3] Too few cases to compute percentage.

TABLE A–34W.—*How important was your undergraduate background as a prerequisite for your job? (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, women, selected occupations)*

Occupation and undergraduate major	Total		Prerequisite [1]									
			1. Degree in specialized field		2. Degree in related field		3. College degree		4. College degree not required		Not reported	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	[2] 8,802	100.0	4,542	51.6	1,263	14.3	1,325	15.1	1,317	15.0	355	4.0
Health occupations:												
Pharmacist	31	100.0	30	96.8	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	3.3
Nurse	387	100.0	123	31.8	22	5.7	11	2.8	205	53.0	26	6.7
Therapist	99	100.0	69	69.7	15	15.2	9	9.1	1	1.0	5	5.1
Dietitian	114	100.0	94	82.4	15	13.2	1	.9	2	1.8	2	1.8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-34W.—*How important was your undergraduate background as a prerequisite for your job? (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, women, selected occupations)*—Continued

Occupation and undergraduate major	Total		Prerequisite[1]									
			1. Degree in specialized field		2. Degree in related field		3. College degree		4. College degree not required		Not reported	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Business, managerial, and official:												
Accountant	42	100.0	16	38.1	9	21.4	1	2.4	16	38.1	......	......
Banking, finance, insurance official	28	100.0	......	......	1	3.6	10	35.7	15	53.5	2	7.1
Business executive	20	100.0	2	10.0	6	30.0	6	30.0	3	15.0	3	15.0
Business or management trainee	23	100.0	......	......	1	4.3	13	56.5	8	34.8	1	4.3
Public official	20	100.0	3	15.0	3	15.0	8	40.0	5	25.0	1	5.0
High school and elementary school official	23	100.0	15	65.2	3	13.0	3	13.0	......	......	2	8.7
Personnel worker	56	100.0	3	5.4	12	21.4	25	44.6	15	26.8	1	1.8
Managerial and official occupations (other)	85	100.0	4	4.7	7	8.2	32	37.6	40	47.0	2	2.4
Natural scientist:												
Biological scientist	21	100.0	6	28.6	10	47.6	2	9.5	3	14.3	......	......
Chemist	50	100.0	37	74.0	9	18.0	1	2.0	2	4.0	1	2.0
Mathematician	67	100.0	22	32.8	24	35.8	18	26.9	3	4.5	......	......
Teacher:												
College teacher	164	100.0	107	65.2	36	22.0	12	7.3	5	3.0	4	2.4
Secondary school teacher:												
Mathematics	167	100.0	114	68.3	23	13.8	24	14.4	2	1.2	4	2.4
Mathematics major	93	100.0	74	79.6	8	8.6	10	10.8	......	......	1	1.1
Education major	33	100.0	22	66.6	6	18.2	3	9.1	1	3.0	1	3.0
All other majors	41	100.0	18	43.9	9	22.0	11	26.8	1	2.4	2	4.9
Commercial	173	100.0	146	84.4	17	9.8	7	4.0	......	......	3	1.7
English	471	100.0	320	67.9	87	18.5	47	10.0	4	.8	13	2.8
English major	245	100.0	179	73.1	40	16.3	20	8.2	2	.8	4	1.6
Education major	100	100.0	70	70.0	17	17.0	5	5.0	2	2.0	6	6.0
All other majors	126	100.0	71	56.3	30	23.8	22	17.5	......	......	3	2.4
Vocational	237	100.0	204	86.1	17	7.2	3	1.3	1	.4	12	5.1
Languages	116	100.0	87	74.9	13	11.2	13	11.2	......	......	3	2.6
Natural sciences	149	100.0	88	59.1	37	24.8	16	10.7	1	.7	7	4.7
Social sciences	178	100.0	101	56.7	52	29.2	21	11.8	1	.6	3	1.7
All other	498	100.0	371	74.5	55	11.0	50	10.0	6	1.2	16	3.2
Elementary school or kindergarten teacher	3,223	100.0	2,162	67.1	396	12.2	389	12.1	92	2.9	184	5.7
Education major	2,131	100.0	1,601	75.1	241	11.3	95	4.5	62	2.9	132	6.2
English major	181	100.0	75	41.4	29	16.0	63	34.8	7	3.9	7	3.9
Mathematics major	28	100.0	16	57.2	5	17.8	4	14.3	3	10.7	......	......
History major	75	100.0	32	42.6	8	10.7	29	38.7	2	2.7	4	5.3
All other majors	808	100.0	438	54.2	113	14.0	198	24.5	18	2.2	41	5.1
Other school teacher	254	100.0	127	50.0	52	20.5	28	11.0	40	15.7	7	2.8
Other professional:												
Social and welfare worker	247	100.0	27	10.9	67	27.1	134	54.2	13	5.3	6	2.4
Librarian	87	100.0	22	25.3	15	17.2	44	50.6	4	4.6	2	2.3
Writer	115	100.0	16	13.9	27	23.5	52	45.2	17	14.8	3	2.6
Newspaper reporter	25	100.0	3	12.0	6	24.0	9	36.0	6	24.0	1	4.0
Artist	49	100.0	4	8.2	7	14.3	4	8.2	31	63.2	3	6.1
Musician	23	100.0	5	21.7	4	17.4	......	......	13	56.5	1	4.3
Public relations	24	100.0	1	4.2	6	25.0	13	54.2	4	16.7	......	......
Semiprofessional and technical:												
Health occupations	216	100.0	67	31.0	48	22.2	13	6.0	83	38.4	5	2.3
Laboratory assistant	43	100.0	12	27.9	12	27.9	7	16.3	12	27.9	......	......
Research assistant	171	100.0	41	24.0	65	38.0	47	27.5	13	7.6	5	2.9

See footnotes at end of table.

(Continued.)

TABLE A-34W.—*How important was your undergraduate background as a prerequisite for your job? (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, women, selected occupations)*—Continued

Occupation and undergraduate major	Total		Prerequisite [1]									
			1. Degree in specialized field		2. Degree in related field		3. College degree		4. College degree not required		Not reported	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Others:												
Secretarial, office, clerical	735	100. 0	35	4. 8	30	4. 1	146	19. 9	507	69. 0	17	2. 3
Business major	150	100. 0	12	8. 0	9	6. 0	11	7. 3	114	76. 0	4	2. 7
English major	108	100. 0	3	2. 8	1	. 9	28	25. 9	73	67. 6	3	2. 8
All other majors	477	100. 0	20	4. 2	20	4. 2	107	22. 4	320	67. 1	10	2. 1
Salesman	61	100. 0	5	8. 2	1	1. 6	9	14. 8	45	73. 8	1	1. 6
Librarian's assistant	66	100. 0	6	9. 1	5	7. 6	35	53. 0	20	30. 3	......	......
Service and unskilled	64	100. 0	2	3. 1	3	4. 7	15	23. 4	41	64. 0	3	4. 7

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[1] Exact wording of answers:
1. An undergraduate degree in my field of specialization is a prerequisite for my job.
2. An undergraduate degree in my field, or in a closely related field, is a prerequisite for my job.
3. A college degree, but not necessarily in my field, is a prerequisite for my job.
4. A college degree is not required for my job.

[2] Total does not include 38 employed women who did not report occupation; does include persons in occupations not shown separately.

TABLE A-35M.—*How useful is undergraduate background in work performance? (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, men, selected occupations)*

Occupation	Number	Use of major field, percent distribution [1]							
		Total	1. Considerable use	2. Inadequate preparation	3. Occasional use	4. No use	5. College generally helpful	6. College irrelevant	Not reported
Total [2]	15, 019	100. 0	58. 1	5. 8	14. 9	3. 3	11. 2	4. 1	2. 6
Pharmacist	273	100. 0	84. 6	5. 1	4. 0	. 7	. 4	. 4	4. 8
Therapist	31	100. 0	80. 7	12. 9	....	3. 2	....	....	3. 2
Physician in training	24	100. 0	66. 6	4. 2	25. 0	....	....	4. 2	....
Health professions (other)	20	100 0	50. 0	5. 0	20. 0	5. 0	20. 0	....	....
Accountant	910	100. 0	78. 0	4. 5	9. 4	1. 7	3. 2	1. 2	2. 0
Banking, finance, insurance official	396	100. 0	37. 1	7. 3	23. 7	6. 1	17. 4	6. 1	2. 3
Business executive	296	100. 0	42. 6	7. 4	19. 6	3. 0	21. 3	4. 1	2. 0
Business or management trainee	654	100. 0	27. 7	6. 0	28. 4	7. 8	21. 4	6. 0	2. 7
Public official	115	100. 0	39. 1	4. 4	23. 5	2. 6	20. 9	7. 8	1. 7
College official	35	100. 0	45. 7	2. 9	11. 4	5. 7	34. 3	....	....
High school and elementary school official	71	100. 0	64. 8	12. 7	4. 2	1. 4	14. 1	....	2. 8
Personnel worker	127	100. 0	39. 4	9. 4	19. 7	3. 9	20. 5	4. 7	2. 4
Managerial and official occupations (other)	577	100. 0	32. 1	6. 6	24. 2	5. 9	23. 4	4. 3	3. 5
Agricultural scientist	231	100. 0	76. 2	4. 3	6. 5	. 4	4. 8	2. 2	5. 6
Biological scientist	86	100. 0	69. 7	9. 3	8. 2	1. 2	4. 6	2. 3	4. 6
Earth scientist	74	100 0	72. 9	5. 4	8. 1	2. 7	4. 1	4. 1	2. 7
Physicist	70	100. 0	77. 2	5. 7	15. 7	....	1. 4	....	....
Chemist	205	100. 0	73. 2	5. 9	12. 7	2. 4	3. 4	....	2. 4
Mathematician	146	100. 0	49. 3	8. 9	21. 9	6. 2	7. 6	3. 4	2. 7
Teacher, college	464	100. 0	81. 9	2. 6	4. 3	. 4	6. 5	. 6	3. 7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-35M.—*How useful is undergraduate background in work performance? (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, men, selected occupations)*—Continued.

Occupation	Number	Use of major field, percent distribution [1]							
		Total	1. Considerable use	2. Inadequate preparation	3. Occasional use	4. No use	5. College generally helpful	6. College irrelevant	Not reported
Teacher, secondary:									
Mathematics	332	100. 0	80. 2	4. 2	5. 4	2. 1	6. 0	. 6	1. 5
Commercial	123	100. 0	91. 1	2. 4	2. 4	......	4. 1	......	......
English	294	100. 0	80. 9	7. 2	4. 1	. 3	6. 5	. 3	. 7
Vocational	255	100. 0	86. 6	4. 7	2. 0	1. 2	1. 6	. 4	3. 5
Languages	62	100. 0	82. 2	3. 2	8. 1	......	4. 9	......	1. 6
Natural sciences	480	100. 0	81. 9	5. 6	3. 8	. 6	5. 6	......	2. 5
Social sciences	495	100. 0	86. 3	3. 2	2. 8	. 6	5. 3	......	1. 8
All others	499	100. 0	85. 6	5. 0	2. 6	. 4	4. 4	......	2. 0
Teacher, elementary school or kindergarten	589	100. 0	70. 9	5. 9	5. 1	1. 4	12. 2	1. 1	3. 4
Teacher, other schools	90	100. 0	70. 0	6. 7	6. 7	2. 2	7. 8	4. 4	2. 2
Engineer:									
Chemical	163	100. 0	62. 6	8. 6	20. 3	1. 8	5. 5	. 6	. 6
Civil	410	100. 0	67. 1	6. 6	15. 9	1. 2	5. 6	. 7	2. 9
Electrical	889	100. 0	68. 2	8. 3	16. 4	1. 8	3. 8	. 4	1. 1
Mechanical	717	100. 0	58. 4	6. 2	21. 9	1. 7	8. 2	. 7	2. 9
Mining	97	100. 0	71. 1	13. 4	9. 3	2. 1	3. 1	......	1. 0
Industrial	269	100. 0	40. 9	9. 7	28. 3	3. 3	15. 6	1. 5	. 7
All others	325	100. 0	46. 5	9. 8	21. 5	3. 1	15. 7	. 6	2. 8
Economist	75	100. 0	40. 0	9. 3	26. 7	5. 3	18. 7	......	......
Psychologist	37	100. 0	78. 4	5. 4	10. 8	......	5. 4	......	......
Social scientist (all other)	58	100. 0	41. 4	8. 6	25. 9	5. 2	17. 2	1. 7	......
Social and welfare worker	181	100. 0	46. 4	7. 7	21. 0	3. 3	16. 0	3. 9	1. 7
Clergyman	309	100. 0	73. 8	3. 2	7. 8	1. 3	11. 0	......	2. 9
Lawyer	20	100. 0	60. 0	......	10. 0	5. 0	20. 0	5. 0	......
Writer	123	100. 0	51. 3	9. 8	13. 8	1. 6	20. 3	1. 6	1. 6
Architect	60	100. 0	78. 3	3. 3	10. 0	3. 3	1. 7	1. 7	1. 7
Newspaper reporter	46	100. 0	45. 6	2. 2	8. 7	......	36. 9	4. 4	2. 2
Programer	45	100. 0	20. 0	4. 4	31. 1	17. 8	17. 8	8. 9	......
Systems analyst	35	100. 0	34. 2	2. 9	14. 3	5. 7	40. 0	2. 9	......
Artist	78	100. 0	56. 4	7. 7	15. 4	5. 1	7. 7	6. 4	1. 3
Musician	44	100. 0	65. 9	4. 5	9. 1	2. 3	4. 5	11. 3	2. 3
Radio and television workers	44	100. 0	56. 8	......	18. 2	6. 8	11. 4	6. 8	......
Public relations	41	100. 0	51. 2	7. 3	4. 9	7. 3	22. 0	4. 9	2. 4
Health occupations (nonprofessional)	119	100. 0	42. 9	7. 6	21. 8	4. 2	10. 9	8. 4	4. 2
Laboratory assistant	81	100. 0	70. 3	2. 5	7. 4	3. 7	6. 2	3. 7	6. 2
Technician (nonmedical)	50	100. 0	20. 0	6. 0	30. 0	14. 0	16. 0	12. 0	2. 0
Law clerk	49	100. 0	28. 6	6. 1	10. 2	4. 1	30. 6	10. 2	10. 2
Research assistant	336	100. 0	71. 1	6. 2	9. 2	2. 1	6. 3	. 9	4. 2
Draftsman	65	100. 0	46. 1	10. 8	21. 5	1. 5	6. 2	6. 2	7. 7
Insurance (claims adjuster, insurance investigator, claims examiner)	85	100. 0	21. 2	8. 2	24. 7	7. 1	27. 0	9. 4	2. 4
Semiprofessional and technical (all other)	21	100. 0	47. 6	9. 5	14. 3	9. 5	9. 5	4. 8	4. 8
Secretarial, office, clerical	316	100. 0	15. 2	3. 5	21. 5	10. 8	15. 2	30. 4	3. 5
Salesman	1, 202	100. 0	27. 4	4. 8	25. 9	7. 5	23. 5	8. 6	2. 3
Librarian's assistant	35	110. 0	34. 3	5. 7	20. 0	2. 9	14. 3	11. 4	11. 4
Service and unskilled	393	100. 0	20. 1	2. 5	16. 5	6. 4	10. 2	37. 9	6. 4
Farmer	121	100. 0	42. 1	5. 8	19. 8	5. 0	12. 4	6. 6	8. 3

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[1] Exact wording of answers:

1. I make considerable use of my knowledge in the field(s) in which I specialized at college.
2. There is need on my job for knowledge in the field(s) in which I specialized at college, but the courses I took are not the right preparation for the type of work I am called upon to perform.
3. I make only occasional use of my knowledge in the field(s) I specialized in at college.
4. I make practically no use of my knowledge in the field(s) I specialized in at college.
5. I use many of the things I learned as an undergraduate, but not especially my major or minor fields of study.
6. Undergraduate training such as I had is not relevant to my job.

[2] Total does not include 146 men who did not report occupation: does include persons in occupations not shown separately.

TABLE A–35W.—*How useful is undergraduate background in work performance? (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, women, selected occupations)*

Occupation	Number	Use of major field, percent distribution [1]							
		Total	1. Considerable use	2. Inadequate preparation	3. Occasional use	4. No use	5. College generally helpful	6. College irrelevant	Not reported
Total	[2] 8,802	100.0	70.2	5.0	6.6	2.1	9.4	3.0	3.7
Pharmacist	31	100.0	93.6	....	....	....	....	....	6.4
Nurse	387	100.0	81.9	1.3	4.4	.3	4.4	1.3	6.4
Therapist	99	100.0	88.0	5.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	....	1.0
Dietitian	114	100.0	83.3	6.1	7.1	.9	.9	....	1.7
Accountant	38	100.0	60.6	2.6	18.4	....	15.8	2.6	....
Banking, finance, insurance official	31	100.0	22.6	....	12.9	9.7	16.1	22.6	16.1
Business executive	21	100.0	57.1	4.8	14.3	4.8	9.5	....	9.5
Business or management trainee	23	100.0	17.5	....	30.4	13.0	30.4	8.7	....
Public official	20	100.0	40.0	5.0	20.0	....	15.0	20.0	....
High school and elementary school official	23	100.0	74.0	....	4.3	....	17.4	....	4.3
Personnel worker	56	100.0	32.1	1.9	21.4	10.8	26.8	7.1	....
Managerial and official occupations (other)	85	100.0	31.7	5.9	26.0	13.0	14.1	7.0	2.3
Biological scientist	14	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Chemist	50	100.0	88.0	6.0	4.0	....	....	....	2.0
Mathematician	67	100.0	44.8	8.9	26.8	10.4	3.0	6.0	....
Teacher, college	164	100.0	89.6	3.6	1.2	....	3.1	....	2.4
Teacher, secondary:									
Mathematics	167	100.0	85.5	5.4	2.4	1.3	4.8	....	.6
Commercial	173	100.0	93.0	1.7	1.7	....	.6	....	3.0
English	471	100.0	81.0	6.8	3.2	1.7	5.2	.2	1.9
Vocational	237	100.0	91.6	3.8	.4	....	....	....	4.2
Languages	116	100.0	88.8	6.0	.9	1.7	....	....	2.6
Natural sciences	148	100.0	86.6	4.7	1.3	....	3.4	....	4.0
Social sciences	178	100.0	88.2	6.2	1.1	....	2.8	....	1.7
All other	498	100.0	84.3	4.6	2.0	....	5.4	.3	3.4
Teacher, elementary school or kindergarten	3,223	100.0	77.0	5.3	3.9	.4	8.0	.6	4.8
Teacher, other schools	254	100.0	74.4	5.9	5.1	1.2	8.7	1.2	3.5
Social and welfare worker	247	100.0	51.8	11.7	9.3	1.2	19.8	2.8	3.2
Librarian	87	100.0	55.1	4.7	8.0	4.7	23.0	3.4	1.1
Writer	115	100.0	53.1	4.3	16.6	2.6	18.2	2.6	2.6
Newspaper reporter	25	100.0	52.0	8.0	4.0	4.0	28.0	....	4.0
Artist	49	100.0	51.0	8.2	18.4	2.0	10.2	4.1	6.1
Musician	23	100.0	60.8	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	13.0	8.6
Public relations	24	100.0	33.4	....	20.8	4.2	33.3	8.3	....
Health occupations	216	100.0	75.4	6.5	8.8	1.4	4.6	1.4	1.8
Laboratory assistant	43	100.0	62.4	2.4	13.9	2.4	9.4	7.1	2.4
Research assistant	171	100.0	49.1	9.3	16.4	4.7	14.6	4.7	1.2
Secretarial, office, clerical	73	100.0	29.6	2.5	16.1	8.6	22.3	18.1	2.8
Saleswoman	61	100.0	19.7	6.8	18.0	3.3	24.6	22.9	4.9
Librarian's assistant	66	100.0	27.3	1.6	21.2	12.1	31.8	6.0	....
Service and unskilled	64	100.0	28.1	....	10.9	6.2	31.2	21.9	1.6

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[1] For exact wording of answers, see appendix table A–35M.

[2] Total does not include 38 women who did not report occupation, does include persons in occupations not shown separately.

[3] Too few cases to compute percentage.

TABLE A-36M.—*Could job be done as well or better by someone with a different educational background? (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, men, selected occupations)*

Occupation and undergraduate major [1]	Number	Percent distribution [2]					
		Total	1. No	2. Yes, different field	3. Yes, less education	4. Yes, vocational education	5. None of these and not reported
Total	[3] 15,019	100.0	59.6	9.1	21.1	1.6	8.6
Pharmacist	273	100.0	94.1	1.1	3.3	....	1.5
Therapist	31	100.0	93.5	....	3.2	3.2	....
Physician in training	24	100.0	91.6	4.2	4.2	....	....
Health professions (other)	20	100.0	40.0	10.0	35.0	....	15.0
Accountant	910	100.0	75.4	3.8	14.6	2.2	4.0
Banking finance insurance official	396	100.0	38.4	11.9	36.3	3.3	10.1
Business major	197	100.0	42.1	12.2	35.0	1.1	9.6
Economics major	66	100.0	30.3	9.1	42.4	3.0	15.2
All other majors	133	100.0	36.9	12.8	35.2	6.8	8.3
Business executive	296	100.0	43.2	12.5	27.4	3.0	13.9
Business trainee	654	100.0	39.9	12.8	31.7	4.1	11.5
Business major	322	100.0	40.4	10.9	34.5	3.1	11.2
Economics major	64	100.0	42.2	14.1	26.5	3.1	14.1
All other majors	268	100.0	38.8	14.9	29.5	5.6	11.2
Public official	115	100.0	41.7	15.7	27.0	....	15.6
College official	35	100.0	37.1	17.1	8.6	....	37.2
High school and elementary school official	71	100.0	66.2	16.9	2.8	2.8	11.3
Personnel worker	127	100.0	40.9	18.9	31.5	.8	7.9
Managerial and official occupations (all other)	577	100.0	32.8	10.6	45.0	3.8	7.8
Agricultural scientist	231	100.0	70.6	4.3	16.0	.4	8.7
Biological scientist	86	100.0	69.8	8.1	7.0	....	15.1
Physicist	70	100.0	70.0	8.6	5.7	....	15.7
Chemist	205	100.0	71.7	9.8	12.7	....	5.8
Earth scientist	74	100.0	71.6	5.4	16.2	1.4	5.4
Mathematician	146	100.0	50.7	12.3	23.3	1.4	12.3
Teacher, college	464	100.0	77.2	6.5	4.7	.2	11.4
Teacher, secondary:							
Mathematics	332	100.0	77.1	11.5	3.6	....	7.8
Mathematics major	129	100.0	91.5	3.1	3.1	....	2.3
Education major	97	100.0	82.5	7.2	2.1	....	8.2
All other majors	106	100.0	54.7	25.5	5.7	....	14.1
Commercial	123	100.0	86.1	1.6	3.3	.8	8.2
English	294	100.0	78.6	8.5	3.4	....	9.5
English major	115	100.0	86.0	2.6	4.4	....	7.0
Education major	68	100.0	79.4	7.3	1.5	....	11.8
All other majors	111	100.0	70.3	15.3	3.6	....	10.8
Vocational	255	100.0	84.4	2.7	3.1	5.1	4.7
Languages	62	100.0	79.0	4.8	6.5	....	9.7
Natural sciences	480	100.0	78.1	10.4	4.2	.2	7.1
Biology major	85	100.0	84.7	7.1	2.3	....	5.9
Education major	150	100.0	80.7	10.0	3.3	.7	5.3
All other majors	245	100.0	74.3	11.8	5.3	....	8.6
Social sciences	495	100.0	84.4	5.5	4.6	....	5.5
All other	499	100.0	84.0	5.4	5.2	.2	5.2
Teacher, elementary school or kindergarten	589	100.0	71.3	13.5	6.5	.9	7.8
Teacher, other schools	90	100.0	62.3	13.3	12.2	....	12.2
Engineer:							
Chemical	163	100.0	75.5	10.4	9.2	1.2	3.7
Civil	410	100.0	70.0	5.6	19.3	.5	4.6
Civil engineering major	317	100.0	75.1	2.5	17.7	.6	4.1
Other engineering majors	63	100.0	55.6	12.7	25.4	....	6.3
All other majors	30	100.0	46.7	23.3	23.3	....	6.7

See footnotes at end of table.

(Continued.)

TABLE A-36M.—*Could job be done as well or better by someone with a different educational background? (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, men, selected occupations)*—Continued

Occupation and undergraduate major [1]	Number	Percent distribution [2]					
		Total	1. No	2. Yes, different field	3. Yes, less education	4. Yes, vocational education	5. None of these and not reported
Engineer—Continued							
Electrical	889	100.0	71.9	6.3	17.0	.9	3.9
Electrical engineering major	727	100.0	77.3	4.0	15.4	.7	2.6
Other engineering major	62	100.0	41.9	11.3	35.5	3.2	8.1
All other majors	100	100.0	52.0	20.0	17.0	1.0	10.0
Mechanical	717	100.0	64.0	7.8	19.9	1.1	7.2
Mechanical engineering major	480	100.0	68.3	5.0	20.6	1.3	4.8
Aeronautical engineering major	69	100.0	66.7	10.1	16.0	....	7.2
Other engineering majors	116	100.0	53.5	12.1	19.8	1.7	12.9
All other majors	52	100.0	44.2	21.2	19.2	....	15.4
Mining	97	100.0	73.1	5.2	12.4	1.0	8.3
Industrial	269	100.0	49.4	16.4	27.9	.4	5.9
Industrial engineering major	121	100.0	55.4	12.4	28.9	....	3.3
Other engineering major	47	100.0	63.8	12.8	10.6	....	12.8
Mechanical engineering major	35	100.0	48.6	14.3	34.3	....	2.9
All other majors	66	100.0	28.8	27.3	34.8	1.5	7.6
All other	325	100.0	52.4	17.2	16.9	.9	12.6
Economist	75	100.0	37.3	20.0	28.0	2.7	12.0
Social scientist (all other)	58	100.0	60.3	6.9	25.9	....	6.9
Psychologist	37	100.0	73.0	5.4	5.4	....	16.2
Social and welfare worker	181	100.0	46.4	27.1	13.8	....	12.7
Clergyman	309	100.0	56.6	8.7	15.2	....	19.5
Lawyer	20	100.0	80.0	5.0	5.0	....	10.0
Writer	123	100.0	46.3	13.0	31.7	1.6	7.4
Architect	60	100.0	76.7	3.3	16.7	....	3.3
Newspaper reporter	46	100.0	34.8	13.0	39.2	....	13.0
Programer	45	100.0	31.1	15.6	33.3	2.2	17.8
Artist	78	100.0	48.7	3.8	39.7	1.3	6.5
Musician	44	100.0	45.5	4.5	27.3	20.4	2.3
Radio and television worker	44	100.0	43.2	2.3	38.6	6.8	9.1
Public relations	41	100.0	39.0	12.2	24.4	2.4	22.0
Health occupations	119	100.0	37.0	10.1	41.2	.8	10.9
Laboratory assistant	81	100.0	60.5	9.9	18.5	2.5	8.6
Technician (nonmedical)	50	100.0	18.0	18.0	50.0	6.0	8.0
Law clerk	49	100.0	63.2	....	16.3	....	20.5
Research assistant	336	100.0	68.8	8.0	9.8	.3	13.1
Draftsman	65	100.0	40.0	12.3	36.9	6.2	4.6
Insurance	85	100.0	30.6	17.6	32.9	....	18.9
Other nonprofessional	21	100.0	57.1	9.5	14.3	....	19.1
Secretarial, clerical	316	100.0	22.8	4.4	57.3	7.9	7.6
Salesman	1,202	100.0	34.1	12.5	43.0	2.1	8.3
Librarian's assistant	35	100.0	40.0	2.8	40.0	....	17.2
Service and unskilled	393	100.0	29.3	3.6	49.1	4.8	13.2
Farmer	121	100.0	24.8	7.4	47.9	4.1	15.8

[1] Occupation includes all undergraduate majors if major not shown separately.

[2] Exact wording of answers:

1. No.
2. Yes, training at college level or higher, in fields other than the ones I specialized in would be more suitable for my job.
3. Yes, the work I do in my job could also be done by someone with less formal education than I have.
4. Yes, the work I do could probably be done better by someone with vocational or business school training, rather than the academic training I have.
5. None of the above fits my situation.

[3] The total does not include 146 men who did not report occupation, does include others not shown separately.

TABLE A-36W.—*Could job be done as well or better by someone with a different educational background?* (*June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, women, selected occupations*)

Occupation and undergraduate major [1]	Number	Percent distribution [2]					
		Total	1. No	2. Yes, different field	3. Yes, less education	4. Yes, vocational education	5. None of these and not reported
Total	[3] 8,802	100.0	67.1	6.7	15.5	1.7	9.0
Pharmacist	31	100.0	96.8				3.2
Nurse	367	100.0	56.3	3.4	31.8	.5	8.0
Therapist	99	100.0	84.9	1.0	8.1		6.0
Dietitian	114	100.0	82.4	2.6	7.9	.9	6.2
Accountant	42	100.0	59.5	2.4	33.3		4.8
Banking, finance, insurance official	28	100.0	21.4	14.3	53.6	3.6	7.1
Business executive	20	100.0	50.0	25.0	15.0		10.0
Business or management trainee	23	100.0	8.7	8.7	43.5	8.7	30.4
Public official	20	100.0	65.0	5.0	20.0		10.0
High school or elementary school official	23	100.0	82.6				17.4
Personnel worker	56	100.0	23.2	7.1	48.2	3.6	17.9
Business and management (other)	85	100.0	20.0	8.2	52.9	5.9	13.0
Biological scientist	21	100.0	71.4	4.8	14.3		9.5
Chemist	50	100.0	82.0	4.0	2.0		12.0
Mathematician	67	100.0	46.3	11.9	26.9	1.5	13.4
Teacher, college	164	100.0	79.9	4.9	4.3	.6	10.3
Teacher, secondary:							
Mathematics	167	100.0	83.2	5.4	4.2		7.2
Mathematics major	93	100.0	90.3		4.3		5.4
Education major	33	100.0	78.8	12.1	3.0		6.1
All other majors	41	100.0	70.7	12.2	4.9		12.2
Commercial	173	100.0	93.1	1.2	1.2	1.7	2.9
English	471	100.0	80.0	8.3	4.5	.2	7.0
English major	245	100.0	84.5	2.9	4.9		7.7
Education major	100	100.0	86.0	11.0	2.0		1.0
All other majors	126	100.0	66.7	16.6	5.6	.8	10.3
Vocational	237	100.0	92.8	1.3	1.7	1.7	2.6
Languages	116	100.0	82.8	6.0	2.6		8.6
Natural sciences	149	100.0	79.9	8.7	1.3		10.1
Biology major	45	100.0	88.9	2.2			8.9
Education major	28	100.0	82.2	7.1			10.7
All other majors	76	100.0	73.7	13.2	2.6		10.5
Social sciences	178	100.0	82.6	7.3	2.2		7.9
Other	498	100.0	83.3	6.0	3.8	.2	6.6
Teacher, elementary school or kindergarten	3,223	100.0	78.3	6.7	6.7	.2	8.2
Education major	2,131	100.0	83.2	3.6	6.2	.1	6.9
English major	181	100.0	63.6	11.0	8.8		16.6
Mathematics major	28	100.0	78.6	3.6	7.1		10.7
History major	75	100.0	66.7	14.7	6.6		12.0
All other majors	808	100.0	69.7	13.4	7.3	.2	9.4
Teacher, other schools	254	100.0	71.7	7.5	10.6	.8	9.4
Social and welfare worker	247	100.0	47.8	21.9	13.8	.8	15.8
Librarian	87	100.0	62.0	14.9	9.2	1.2	12.6
Writer	115	100.0	47.0	9.6	22.6	3.5	17.4
Newspaper reporter	25	100.0	40.0	4.0	36.0		20.0
Artist	49	100.0	32.6	6.1	49.0	4.1	8.2
Musician	23	100.0	43.5	8.7	30.4	4.3	13.0
Public relations	24	100.0	41.7	12.5	20.8	4.2	20.8
Health occupations	216	100.0	60.2	3.7	27.8	.9	7.4
Laboratory assistant	43	100.0	53.5	9.3	37.2		
Research assistant	171	100.0	50.3	14.0	21.0	1.2	13.5
Secretarial, clerical	735	100.0	24.2	3.1	54.4	12.8	5.4
Salesman	61	100.0	18.0	9.8	62.3	6.6	3.3
Librarian's assistant	66	100.0	22.7	15.2	42.4	4.5	15.2
Service and unskilled	64	100.0	23.4	6.2	59.4		11.0

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[1] Occupation includes all undergraduate majors if major not shown separately.
[2] For exact wording of answers, see table A-36M.
[3] The total does not include 38 women who did not report occupation, does include others not shown separately.

TABLE A-37M.—*Reason for not utilizing college field in current job (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, men, selected occupations)*

Occupation and undergraduate major [1]	Number citing reason [2]	Percent distribution [3]					Number not reporting
		Total	1. No job found	2. Current job better	3. Breaking into field	4. None of these	
Total	[4] 6,960	100.0	13.1	31.6	21.7	36.6	8,059
Pharmacist	46	100.0	6.5	13.0	28.3	54.4	227
Accountant	260	100.0	6.2	21.2	33.6	33.9	650
Banking, finance, insurance official	274	100.0	9.1	39.4	23.0	28.3	122
Business major	117	100.0	6.0	37.5	26.5	29.1	80
Economics major	49	100.0	6.1	26.5	42.9	24.5	17
All other majors	108	100.0	13.9	46.3	10.2	29.6	25
Business executive	175	100.0	8.0	42.3	13.1	36.6	127
Business trainee	459	100.0	7.2	35.5	29.0	28.3	195
Business major	204	100.0	6.4	27.5	39.7	28.4	118
Economics major	48	100.0	6.2	41.7	29.2	22.9	16
All other majors	207	100.0	10.2	42.0	16.3	29.5	61
Public official	78	100.0	16.7	29.5	17.9	35.9	37
High school and elementary school official	26	100.0	7.7	50.0	7.7	34.6	65
Personnel worker	77	100.0	6.5	33.8	31.1	28.6	50
Business and management (other)	392	100.0	10.2	42.1	21.6	26.3	105
Agricultural scientist	74	100.0	8.1	24.3	31.1	36.5	137
Biological scientist	28	100.0	3.6	21.4	35.7	39.3	50
Physicist	23	100.0	....	13.0	43.5	43.5	67
Chemist	77	100.0	13.0	28.6	27.3	31.1	128
Earth scientist	26	100.0	15.4	15.4	23.1	46.1	48
Mathematician	79	100.0	11.4	25.3	26.6	26.7	67
Teacher, college	109	100.0	4.6	13.8	25.6	56.0	333
Teacher, secondary school, teaching—							
Mathematics	93	100.0	5.4	34.4	18.3	41.9	239
Commercial subjects	31	100.0	16.1	25.8	12.9	45.2	92
English	88	100.0	10.2	19.3	18.2	52.3	206
Vocational subjects	54	100.0	9.3	14.8	16.7	59.3	201
Languages	21	100.0	4.8	4.7	38.1	52.4	41
Natural sciences	169	100.0	18.9	16.6	19.5	45.0	311
Social sciences	152	100.0	8.6	11.2	22.4	57.8	343
All other subjects	142	100.0	12.0	12.7	23.9	51.4	357
Teacher, elementary school or kindergarten	212	100.0	17.5	16.5	17.0	49.0	377
Education major	84	100.0	5.9	13.1	16.7	64.3	266
History major	9	100.0	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	18
English major	6	100.0	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	11
Mathematics major	3	100.0	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	3
All other majors	110	100.0	25.4	19.1	14.5	40.9	79
Teacher, other schools	39	100.0	10.2	18.0	15.4	56.4	51
Engineer:							
Chemical	62	100.0	6.5	37.1	20.9	35.5	101
Civil	157	100.0	6.3	30.6	33.1	28.0	253
Electrical	299	100.0	3.3	37.8	27.1	31.8	590
Mechanical	305	100.0	6.6	37.7	18.3	37.4	412
Mining	34	100.0	23.5	29.4	26.5	20.6	63
Industrial	16	100.0	9.2	41.8	20.8	28.2	106
All other	177	100.0	6.8	52.0	19.8	21.4	148
Economist	45	100.0	6.7	40.0	24.4	28.9	30
Social scientist (all other)	32	100.0	18.8	28.1	21.9	31.2	26
Social and welfare worker	98	100.0	20.4	23.5	17.3	36.7	83
Clergyman	84	100.0	1.2	13.1	13.1	72.6	225
Writer	70	100.0	10.0	27.1	25.7	37.1	53
Newspaper reporter	24	100.0	8.3	29.2	29.2	33.3	22
Programer	35	100.0	11.4	48.6	8.6	31.4	10
Artist	45	100.0	15.6	20.0	31.1	33.3	33
Musician	21	100.0	9.5	9.5	19.1	61.9	23
Radio and television worker	23	100.0	....	26.1	30.4	43.5	21
Public relations	28	100.0	3.6	46.4	21.4	28.6	13
Health occupations	74	100.0	8.1	23.0	14.9	54.0	45
Laboratory assistant	34	100.0	5.9	17.6	26.5	50.0	47

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-37M.—*Reason for not utilizing college field in current job (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, men, selected occupations)*—Con.

Occupation and undergraduate major [1]	Number citing reason [2]	Percent distribution [3]					Number not reporting
		Total	1. No job found	2. Current job better	3. Breaking into field	4. None of these	
Technician (nonmedical)	39	100.0	28.1	35.9	18.0	18.0	11
Law clerk	23	100.0		8.7	34.8	56.5	26
Research assistant	109	100.0	4.6	19.3	34.0	42.1	227
Draftsman	44	100.0	11.4	36.4	40.8	11.4	21
Insurance	71	100.0	12.7	49.3	18.3	19.7	14
Secretarial, clerical	271	100.0	18.8	26.2	15.9	39.1	45
Salesman	871	100.0	9.9	45.1	16.5	28.5	331
Business major	382	100.0	8.4	40.6	23.3	27.7	190
Education major	22	100.0	4.5	77.3		18.2	8
English major	39	100.0	2.6	48.7	7.7	41.0	8
History major	30	100.0	10.0	43.4	13.3	33.3	8
Social science major	165	100.0	8.5	49.1	14.5	27.9	38
All other majors	233	100.0	15.0	46.4	10.3	28.3	79
Librarian's assistant	21	100.0	4.8	9.5	14.3	71.4	14
Service and unskilled	300	100.0	20.0	25.7	10.0	44.3	93
Business major	45	100.0	11.1	37.8	17.8	33.3	9
English major	15	100.0					7
History major	20	100.0	25.0	10.0	10.0	55.0	7
Social science major	57	100.0	14.0	31.6	15.8	38.6	10
All other majors	163	100.0	23.3	22.7	6.1	47.9	60
Farmer	71	100.0	5.6	28.2	8.5	57.7	50

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[1] Occupation includes all undergraduate majors if major not shown separately.

[2] Refers to those who answered question 12e of the questionnaire (respondents who felt that they did not utilize college skills in current job).

[3] Exact wording of answers:

1. I was unable to find a job in my field.
2. I could have found a job more closely related to my field, but this job suits me better (e.g., better pay, better hours, better location, better future, etc.)
3. My job is really a way to break into my field of specialization (after I obtain a more responsible position, more experience, etc.)
4. None of the above fits my situation.

[4] Total does not include 146 men who did not report occupation, does include others not shown separately.

[5] Too few cases to compute percentage.

TABLE A-37W.—*Reason for not utilizing college field in current job (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, women, selected occupations)*

Occupation and undergraduate major [1]	Number citing reason [2]	Percent distribution [3]					Number not reporting
		Total	1. No job found	2. Current job better	3. Breaking into field	4. None of these	
Total	[4] 2,916	100.0	13.0	28.9	12.6	45.4	5,886
Nurse	115	100.0	3.5	14.8	31.3	50.4	272
Accountant	21	100.0	9.5	33.3	4.8	52.4	21
Banking, finance, insurance official	24	100.0	16.7	58.3		25.0	4
Business or management trainee	20	100.0	15.0	45.0	20.0	20.0	3
Personnel worker	39	100.0	20.5	35.9	5.1	38.5	17
Business and management (other)	53	100.0	17.0	37.7	15.1	30.2	32
Mathematician	41	100.0	14.6	48.8	12.2	24.4	28
Teacher, college	34	100.0		8.8	38.2	53.0	130
Teacher, secondary school, teaching—							
Mathematics	31	100.0	9.7	25.8	6.4	58.1	136
Commercial subjects	28	100.0	7.1	3.6	17.9	71.4	145
English	122	100.0	7.4	13.1	20.5	59.0	349
Vocational subjects	33	100.0	6.1	12.1	6.1	75.8	204

See footnotes at end of table.

(Continued.)

Table A-37W.—*Reason for not utilizing college field in current job (June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients, women, selected occupations)*—Con.

Occupation and undergraduate major [1]	Number citing reason [2]	Percent distribution [3]					Number not reporting
		Total	1. No job found	2. Current job better	3. Breaking into field	4. None of these	
Teachers, secondary school, teaching—Con.							
Languages	21	100.0	33.3	4.8	19.0	42.9	95
Natural sciences	36	100.0	16.7	36.1	5.6	41.7	113
Social sciences	39	100.0	2.6	17.9	12.8	66.7	139
All other subjects	100	100.0	16.0	20.0	15.0	49.0	398
Teacher, elementary school or kindergarten	666	100.0	12.7	25.4	8.3	53.6	2,557
Education major	281	100.0	8.9	13.2	7.8	70.1	1,850
English major	72	100.0	6.9	30.5	5.6	57.0	109
Business major	31	100.0	16.1	38.7	3.2	42.0	55
Social science major	91	100.0	17.6	31.8	8.8	41.8	197
All other majors	191	100.0	17.8	36.1	10.5	35.6	346
Teacher, other schools	72	100.0	8.3	34.7	11.1	45.9	182
Social and welfare worker	116	100.0	9.5	31.9	13.8	44.8	131
Librarian	37	100.0	10.8	32.4	10.8	46.0	50
Writer	64	100.0	7.8	31.2	29.7	31.3	51
Artist	30	100.0	23.3	33.3	6.7	36.7	19
Health occupations	77	100.0	19.5	16.9	16.9	46.7	139
Laboratory assistant	20	100.0	25.0	25.0	15.0	35.0	23
Research assistant	93	100.0	11.8	37.6	11.8	38.8	78
Secretarial, clerical	594	100.0	15.8	37.0	8.6	38.6	141
Business major	75	100.0	10.7	34.7	21.3	33.3	75
Education major	71	100.0	18.3	33.8	8.5	39.4	17
Foreign language major	35	100.0	11.4	45.7	2.9	40.0	6
History major	45	100.0	26.7	17.7	....	55.6	1
Sociology major	31	100.0	3.2	51.6	....	45.2	1
All other majors	337	100.0	16.6	38.6	8.3	36.5	41
Saleswoman	53	100.0	22.6	43.4	7.5	26.5	8
Librarian's assistant	53	100.0	17.0	30.2	17.0	35.8	13
Service and unskilled	52	100.0	11.5	34.6	1.9	52.0	12

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[1] Occupation includes all undergraduate majors if major not shown separately.

[2] Refers to those who answered question 12e of the questionnaire (respondents who felt that they did not utilize college skills in current job).

[3] For exact wording of answers, see table A-37M.

[4] Total does not include 38 women who did not report occupation, does include others not shown separately.

Table A-38.—*1958 master's degree recipients: year of bachelor's degree, by field of graduate study* [1]

Field of graduate study and year of bachelor's degree [2]	Percent of total in field		Field of graduate study and year of bachelor's degree [2]	Percent of total in field	
	Men	Women		Men	Women
All fields:			Biology:		
1956–58	26.8	21.1	1956–58	30.6	38.1
1950–55	51.1	36.6	1950–55	51.0	28.6
1935–49	13.3	26.8	1935–49	10.2	19.0
All other	5.0	11.1	All other	8.2	14.3
Year not reported	3.8	4.4	Year not reported	(3)	(3)
Mathematics:			Biological sciences (all other):		
1956–58	33.1	29.5	1956–58	43.5	33.4
1950–55	47.6	26.5	1950–55	39.6	33.3
1935–49	11.3	26.4	1935–49	6.2	24.2
All other	4.0	8.8	All other	7.6	3.0
Year not reported	4.0	8.8	Year not reported	3.1	6.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-38.—*1958 master's degree recipients: year of bachelor's degree, by field of graduate study* [1]—Continued

Field of graduate study and year of bachelor's degree [2]	Percent of total in field	
	Men	Women
Chemistry:		
1956–58	40.4	([3])
1950–55	44.5	([3])
1935–49	6.0	([3])
All other	8.1	([3])
Year not reported	1.0	([3])
Earth sciences:		
1956–58	44.2	([3])
1950–55	43.4	([3])
1935–49	4.5	([3])
All other	7.1	([3])
Year not reported	.8	([3])
Physics:		
1956–58	35.5	([3])
1950–55	54.3	([3])
1935–49	3.7	([3])
All other	3.7	([3])
Year not reported	2.8	([3])
Physical sciences (all other):		
1956–58	23.3	([3])
1950–55	63.4	([3])
1935–49	10.0	([3])
All other	([3])	([3])
Year not reported	3.3	([3])
Engineering:		
1956–58	31.8	([3])
1950–55	48.6	([3])
1935–49	14.5	([3])
All other	2.9	([3])
Year not reported	2.2	([3])
Agriculture:		
1956–58	23.9	([3])
1950–55	56.4	([3])
1935–49	15.2	([3])
All other	3.3	([3])
Year not reported	1.2	([3])
Home economics:		
1956–58	([3])	13.6
1950–55	([3])	37.9
1935–49	([3])	26.9
All other	([3])	17.6
Year not reported	([3])	4.0
Nursing:		
1956–58	([3])	18.4
1950–55	([3])	49.0
1935–49	([3])	20.4
All other	([3])	6.1
Year not reported	([3])	6.1
Health fields (all other):		
1956–58	22.5	12.8
1950–55	46.5	42.0
1935–49	21.2	32.2
All other	5.6	9.8
Year not reported	4.2	3.2
Sociology and anthropology:		
1956–58	30.7	9.5
1950–55	48.8	66.7
1935–49	10.3	19.0
All other	5.1	4.8
Year not reported	5.1	([3])
Economics:		
1956–58	28.9	([3])
1950–55	51.9	([3])
1935–49	14.4	([3])
All other	2.4	([3])
Year not reported	2.4	([3])
History:		
1956–58	40.9	35.0
1950–55	40.0	42.5
1935–49	7.2	12.5
All other	9.2	10.0
Year not reported	2.7	([3])
Political science:		
1956–58	26.3	([3])
1950–55	56.9	([3])
1935–49	10.5	([3])
All other	4.2	([3])
Year not reported	2.1	([3])
Social sciences:		
1956–58	38.1	26.3
1950–55	46.1	47.5
1935–49	7.9	10.4
All other	6.3	10.5
Year not reported	1.6	5.3
English:		
1956–58	40.4	38.3
1950–55	47.4	33.1
1935–49	7.0	13.9
All other	2.6	11.3
Year not reported	2.6	3.4
Journalism:		
1956–58	27.5	([3])
1950–55	44.8	([3])
1935–49	17.3	([3])
All other	3.5	([3])
Year not reported	6.9	([3])
Fine arts:		
1956–58	42.8	34.1
1950–55	39.8	28.3
1935–49	4.3	24.7
All other	5.0	8.2
Year not reported	8.1	4.7
Foreign languages:		
1956–58	36.1	26.3
1950–55	46.8	39.5
1935–49	6.4	15.8
All other	4.3	7.9
Year not reported	6.4	10.5
Philosophy:		
1956–58	36.4	([3])
1950–55	48.4	([3])
1935–49	6.1	([3])
All other	9.1	([3])
Year not reported	([3])	([3])
Religion:		
1956–58	20.0	24.3
1950–55	60.0	40.6
1935–49	2.9	18.9
All other	11.4	8.1
Year not reported	5.7	8.1
Education (nonteaching):		
1956–58	9.9	7.6
1950–55	59.6	46.2
1935–49	20.6	29.5
All other	5.8	15.4
Year not reported	4.1	1.3
Physical education:		
1956–58	19.8	20.0
1950–55	54.9	66.7
1935–49	11.3	6.7
All other	11.2	3.3
Year not reported	2.8	3.3

See footnotes at end of table.

(Continued.)

TABLE A-38.—*1958 master's degree recipients: year of bachelor's degree, by field of graduate study* [1]—Continued

Field of graduate study and year of bachelor's degree [2]	Percent of total in field	
	Men	Women
Education (all other):		
1956–58	15. 0	14. 7
1950–55	57. 3	36. 4
1935–49	17. 4	32. 1
All other	4. 8	11. 8
Year not reported	5. 5	5. 0
Psychology:		
1956–58	41. 7	35. 2
1950–55	40. 9	26. 7
1935–49	8. 7	19. 8
All other	7. 0	15. 5
Year not reported	1. 7	2. 8
Business and commerce:		
1956–58	25. 5	(3)
1950–55	52. 4	(3)
1935–49	13. 8	(3)
All other	3. 9	(3)
Year not reported	4. 4	(3)
Library science:		
1956–58	24. 0	31. 7
1950–55	36. 0	23. 8
1935–49	28. 0	27. 0
All other	8. 0	9. 5
Year not reported	4. 0	7. 9
Social work:		
1956–58	23. 3	28. 9
1950–55	53. 3	34. 8
1935–49	15. 6	23. 1
All other	3. 9	10. 7
Year not reported	3. 9	2. 5

[1] Limited to respondents for whom the June 1958 master's degree was the first advanced degree.

[2] "All other" includes before 1935 and no bachelor's degree (usually because of previous studies outside the United States).

[3] Too few cases to compute percentage.

TABLE A-39.—*Part-time and full-time student status, by field of graduate study (June 1958 master's degree recipients)* [1]

Graduate field of study and attendance status [2]	Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All fields	4, 661	100. 0	2, 190	100. 0
Full time, academic year only	1, 458	31. 3	516	23. 6
Full time, summer only	277	5. 9	200	9. 1
Full time, summer and academic year	1, 017	21. 9	439	20. 0
All part time	1, 139	24. 4	591	27. 0
Full time and part time	516	11. 1	317	14. 5
Other	33	. 7	10	. 5
Not reported	221	4. 7	117	5. 3
Natural sciences	653	100. 0	119	100. 0
Full time, academic year only	249	38. 1	35	29. 4
Full time, summer only	18	2. 8	9	7. 6
Full time, summer and academic year	166	25. 4	30	25. 2
All part time	136	20. 8	30	25. 2
Full time and part time	61	9. 3	11	9. 2
Other	5	. 8		
Not reported	18	2. 8	4	3. 4
Mathematics	124	100. 0	34	100. 0
Full time, academic year only	42	33. 9	8	23. 6
Full time, summer only	7	5. 6	4	11. 8
Full time, summer and academic year	18	14. 5	10	29. 4
All part time	36	29. 1	10	29. 4
Full time and part time	16	12. 9	1	2. 9
Other	1	. 8		
Not reported	4	3. 2	1	2. 9
Biology	49	100. 0	21	100. 0
Full time, academic year only	17	34. 7	8	38. 1
Full time, summer only			3	14. 3
Full time, summer and academic year	18	36. 7	5	23. 8
All part time	5	10. 2	4	19. 0
Full time and part time	6	12. 2	1	4. 8
Not reported	3	6. 1		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-39.—*Part-time and full-time student status, by field of graduate study (June 1958 master's degree recipients)*[1]—Continued

Graduate field of study and attendance status[2]	Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Natural sciences—Continued				
Biological sciences (miscellaneous)	131	100.0	33	100.0
Full time, academic year only	43	32.8	7	21.1
Full time, summer only	3	2.3	...	...
Full time, summer and academic year	38	29.0	10	30.3
All part time	31	23.7	9	27.3
Full time and part time	13	9.9	5	15.2
Not reported	3	2.3	2	6.1
Chemistry	99	100.0	20	100.0
Full time, academic year only	29	29.3	7	35.0
Full time, summer only	2	2.0	1	5.0
Full time, summer and academic year	31	31.3	5	25.0
All part time	25	25.3	5	25.0
Full time and part time	6	6.1	2	10.0
Other	2	2.0	...	...
Not reported	4	4.0	...	...
Earth sciences	113	100.0	4	(3)
Full time, academic year only	59	52.2	1	(3)
Full time, summer only	3	2.7	...	...
Full time, summer and academic year	31	27.4	...	...
All part time	12	10.6	1	(3)
Full time and part time	6	5.3	1	(3)
Other	1	.9	...	...
Not reported	1	.9	1	(3)
Physics	107	100.0	6	(3)
Full time, academic year only	46	43.0	3	(3)
Full time, summer only	1	.9	1	(3)
Full time, summer and academic year	22	20.6	...	...
All part time	[illegible]	20.6	1	(3)
Full time and part time	[illegible]	13.1	1	(3)
Not reported	[illegible]	1.8	...	...
Physical sciences (miscellaneous)	30	100.0	1	(3)
Full time, academic year only	13	43.3	1	(3)
Full time, summer only	2	6.7	...	...
Full time, summer and academic year	8	26.7	...	...
All part time	5	16.7	...	...
Other	1	3.3	...	...
Not reported	1	3.3	...	...
Engineering	700	100.0	1	(3)
Full time, academic year only	214	30.5	...	...
Full time, summer only	21	3.0	...	...
Full time, summer and academic year	111	15.9	...	...
All part time	258	36.9	1	(3)
Full time and part time	63	9.0	...	...
Other	10	1.4	...	...
Not reported	23	3.3	...	...
Applied biological fields	98	100.0	77	100.0
Full time, academic year only	31	31.7	13	16.9
Full time, summer only	7	7.1	7	9.1
Full time, summer and academic year	20	20.4	24	31.1
All part time	25	25.5	20	26.0
Full time and part time	11	11.2	11	14.3
Other	1	1.0	...	...
Not reported	3	3.1	2	2.6

See footnotes at end of table.

(Continued.)

TABLE A-39.—*Part-time and full-time student status, by field of graduate study (June 1958 master's degree recipients)*[1]—Continued

Graduate field of study and attendance status[2]	Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Applied biological fields—Continued				
Agriculture	92	100.0	3	([3])
Full time, academic year only	27	29.2		
Full time, summer only	7	7.6		
Full time, summer and academic year	19	20.7	1	([3])
All part time	25	27.2	2	([3])
Full time and part time	11	12.0		
Other	1	1.1		
Not reported	2	2.2		
Home economics	6	([3])	74	100.0
Full time, academic year only	4	([3])	13	17.6
Full time, summer only			7	9.5
Full time, summer and academic year	1	([3])	23	31.1
All part time			18	24.3
Full time and part time			11	14.9
Not reported	1	([3])	2	2.7
Health fields	79	100.0	80	100.0
Full time, academic year only	41	51.9	31	38.7
Full time, summer only			4	5.0
Full time, summer and academic year	23	29.1	19	23.8
All part time	9	11.4	10	12.5
Full time and part time	3	3.8	11	13.8
Not reported	3	3.8	5	6.2
Nursing			49	100.0
Full time, academic year only			14	28.6
Full time, summer only			3	6.1
Full time, summer and academic year			17	34.7
All part time			5	10.2
Full time and part time			6	12.2
Not reported			4	8.2
Health fields (miscellaneous)	71	100.0	31	100.0
Full time, academic year only	40	56.3	17	54.8
Full time, summer and academic year	20	28.2	6	19.4
All part time	6	8.5	3	9.7
Full time and part time	3	4.2	4	12.9
Not reported	2	2.8	1	3.2
Social sciences	390	100.0	127	100.0
Full time, academic year only	166	42.5	46	36.2
Full time, summer only	12	3.1	4	3.1
Full time, summer and academic year	99	25.4	18	14.2
All part time	74	19.0	35	27.6
Full time and part time	33	8.5	22	17.3
Other			1	.8
Not reported	6	1.5	1	.8
Sociology and anthropology	39	100.0	21	100.0
Full time, academic year only	19	48.7	7	33.3
Full time, summer only			1	4.8
Full time, summer and academic year	8	20.5	2	9.5
All part time	6	15.4	5	23.8
Full time and part time	6	15.4	5	23.8
Not reported			1	4.8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-39.—*Part-time and full-time student status, by field of graduate study (June 1958 master's degree recipients)*[1]—Continued

Graduate field of study and attendance status[2]	Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Social sciences—Continued				
Economics	83	100.0	10	(3)
Full time, academic year only	23	27.8	2	(3)
Full time, summer only	1	1.2		
Full time, summer and academic year	19	22.9	1	(3)
All part time	30	36.1	5	(3)
Full time and part time	9	10.8	2	(3)
Not reported	1	1.2		
History	110	100.0	40	100.0
Full time, academic year only	51	46.3	15	37.5
Full time, summer only	8	7.3		
Full time, summer and academic year	31	28.2	10	25.0
All part time	10	9.1	9	22.5
Full time and part time	7	6.4	5	12.5
Other			1	2.5
Not reported	3	2.7		
Political science	95	100.0	18	(3)
Full time, academic year only	53	55.8	11	(3)
Full time, summer only				
Full time, summer and academic year	18	18.9	1	(3)
All part time	17	17.9	4	(3)
Full time and part time	6	6.3	2	(3)
Not reported	1	1.1		
Social sciences (miscellaneous)	63	100.0	38	100.0
Full time, academic year only	20	31.7	11	28.9
Full time, summer only	3	4.8	3	7.9
Full time, summer and academic year	23	36.5	4	10.5
All part time	11	17.5	12	31.6
Full time and part time	5	7.9	8	21.1
Not reported	1	1.6		
Humanities and arts	419	100.0	283	100.0
Full time, academic year only	184	43.8	104	36.8
Full time, summer only	12	2.9	25	8.8
Full time, summer and academic year	121	28.9	55	19.4
All part time	42	10.0	55	19.4
Full time and part time	48	11.5	32	11.3
Other			3	1.1
Not reported	12	2.9	9	3.2
English	114	100.0	115	100.0
Full time, academic year only	43	37.7	35	30.5
Full time, summer only	3	2.6	9	7.8
Full time, summer and academic year	35	30.8	25	21.7
All part time	17	14.9	24	20.9
Full time and part time	13	11.4	17	14.8
Other			3	2.6
Not reported	3	2.6	2	1.7
Journalism	29	100.0	4	(3)
Full time, academic year only	13	44.8	3	(3)
Full time, summer only				
Full time, summer and academic year	13	44.8	1	(3)
All part time	2	6.9		
Not reported	1	3.5		

See footnotes at end of table.

(Continued.)

TABLE A-39.—*Part-time and full-time student status, by field of graduate study (June 1958 master's degree recipients)*[1]—Continued

Graduate field of study and attendance status[2]	Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Humanities and arts—Continued				
Fine arts	161	100.0	85	100.0
Full time, academic year only	71	44.1	30	35.4
Full time, summer only	6	3.7	9	10.6
Full time, summer and academic year	46	28.6	20	23.5
All part time	16	9.9	15	17.6
Full time and part time	17	10.6	7	8.2
Not reported	5	3.1	4	4.7
Foreign languages	47	100.0	38	100.0
Full time, academic year only	17	36.1	17	44.7
Full time, summer only	2	4.3	3	7.9
Full time, summer and academic year	10	21.3	4	10.5
All part time	7	14.9	10	26.3
Full time, and part time	10	21.3	2	5.3
Not reported	1	2.1	2	5.3
Philosophy	33	100.0	4	(3)
Full time, academic year only	16	48.5	1	(3)
Full time, summer only	1	3.0		
Full time, summer and academic year	9	27.2		
All part time			2	(3)
Full time and part time	5	15.2	1	(3)
Not reported	2	6.1		
Religion	35	100.0	37	100.0
Full time, academic year only	24	68.6	18	48.7
Full time, summer only			4	10.8
Full time, summer and academic year	8	22.8	5	13.5
All part time			4	10.8
Full time and part time	3	8.6	5	13.5
Not reported			1	2.7
Education	1,320	100.0	1,157	100.0
Full time, academic year only	181	13.7	156	13.5
Full time, summer only	178	13.5	136	11.8
Full time, summer and academic year	298	22.6	239	20.7
All part time	371	28.1	380	32.7
Full time and part time	224	17.0	189	16.3
Other	8	.6	5	.4
Not reported	60	4.5	52	4.5
Physical education	71	100.0	30	100.0
Full time, academic year only	12	16.9	10	33.3
Full time, summer only	7	9.9	2	6.7
Full time, summer and academic year	19	26.8	6	20.0
All part time	17	23.9	4	13.3
Full time and part time	11	15.5	6	20.0
Not reported	5	7.0	2	6.7
Education (nonteaching)	344	100.0	78	100.0
Full time, academic year only	27	7.8	6	7.7
Full time, summer only	49	14.2	11	14.1
Full time, summer and academic year	70	20.4	16	20.5
All part time	115	33.4	37	47.4
Full time and part time	68	19.8	7	9.0
Other	2	.6		
Not reported	13	3.8	1	1.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-33.—*Part-time and full-time student status, by field of graduate study (June 1958 master's degree recipients)*[1]—Continued

Graduate field of study and attendance status[2]	Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Education—Continued				
Education (other subfields)	905	100.0	1,049	100.0
Full time, academic year only	142	15.7	140	13.3
Full time, summer only	122	13.5	123	11.7
Full time, summer and academic year	209	23.1	217	20.7
All part time	239	26.4	339	32.3
Full time and part time	145	16.0	176	16.8
Other	6	.7	5	.5
Not reported	42	4.6	49	4.7
Psychology	115	100.0	71	100.0
Full time, academic year only	44	38.3	20	28.2
Full time, summer only	3	2.6	3	4.2
Full time, summer and academic year	28	24.3	15	21.1
All part time	23	20.0	21	29.6
Full time and part time	16	13.9	10	14.1
Not reported	1	.9	2	2.8
Business and commerce	596	100.0	15	(3)
Full time, academic year only	237	39.8	3	(3)
Full time, summer only	16	2.7		
Full time, summer and academic year	116	19.5	2	(3)
All part time	175	29.4	8	(3)
Full time and part time	34	5.7	2	(3)
Other	7	1.2		
Not reported	11	1.8		
Library science	25	100.0	63	100.0
Full time, academic year only	5	20.0	20	31.7
Full time, summer only	1	4.0	5	7.9
Full time, summer and academic year	7	28.0	12	19.1
All part time	9	36.0	14	22.2
Full time and part time	2	8.0	10	15.9
Not reported	1	4.0	2	3.2
Social work	77	100.0	121	100.0
Full time, academic year only	61	79.2	85	70.2
Full time, summer only			1	.8
Full time, summer and academic year	5	6.5	14	11.6
All part time			2	1.7
Full time and part time	9	11.7	14	11.6
Other	1	1.3	1	.8
Not reported	1	1.3	4	3.3
Miscellaneous[4]	189	100.0	76	100.0
Full time, academic year only	45	23.8	3	3.9
Full time, summer only	9	4.8	7	9.2
Full time, summer and academic year	23	12.2	7	9.2
All part time	17	9.0	17	22.4
Full time and part time	12	6.3	6	7.9
Other	1	.5		
Not reported	82	43.4	36	47.4

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[1] Limited to respondents for whom the June 1958 master's degree was the first advanced degree.

[2] "Other" includes graduates from institutions where classes were chiefly scheduled at night and where attendance status was unclear.

[3] Too few cases to compute percentage.

[4] Includes, architecture, public relations, personnel work, and master's field not reported.

TABLE A-40.—*Fields of graduate study and undergraduate major (June 1958 master's degree recipients)*[1]

Graduate field and undergraduate major	Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Mathematics master's:				
Undergraduate major, total	136	100.0	35	100.0
Mathematics	72	52.9	24	68.3
Engineering	23	16.9		
Physics	10	7.4	1	2.9
Business and commerce	5	3.7		
Chemistry	5	3.7	1	2.9
Education	5	3.7	3	8.5
Physical sciences	3	2.2	1	2.9
Fine arts	3	2.2	1	2.9
Pharmacy	2	1.5		
Philosophy	2	1.5		
Home economics	1	.7	1	2.9
Psychology	1	.7		
Economics	1	.7		
Political science	1	.7		
Health fields			1	2.9
Social sciences (all other)			1	2.9
Other	2	1.5	1	2.9
Biology master's:				
Undergraduate major, total	50	100.0	21	100.0
Biology	25	50.0	17	80.9
Biological sciences	15	30.0	2	9.5
Premedicine	3	6.0		
Pharmacy	2	4.0		
Chemistry	2	4.0		
Education	2	4.0		
Sociology and anthropology			1	4.8
History			1	4.8
Other	1	2.0		
Biological sciences (miscellaneous) master's:				
Undergraduate major, total	135	100.0	35	100.0
Biological sciences	48	35.7	12	34.2
Biology	37	27.4	10	28.5
Chemistry	19	14.1	5	14.3
Pharmacy	5	3.7		
Education	4	3.0	1	2.9
Agriculture	4	3.0		
Premedicine	4	3.0		
Mathematics	3	2.2		
History	2	1.5	1	2.9
Psychology	1	.7	1	2.9
Health	1	.7	2	5.7
Earth sciences	1	.7		
Physics	1	.7		
Physical sciences	1	.7	3	8.6
Social sciences	1	.7		
Philosophy	1	.7		
Other	2	1.5		
Chemistry master's:				
Undergraduate major, total	100	100.0	20	100.0
Chemistry	90	90.0	19	95.0
Engineering	2	2.0	1	5.0
Mathematics	1	1.0		
Agriculture	1	1.0		
Philosophy	1	1.0		
Biology	1	1.0		
Premedicine	1	1.0		
Psychology	1	1.0		
Earth sciences	1	1.0		
Education	1	1.0		
Earth sciences master's:				
Undergraduate major, total	114	100.0	4	(2)
Earth sciences	90	78.7	3	(2)
History	4	3.5		
Engineering	4	3.5		
Biology	3	2.6		
Business and commerce	2	1.8		
Physics	2	1.8		
Mathematics	2	1.8		
Physical sciences	1	.9		
Chemistry	1	.9		
Education	1	.9		
English	1	.9		
Fine arts	1	.9		
Social sciences	1	.9		
Political science			1	(2)
Other	1	.9		
Physics master's:				
Undergraduate major, total	110	100.0	6	(2)
Physics	76	69.1	3	(2)
Engineering	17	15.5		
Mathematics	6	5.5	2	(2)
Physical sciences	4	3.6		
Chemistry	2	1.8		
Philosophy	1	.9		
Education	1	.9	1	(2)
Premedicine	1	.9		
Other	2	1.8		
Physical sciences (miscellaneous) master's:				
Undergraduate major, total	33	100.0	1	(2)
Physical sciences	13	39.5		
Engineering	5	15.2		
Mathematics	5	15.2		
Earth sciences	2	6.1		
Physics	2	6.1		
Biology	1	3.0		
Biological sciences	1	3.0		
Chemistry	1	3.0	1	(2)
Education	1	3.0		
Psychology	1	3.0		
Other	1	3.0		
Engineering master's:				
Undergraduate major, total	721	100.0	2	(2)
Engineering	631	87.5	2	(2)
Physics	19	2.6		
Mathematics	17	2.4		
Chemistry	15	2.1		
Business and commerce	6	.8		
Physical sciences	2	.3		
Earth sciences	2	.3		
Premedicine	2	.3		
Architecture	2	.3		
Agriculture	2	.3		
Political science	2	.3		
Biology	1	.1		
English	1	.1		
Education	1	.1		
History	1	.1		
Social sciences	1	.1		
Economics	1	.1		
Other	15	2.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-40.—*Fields of graduate study and undergraduate major (June 1958 master's degree recipients)*[1]—Continued

Graduate field and undergraduate major	Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Agriculture master's: Undergraduate major, total	92	100.0	3	(²)
Agriculture	65	70.6	2	(²)
Education	8	8.7		
Biological sciences	6	6.5		
Economics	4	4.3		
History	2	2.2		
Social sciences	1	1.1		
Foreign languages	1	1.1		
Fine arts	1	1.1		
Engineering	1	1.1		
Business and commerce	1	1.1		
Chemistry	1	1.1		
Biology	1	1.1		
Psychology			1	(²)
Home economics master's: Undergraduate major, total	6	(²)	74	100.0
Home economics	2	(²)	60	81.0
Engineering	2	(²)		
Chemistry	1	(²)		
Physics	1	(²)		
Education			13	17.6
English			1	1.4
Nursing master's: Undergraduate major, total			49	100.0
Nursing			32	65.5
Education			6	12.2
Health fields (all other)			3	6.1
Biology			3	6.1
English			2	4.1
Business and commerce			1	2.0
Psychology			1	2.0
Other			1	2.0
Pharmacy master's: Undergraduate major, total	8	(²)		
Pharmacy	7	(²)		
Chemistry	1	(²)		
Health fields (miscellaneous) master's: Undergraduate major, total	140	100.0	37	100.0
Premedicine	30	21.4	5	13.6
Biological sciences	13	9.3	4	10.8
Biology	12	8.6	1	2.7
Chemistry	10	7.1		
Health fields (all other)	16	11.4	8	21.6
Business and commerce	8	5.7	1	2.7
Education	6	4.3	3	8.1
Agriculture	6	4.3		
Pharmacy	4	2.9		
Engineering	4	2.9		
Social sciences	4	2.9	1	2.7
Nursing	3	2.1	8	21.6
Psychology	3	2.1		
Economics	3	2.1		
Mathematics	2	1.4		
Religion	2	1.4		
History	2	1.4		
Philosophy	2	1.4		
Physical sciences	1	.7		
Physics	1	.7		
Sociology and anthropology	1	.7	2	5.4
Home economics			4	10.8
Other	7	5.0		

See footnotes at end of table.

Graduate field and undergraduate major	Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sociology and anthropology master's: Undergraduate major, total	40	100.0	21	100.0
Sociology and anthropology	23	57.5	4	19.0
Social sciences	3	7.5	2	9.5
Psychology	2	5.0	2	9.5
History	1	2.5	1	4.8
Philosophy	1	2.5	2	9.5
Biology	1	2.5		
Chemistry	1	2.5		
Earth sciences	1	2.5		
Physics	1	2.5		
Business and commerce	1	2.5		
Engineering	1	2.5		
English	1	2.5	2	9.5
Journalism	1	2.5		
Economics	1	2.5		
Political science			3	14.3
Fine arts			1	4.8
Education			3	14.3
Physical sciences			1	4.8
Other	1	2.5		
Economics master's: Undergraduate major, total	87	100.0	10	(²)
Economics	38	43.7	6	(²)
Business and commerce	17	19.5	2	(²)
Social sciences	7	8.0	1	(²)
Agriculture	5	5.7		
Mathematics	3	3.4	1	(²)
Philosophy	3	3.4		
Engineering	3	3.4		
Education	2	2.3		
History	2	2.3		
Psychology	2	2.3		
English	1	1.2		
Journalism	1	1.2		
Fine arts	1	1.2		
Foreign languages	1	1.2		
Biology	1	1.2		
History master's: Undergraduate major, total	120	100.0	40	100.0
History	76	63.4	27	67.5
Social sciences	19	15.9	3	7.5
English	6	5.0	3	7.5
Philosophy	5	4.2	1	2.5
Education	3	2.5	1	2.5
Journalism	2	1.7		
Foreign languages	2	1.7	1	2.5
Mathematics	1	.8		
Business and commerce	1	.8		
Psychology	1	.8		
Religion	1	.8		
Economics	1	.8		
Political science	1	.8		
Sociology and anthropology			2	5.0
Home economics			2	5.0
Other	1	.8		

(Continued.)

TABLE A-40.—*Fields of graduate study and undergraduate major (June 1953 master's degree recipients)*[1]—Continued

Graduate field and undergraduate major	Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Political science master's: Undergraduate major, total	100	100.0	19	(9)
Political science	45	45.0	7	(9)
Engineering	8	8.0	1	(9)
Social sciences	8	8.0		
History	7	7.0	4	(9)
English	6	6.0	1	(9)
Economics	5	5.0	1	(9)
Business and commerce	5	5.0	2	(9)
Architecture	3	3.0		
Journalism	3	3.0		
Agriculture	1	1.0		
Philosophy	1	1.0		
Biology	1	1.0		
Chemistry	1	1.0		
Education	1	1.0		
Fine arts	1	1.0		
Psychology	1	1.0		
Sociology and anthropology	1	1.0		
Health fields (all other)			1	5.3
Foreign languages			2	10.5
Other	2	2.0		
Social sciences (miscellaneous) master's: Undergraduate major, total	67	100.0	39	100.0
History	12	17.9	7	17.9
Political science	6	9.0	1	2.6
Social sciences (all other)	17	25.4	5	12.8
Education	6	9.0	7	17.9
Economics	6	9.0	2	5.1
Business and commerce	5	7.5		
English	4	6.0	3	7.7
Sociology and anthropology	3	4.4	5	12.8
Religion	1	1.5		
Engineering	1	1.5	3	7.7
Mathematics	2	3.0		
Nursing			1	2.6
Fine arts			1	2.6
Foreign languages	1	1.5	1	2.6
Psychology			1	2.6
Law			1	2.6
Other	3	4.4	1	2.6
English master's: Undergraduate major, total	120	100.0	117	100.0
English	94	78.3	87	74.4
Philosophy	3	2.5	3	2.6
Education	3	2.5	5	4.3
History	3	2.5	1	.9
Social sciences	2	1.7	2	1.7
Political science	2	1.7		
Foreign languages	2	1.7	2	1.7
Fine arts	2	1.7	4	3.4
Business and commerce	2	1.7	3	2.6
Biology	1	.8		
Engineering	1	.8		
Journalism	1	.8	5	4.3
Economics	1	.8	1	.9
Mathematics			1	.9
Biological sciences			1	.9
Psychology			1	.9
Sociology and anthropology			1	.9
Other	3	2.5		

Graduate field and undergraduate major	Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Journalism master's: Undergraduate major, total	29	100.0	4	(9)
Journalism	10	34.5	2	(9)
English	7	24.2	1	(9)
History	3	10.3	1	(9)
Political science	3	10.3		
Business and commerce	2	6.9		
Religion	1	3.4		
Economics	1	3.4		
Agriculture	1	3.4		
Philosophy	1	3.4		
Fine arts master's: Undergraduate major, total	165	100.0	86	100.0
Fine arts	125	75.8	71	82.6
Education	15	9.1	6	7.0
English	14	8.5	4	4.7
Psychology	2	1.2		
Engineering	2	1.2		
Architecture	2	1.2		
Philosophy	1	.6		
Foreign languages	1	.6	3	3.5
Chemistry	1	.6		
Economics	1	.6		
Home economics	1	.6		
Psychology			1	1.2
Social sciences			1	1.2
Foreign languages master's: Undergraduate major, total	51	100.0	39	100.0
Foreign languages	34	66.7	30	76.9
Business and commerce	3	5.9		
English	2	3.9	5	12.8
Education	2	3.9	2	5.1
Engineering	1	2.0		
Mathematics	1	2.0		
Philosophy	1	2.0		
Biology	1	2.0		
Chemistry	1	2.0		
Psychology	1	2.0		
Sociology and anthropology	1	2.0		
History	1	2.0	1	2.6
Political science	1	2.0		
Premedicine			1	2.6
Other	1	2.0		
Philosophy master's: Undergraduate major, total	38	100.0	4	(9)
Philosophy	23	60.5		
Foreign languages	3	7.9		
Mathematics	2	5.3		
Architecture	2	5.3		
Biology	1	2.6		
Chemistry	1	2.6		
Business and commerce	1	2.6		
Engineering	1	2.6		
English	1	2.6	2	(9)
Psychology	1	2.6		
Religion	1	2.6	1	(9)
History	1	2.6		
Education			1	(9)

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-40.—*Fields of graduate study and undergraduate major (June 1958 master's degree recipients)*[1]—Continued

Graduate field and undergraduate major	Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Religion master's: Undergraduate major, total	52	100.0	37	100.0
Religion	17	32.7	12	32.4
History	6	11.5		
Business and commerce	6	11.5		
Sociology and anthropology	4	7.7		
English	3	5.8	3	8.1
Philosophy	2	3.8		
Fine arts	2	3.8	6	16.2
Social sciences	2	3.8		
Biological sciences	1	1.9		
Chemistry	1	1.9		
Physics	1	1.9		
Education	1	1.9	6	16.2
Mathematics	1	1.9	1	2.7
Foreign languages	1	1.9		
Psychology	1	1.9	3	8.1
Political science	1	1.9		
Biology			1	2.7
Home economics			2	5.4
Sociology and anthropology			3	8.1
Other	2	3.8		
Physical education master's: Undergraduate major, total	71	100.0	30	100.0
Physical education	59	83.1	26	86.7
Health (all fields)	3	4.2		
Education	3	4.2	3	10.0
Business and commerce	2	2.8		
Social sciences	2	2.8		
Physics	1	1.4		
History	1	1.4		
Fine arts			1	3.3
Education (nonteaching) master's: Undergraduate major, total	352	100.0	79	100.0
Education	174	49.4	48	60.8
Social sciences	38	10.8	1	1.3
History	26	7.4	1	1.3
English	14	4.0	10	12.7
Business and commerce	12	3.4		
Biology	10	2.8	1	1.3
Fine arts	9	2.6	1	1.3
Mathematics	8	2.3	3	3.8
Biological sciences	7	2.0		
Psychology	7	2.0	3	3.8
Chemistry	6	1.7	1	1.3
Religion	5	1.4		
Economics	4	1.1		
Philosophy	4	1.1		
Earth sciences	4	1.1	1	1.3
Foreign languages	4	1.1	3	3.8
Physical sciences	4	1.1		
Engineering	4	1.1	1	1.3
Sociology and anthropology	3	.9		
Political science	2	.6		
Agriculture	1	.3		
Premedicine	1	.3	1	1.3
Nursing			3	3.8
Health fields (all other)			1	1.3
Other	5	1.4		

See footnotes at end of table.

Graduate field and undergraduate major	Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Education (other subfields) master's: Undergraduate major, total	934	100.0	1,058	100.0
Education	380	40.7	436	41.2
History	70	7.5	55	5.2
Social sciences	59	6.3	41	3.9
English	53	5.7	136	12.9
Business and commerce	47	5.0	32	3.0
Fine arts	44	4.7	55	5.2
Biology	37	4.0	19	1.8
Psychology	30	3.2	36	3.4
Philosophy	25	2.7	4	.4
Mathematics	23	2.5	29	2.7
Agriculture	20	2.1		
Economics	20	2.1	9	.9
Engineering	16	1.7		
Chemistry	14	1.5	3	.3
Foreign languages	14	1.5	39	3.7
Political science	14	1.5	10	.9
Physical sciences	12	1.3	2	.2
Sociology and anthropology	11	1.2	31	2.9
Biological sciences	10	1.1	3	.3
Premedicine	8	.9	3	.3
Earth sciences	4	.4	3	.3
Physics	3	.3	1	.1
Nursing	2	.2	38	3.6
Religion	2	.2	5	.5
Health fields (all other)	2	.2	8	.8
Pharmacy	1	.1		
Home economics	1	.1	39	3.7
Law	1	.1		
Journalism			2	.2
Other	11	1.2	17	1.6
Psychology master's: Undergraduate major, total	118	100.0	72	100.0
Psychology	72	61.0	40	55.6
Education	7	5.9	5	6.9
Sociology and anthropology	5	4.2	2	2.8
Biology	3	2.5	2	2.8
Premedicine	3	2.5		
English	3	2.5	6	8.3
Fine arts	3	2.5	2	2.8
Philosophy	3	2.5		
Political science	3	2.5		
History	2	1.7	5	6.9
Agriculture	1	.9		
Mathematics	1	.9	2	2.8
Biological sciences	1	.9		
Business and commerce	1	.9		
Engineering	1	.9		
Journalism	1	.9		
Health fields (all other)	1	.9	1	1.4
Law	1	.9		
Social sciences	1	.9	4	5.6
Economics	1	.9		
Home economics			1	1.4
Other	4	3.4	2	2.8

(Continued)

TABLE A-40.—*Fields of graduate study and undergraduate major (June 1958 master's degree recipients)*[1]—Continued

Graduate field and undergraduate major	Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Business and commerce master's: Undergraduate major, total	609	100.0	16	(2)
Business and commerce	268	44.1	8	(2)
Engineering	99	16.4		
Economics	72	11.8	2	(2)
Social sciences	24	3.9	1	(2)
History	21	3.4		
English	19	3.1		
Psychology	11	1.8	1	(2)
Political science	11	1.8		
Mathematics	10	1.6	2	(2)
Chemistry	9	1.4		
Philosophy	8	1.3		
Sociology and anthropology	6	1.0	1	(2)
Earth sciences	5	.8		
Education	5	.8	1	(2)
Law	5	.8		
Fine arts	3	.5		
Premedicine	3	.5		
Biological sciences	3	.5		
Agriculture	3	.5		
Physical sciences	2	.3		
Biology	2	.3		
Journalism	2	.3		
Foreign languages	1	.2		
Pharmacy	1	.2		
Physics	1	.2		
Architecture	1	.2		
Other	14	2.3		
Library sciences master's: Undergraduate major, total	27	100.0	73	100.0
English	5	18.5	26	35.5
History	5	18.5	8	11.0
Fine arts	2	7.4	4	5.5
Library sciences	2	7.4	1	1.4
Psychology	2	7.4	2	2.7
Religion	2	7.4		
Social sciences	2	7.4	4	5.5
Political science	1	3.7		
Foreign languages	1	3.7	6	8.2
Education	1	3.7	10	13.7
Business and commerce	1	3.7		
Philosophy	1	3.7	1	1.4
Premedicine	1	3.7	1	1.4
Sociology and anthropology			2	2.7
Mathematics			2	2.7
Biology			1	1.4
Biological sciences			1	1.4
Chemistry			3	4.1
Other	1	3.7	1	1.4
Social work master's: Undergraduate major, total	84	100.0	125	100.0
Sociology and anthropology	22	26.2	42	33.6
Psychology	11	13.1	15	12.0
Education	7	8.3	8	6.4
History	8	9.5	3	2.4
Social sciences	10	11.9	18	14.4
Business and commerce	5	5.9		
Political science	5	6.0	5	4.0
Economics	4	4.8		
Biological sciences	1	1.2	1	.8
English	2	2.4	6	4.8
Chemistry	1	1.2		
Philosophy	3	3.6	2	1.6
Biology	1	1.2	1	.8
Mathematics	1	1.2	2	1.6
Fine arts			5	4.0
Religion	1	1.2	2	1.6
Social work	2	2.4	11	8.8
Foreign languages			3	2.4
Nursing			1	.8
Miscellaneous master's:[3] Undergraduate major, total	196	100.0	78	100.0
Business and commerce	33	16.8	5	6.4
Education	27	13.8	28	35.9
Engineering	21	10.7		
Architecture	12	6.1	1	1.3
Chemistry	11	5.6	2	2.6
English	10	5.1	5	6.4
Mathematics	8	4.1	1	1.3
Psychology	8	4.1	2	2.6
History	7	3.6	4	5.1
Political science	7	3.6	1	1.3
Fine arts	7	3.6	5	6.4
Economics	6	3.1	1	1.3
Biology	5	2.6	5	6.4
Biological sciences	4	2.0	2	2.6
Agriculture	4	2.0		
Philosophy	3	1.5		
Social sciences	3	1.5	4	5.1
Premedicine	2	1.0		
Religion	2	1.0		
Physical sciences	2	1.0		
Earth sciences	2	1.0		
Sociology and anthropology	1	.5	2	2.6
Law	1	.5		
Physics	1	.5		
Foreign languages			6	7.7
Nursing			1	1.3
Other	9	4.6	3	3.8

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[1] Includes those for whom 1958 master's degree was second advanced degree.
[2] Too few cases to compute percentage.
[3] Includes those who did not report master's field.

TABLE A-41M.—*Father's occupation and field of graduate study, 1958 master's degree recipients (selected fields, men)*

Field of master's degree	Respondents		Father's occupation																	
			Professional		Proprietor		Business official		Technical or semi-professional		Sales and clerical		Farm owner or manager		Skilled worker or operative		Service or farm worker, laborer		Not reported	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total[1]	4,661	100.0	759	16.3	813	17.4	550	11.8	274	5.9	470	10.1	456	9.8	706	15.1	581	12.5	52	1.1
Mathematics	124	100.0	25	20.1	23	18.5	10	8.1	9	7.3	12	9.7	8	6.5	15	12.1	19	15.3	3	2.4
Biology	49	100.0	10	20.4	10	20.4	3	6.1			5	10.2	3	6.1	9	18.4	9	18.4		
Biological sciences (miscellaneous)	131	100.0	29	22.0	20	15.3	17	13.0	1	.8	11	8.4	17	13.0	19	14.5	17	13.0		
Chemistry	99	100.0	11	11.1	20	20.2	9	9.1	8	8.1	14	14.1	5	5.1	20	20.2	12	12.1		
Earth sciences	113	100.0	22	19.5	18	15.9	12	10.6	12	10.6	15	13.3	9	8.0	12	10.6	12	10.6	1	.9
Physics	107	100.0	36	33.7	15	14.0	15	14.0	6	5.6	7	6.5	3	2.8	16	15.0	8	7.5	1	.9
Physical sciences (miscellaneous)	30	100.0	4	13.3	7	23.3	4	13.3	2	6.7	3	10.0	4	13.3	3	10.0	3	10.0		
Engineering	700	100.0	124	17.8	128	18.3	103	14.7	52	7.4	66	9.4	48	6.9	110	15.7	64	9.1	5	.7
Agriculture	92	100.0	8	8.7	6	6.5	7	7.6	6	6.5	11	12.0	33	35.9	12	13.0	8	8.7	1	1.1
Sociology and anthropology	39	100.0	9	23.0	6	15.4	4	10.3	3	7.7	6	15.4	1	2.6	5	12.8	5	12.8		
Economics	83	100.0	13	15.7	16	19.3	11	13.3	8	9.6	9	10.8	14	16.9	6	7.2	6	7.2		
History	110	100.0	20	18.2	15	13.6	18	16.4	5	4.5	10	9.1	6	5.5	16	14.5	18	16.4	2	1.8
Political science	95	100.0	26	27.4	16	16.8	12	12.6	10	10.5	10	10.5	6	6.3	6	6.3	8	8.4	1	1.2
Social sciences (miscellaneous)	63	100.0	6	9.5	12	19.0	10	15.9	3	4.8	4	6.3	7	11.1	9	14.4	12	19.0		
English	114	100.0	25	21.9	23	20.2	10	8.8	5	4.4	16	14.0	4	3.5	17	14.9	12	10.5	2	1.8
Journalism	29	100.0	1	3.4	13	44.9	4	13.8	4	13.8	2	6.9	2	6.9	1	3.4	2	6.9		
Fine arts	161	100.0	32	19.9	28	17.4	17	10.6	10	6.2	12	7.5	14	8.7	25	15.5	21	13.0	2	1.2
Foreign languages	47	100.0	8	17.0	9	19.1	5	10.6			2	4.3	3	6.4	6	12.8	14	29.8		
Philosophy	33	100.0	9	27.2	3	9.1	2	6.1	2	6.1	3	9.1	5	15.2	1	3.0	6	18.1	2	6.1
Religion	35	100.0	10	28.5	6	17.1	1	2.9	1	2.9	4	11.4	3	8.6	4	11.4	5	14.3	1	2.9
Education, nonteaching fields	344	100.0	27	7.8	63	18.3	28	8.1	22	6.4	31	9.0	50	14.5	71	20.7	47	13.7	5	1.5
Physical education	71	100.0	5	7.0	11	15.5	5	7.0	3	4.2	9	12.7	10	14.1	17	23.9	11	15.5		
Education (other subfields)	905	100.0	114	12.6	138	15.2	77	8.5	42	4.6	80	8.8	143	15.8	167	18.6	133	14.7	11	1.2
Psychology	115	100.0	21	18.3	27	23.5	13	11.3	5	4.3	15	13.0	7	6.1	16	13.9	11	9.6		
Business and commerce	596	100.0	92	15.4	120	20.1	115	19.3	39	6.5	76	12.8	22	3.7	72	12.1	56	9.4	4	.7
Social work	77	100.0	9	11.7	18	23.4	4	5.2	2	2.6	8	10.4	3	3.9	14	18.1	18	23.4	1	1.3

[1] Respondents for whom the June 1958 master's degree was the first advanced degree; includes those in fields not shown separately.

TABLE A-41W.—*Father's occupation and field of graduate study, 1958 master's degree recipients (selected fields, women)*

Field of master's degree	Respondents		Father's occupation																	
			Professional		Proprietor		Business official		Technical or semi-professional		Sales and clerical		Farm owner or manager		Skilled worker or operative		Service or farm worker, laborer		Not reported	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total [1]	2,190	100.0	420	19.2	433	19.8	225	10.3	105	4.8	198	9.0	298	13.6	233	10.6	245	11.2	33	1.5
Mathematics	34	100.0	7	20.6	12	35.4	3	8.8	1	2.9	2	5.9	3	8.8	3	8.8	3	8.8		
Biology	21	100.0	5	23.8	4	19.1					2	9.5	2	9.5	5	23.8	3	14.3		
Biological sciences (miscellaneous)	33	100.0	8	24.2	9	27.3	4	12.1	1	3.0	2	6.1	3	9.1	4	12.1	2	6.1		
Chemistry	20	100.0	3	15.0	5	25.0	3	15.0	1	5.0	4	20.0			3	15.0	1	5.0		
Home economics	74	100.0	14	18.9	12	16.2	6	8.1	3	4.1	7	9.5	21	28.4	5	6.7	5	6.7	1	1.4
Nursing	49	100.0	8	16.3	5	10.2	6	12.2	4	8.2	4	8.2	7	14.3	6	12.2	7	14.3	2	4.1
Sociology and anthropology	21	100.0	5	23.8	7	33.3	3	14.2	2	9.5	1	4.8	1	4.8			1	4.8	1	4.8
History	40	100.0	13	32.5	8	20.0	6	15.0	2	5.0	4	10.0	3	7.5	2	5.0	2	5.0		
English	115	100.0	26	22.6	21	18.3	12	10.4	3	2.6	14	12.2	8	7.0	18	15.6	11	9.6	2	1.7
Fine arts	85	100.0	27	31.8	18	21.2	5	5.8	3	3.5	6	7.1	6	7.1	8	9.4	10	11.8	2	2.3
Foreign languages	38	100.0	8	21.1	5	13.1	4	10.6	5	13.1	1	2.6	5	13.1	4	10.6	6	15.8		
Religion	37	100.0	6	16.3	5	13.5	5	13.5	2	5.4	5	13.5	7	18.9	4	10.8	3	8.1		
Education, nonteaching fields	78	100.0	6	7.7	24	30.9	4	5.1	4	5.1	10	12.8	14	17.9	5	6.4	8	10.3	3	3.8
Physical education	30	100.0	4	13.3	7	23.3	5	16.7	1	3.3			5	16.7	6	20.0	2	6.7		
Education (other subfields)	1,049	100.0	165	15.7	206	19.7	104	9.9	42	4.0	98	9.3	168	16.1	122	11.6	129	12.3	15	1.4
Psychology	71	100.0	19	26.8	8	11.3	10	14.1	8	11.3	10	14.1	5	7.0	4	5.5	6	8.5	1	1.4
Library science	63	100.0	11	17.5	14	22.3	6	9.5	4	6.3	8	12.7	6	9.5	4	6.3	9	14.3	1	1.6
Social work	121	100.0	34	28.1	23	19.0	13	10.7	5	4.1	7	5.8	10	8.3	10	8.3	19	15.7		

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[1] Respondents for whom the June 1958 master's degree was the first advanced degree; includes those in fields not shown separately.

TABLE A-42.—*Additional degrees held in summer 1960 by June 1958 master's degree recipients (by field of master's degree)*

Field of 1958 master's degree and additional degree received	Men [1]		Women [1]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All fields	4,661	100.0	2,190	100.0
Additional—				
Master's	52	1.1	12	.5
Ph. D	115	2.5	9	.4
Ed. D	15	.3	2	.1
M.D	4	.1		
LL.B	10	.2		
B.D	8	.2	1	(2)
Mathematics	124	100.0	34	100.0
Additional—				
Master's	1	.8	1	2.9
Ph. D	6	4.8		
LL.B	1	.8		
Biology	49	100.0	21	100.0
Additional—				
Ph. D	5	10.2	1	4.8
Ed. D	1	2.0		
Biological sciences (miscellaneous)	131	100.0	33	100.0
Additional—				
Master's	2	1.5		
Ph. D	15	11.5	2	6.1
Ed. D	3	2.3		
M.D	3	2.3		
Chemistry	99	100.0	20	100.0
Additional—				
Master's	1	1.0		
Ph. D	10	10.0		
Ed. D	2	2.0		
Earth sciences	113	100.0	4	(2)
Additional—				
Ph. D	5	4.4		
Ed. D	1	.9		
Physics	107	100.0	6	(2)
Additional—				
Master's	1	.9		
Ph. D	7	6.5		
Ed. D	2	1.9		
Physical sciences (miscellaneous)	30	100.0	1	(2)
Additional master's	1	3.3		
Engineering	700	100.0	1	(2)
Additional—				
Master's	6	.9		
Ph. D	18	2.6		
Agriculture	92	100.0	3	(2)
Additional Ph. D	5	5.4		
Home economics (no additional degree reported)	6	(2)	74	100.0
Nursing			49	100.0
Additional master's			2	4.1
Pharmacy	8	(2)		
Additional Ph. D	1	(2)		
Health fields (miscellaneous)	71	100.0	31	100.0
Additional—				
Master's	3	4.2		
Ph. D	2	2.8		
LL.B	1	1.4		
Sociology and anthropology	39	100.0	21	100.0
Additional—				
Ph. D	3	7.7		
Ed. D	1	2.6		
LL.B	1	2.6		
Economics	83	100.0	10	(2)
Additional—				
Ph. D	3	3.6		
LL.B	1	1.2		
History	110	100.0	40	100.0
Additional—				
Master's	5	4.5	2	5.0
Ph. D	2	1.8		
LL.B	1	.9		
B.D	1	.9		
Political science	95	100.0	18	(2)
Additional—				
Master's	3	3.2		
Ph. D	6	6.3		
Ed. D	1	1.1		
Social sciences (miscellaneous)	63	100.0	38	100.0
Additional master's	3	4.8		
English	114	100.0	115	100.0
Additional—				
Master's	2	1.8	1	.9
Ph. D	1	.9	1	.9
Journalism	29	100.0	4	(2)
Additional—				
Master's	1	3.4		
Ph. D	1	3.4		
Fine arts	161	100.0	85	100.0
Additional—				
Master's	2	1.2		
Ph. D	1	.6		
Foreign languages	47	100.0	38	100.0
Additional—				
Master's			1	2.6
Ph. D	4	8.5		
Philosophy	33	100.0	4	(2)
Additional—				
Master's	1	3.0		
Ph. D	4	12.1		
Religion	35	100.0	37	100.0
Additional—				
Master's	3	8.6		
B.D	6	17.1	1	2.7
Physical education	71	100.0	30	100.0
Additional Ph. D	1	1.4		

See footnotes at end of table.

(Continued.)

TABLE A-42.—*Additional degrees held in summer 1960 by June 1958 master's degree recipients (by field of master's degree)*—Con.

Field of 1958 master's degree and additional degree received	Men[1]		Women[1]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Education (nonteaching)	344	100.0	78	100.0
Additional—				
Master's	1	.3		
Ph. D			1	1.3
Ed. D	1	.3		
Education (other subfields)	905	100.0	1,049	100.0
Additional—				
Master's	9	1.0	3	.3
Ph. D	3	.3		
Ed. D	2	.2	1	.1
LL.B	2	.2		
B.D	1	.1		
Psychology	115	100.0	71	100.0
Additional—				
Master's	2	1.7	2	2.8
Ph. D	10	8.7	4	5.6
Ed. D			1	1.4
LL. B	1	.9		
Business and commerce	596	100.0	15	([2])
Additional—				
Master's	2	.3		
Ed. D	1	.2		
M.D	1	.2		
LL.B	2	.3		
Social work (no additional degree reported)	77	100.0	121	100.0
Library science (no additional degree reported)	25	100.0	63	100.0
All other fields	44	100.0	19	([2])
Additional Ph. D	1	2.3		
Field not reported	145	100.0	57	100.0
Additional—				
Master's	3	2.1		
Ph. D	1	.7		

[1] Respondents for whom the 1958 master's degree was the first advanced degree.

[2] Too few cases to compute percentage.

TABLE A-43.—*Degree candidacies in summer 1960 (June 1958 master's degree recipients)*

June 1958 master's degree field	Total		Summer 1960 candidate for—													
			Master's		Ph. D.		Ed. D.		LL.B.		M.D.		Other		None or not reported	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All fields	6,851[9]	100.0	118	1.7	1,015	14.8	176	2.6	16	0.2	18	0.3	33	0.5	5,475	79.9
Men	4,661	100.0	82	1.8	874	18.7	143	3.1	14	.3	17	.4	29	.6	3,502	75.1
Women	2,190	100.0	36	1.6	141	6.5	33	1.5	2	.1	1	.0	4	.2	1,973	90.1
Natural sciences	772	100.0	4	.5	277	35.9	4	.5	1	.1	11	1.4	4	.5	471	61.1
Men	653	100.0	3	.5	244	37.4	4	.6			11	1.7	4	.6	387	59.2
Women	119	100.0	1	.8	33	27.7			1	.8					84	70.7
Mathematics	158	100.0	1	.6	45	28.5	2	1.3							110	69.6
Men	124	100.0			39	31.4	2	1.6							83	67.0
Women	34	100.0	1	2.9	6	17.6									27	79.5
Biology	70	100.0			18	25.7					2	2.9	1	1.4	49	70.0
Men	49	100.0			16	32.7					2	4.1	1	2.0	30	61.2
Women	21	100.0			2	9.5									19	90.5
Biological sciences (miscellaneous)	164	100.0			70	42.7			1	.6	7	4.3	3	1.8	83	50.6
Men	131	100.0			53	40.5					7	5.3	3	2.3	68	51.9
Women	33	100.0			17	51.5			1	3.0					15	45.5
Chemistry	119	100.0			42	35.3					2	1.7			75	63.0
Men	99	100.0			37	37.4					2	2.0			60	60.6
Women	20	100.0			5	25.0									15	75.0
Earth sciences	117	100.0	1	.9	37	31.6									79	67.5
Men	113	100.0	1	.9	36	31.9									76	67.2
Women	4	(9)			1	(9)									3	(9)
Physics	113	100.0	2	1.8	54	47.8									57	50.4
Men	107	100.0	2	1.9	52	48.6									53	49.5
Women	6	(9)			2	(9)									4	(9)

See footnotes at end of table.

(Continued.)

TABLE A-43.—*Degree candidacies in summer 1960 (June 1958 master's degree recipients)*—Continued

June 1958 master's degree field	Total		Summer 1960 candidate for—													
			Master's		Ph. D.		Ed. D.		LL.B.		M.D.		Other		None or not reported	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Natural sciences—Continued																
Physical sciences (miscellaneous)	31	100.0			11	35.5	2	6.4							18	58.1
Men	30	100.0			11	36.7	2	6.7							17	56.6
Women	1	(¹)													1	(¹)
Engineering	701	100.0	13	1.9	114	16.3	1	.1	2	.3	1	.1	6	.9	564	80.4
Men	700	100.0	13	1.9	114	16.3	1	.1	2	.3	1	.1	6	.9	563	80.4
Women	1	(¹)													1	(¹)
Applied biological fields	175	100.0			34	19.4									141	80.6
Men	98	100.0			30	30.6									68	69.4
Women	77	100.0			4	5.2									73	94.8
Agriculture	95	100.0			31	32.6									64	67.4
Men	92	100.0			30	32.6									62	67.4
Women	3	(¹)			1	(¹)									2	(¹)
Home economics	80	100.0			3	3.7									77	96.3
Men	6	(¹)													6	(¹)
Women	74	100.0			3	4.1									71	95.9
Health fields	159	100.0	2	1.3	11	6.9	6	3.8	1	.6					139	87.4
Men	79	100.0	1	1.3	10	12.7	3	3.8	1	1.3					64	80.9
Women	80	100.0	1	1.3	1	1.3	3	3.7							75	93.7
Nursing	49	100.0	1	2.0			3	6.1							45	91.9
Men																
Women	49	100.0	1	2.0			3	6.1							45	91.9
Pharmacy	8	(¹)			5	(¹)									3	(¹)
Men	8	(¹)			5	(¹)									3	(¹)
Women																

Health fields (miscellaneous)	102	100.0	1	1.0	6	5.9	3	2.9	1	1.0					91	89.2
Men	71	100.0	1	1.4	5	7.0	3	4.2	1	1.4					61	86.0
Women	31	100.0			1	3.2									30	96.8
Social sciences	517	100.0	9	1.7	166	32.1	4	.8	5	1.0	1	.2			332	64.2
Men	390	100.0	6	1.5	142	36.4	2	.5	4	1.0					236	60.6
Women	127	100.0	3	2.4	24	18.9	2	1.6	1	.8	1	.8			96	75.5
Sociology and anthropology	60	100.0			25	41.7	2	3.3			1	1.7			32	53.3
Men	39	100.0			17	43.6	1	2.6							21	53.8
Women	21	100.0			8	38.1	1	4.8			1	4.8			11	52.3
Economics	93	100.0	1	1.1	26	27.9			1	1.1					65	69.9
Men	83	100.0	1	1.2	23	27.7			1	1.2					58	69.9
Women	10	(¹)			3	(¹)									7	(¹)
History	150	100.0	2	1.3	66	44.0	2	1.3	1	.7					79	52.7
Men	110	100.0	2	1.8	57	51.8	1	.9	1	.9					49	44.6
Women	40	100.0			9	22.5	1	2.5							30	75.0
Political science	113	100.0	2	1.8	32	28.3			2	1.8					77	68.1
Men	95	100.0	1	1.1	30	31.6			1	1.1					63	66.2
Women	18	(¹)	1	(¹)	2	(¹)			1	(¹)					14	(¹)
Social sciences (miscellaneous)	101	100.0	4	4.0	17	16.8			1	1.0					79	78.2
Men	63	100.0	2	3.2	15	23.8			1	1.6					45	71.4
Women	38	100.0	2	5.3	2	5.3									34	89.4
Humanities and arts	702	100.0	18	2.6	156	22.2	3	.4	1	.1			7	1.0	517	73.7
Men	419	100.0	8	1.9	120	28.6	3	.7	1	.2			6	1.4	281	67.2
Women	283	100.0	10	3.5	36	12.7							1	.4	236	83.4
English	229	100.0	7	3.1	65	28.4			1	.4					156	68.1
Men	114	100.0	4	3.5	49	43.0			1	.9					60	52.6
Women	115	100.0	3	2.6	16	13.9									96	83.5
Journalism	33	100.0			4	12.1									29	87.9
Men	29	100.0			4	13.8									25	86.2
Women	4	(¹)													4	(¹)
Fine arts	246	100.0	4	1.6	33	13.4	2	.8					6	2.4	201	81.8
Men	161	100.0	1	.6	25	15.5	2	1.2					5	3.1	128	79.6
Women	85	100.0	3	3.5	8	9.4							1	1.2	73	85.9

See footnotes at end of table.

(Continued.)

Table A-43.—*Degree candidacies in summer 1960 (June 1958 master's degree recipients)*—Continued

June 1958 master's degree field	Total		Summer 1960 candidate for—													
			Master's		Ph. D.		Ed. D.		LL.B.		M.D.		Other		None or not reported	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Percent	Numcent	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Humanities and arts—Continued																
Foreign languages	85	100.0	2	2.4	28	32.9									55	64.7
Men	47	100.0	1	2.1	18	38.3									28	59.6
Women	38	100.0	1	2.6	10	26.3									27	71.1
Philosophy	37	100.0	1	2.7	19	51.4									17	45.9
Men	33	100.0	1	3.0	18	54.5									14	42.5
Women	4	(2)			1	(2)									3	(2)
Religion	72	100.0	4	5.6	7	9.7	1	1.4					1	1.4	59	81.9
Men	35	100.0	1	2.9	6	17.1	1	2.9					1	2.9	26	74.2
Women	37	100.0	3	8.2	1	2.7									33	89.1
Education	2,477	100.0	50	2.0	84	3.4	140	5.7	2	.1	2	0.1	11	.4	2,188	88.3
Men	1,320	100.0	36	2.7	63	4.8	114	8.6	2	.2	2	.2	9	.7	1,094	82.8
Women	1,157	100.0	14	1.2	21	1.8	26	2.2					2	.2	1,094	94.6
Physical education	101	100.0	2	2.0	5	5.0	6	5.9			1	1.0			87	86.1
Men	71	100.0	1	1.4	4	5.6	6	8.4			1	1.4			59	83.2
Women	30	100.0	1	3.3	1	3.3									28	93.4
Education (other subfields)	1,954	100.0	40	2.0	69	3.5	101	5.2	2	.1	1	.1	7	.4	1,734	88.7
Men	905	100.0	28	3.1	50	5.5	77	8.5	2	.2	1	.1	6	.7	741	81.9
Women	1,049	100.0	12	1.1	19	1.8	24	2.3					1	.1	993	94.7
Psychology	186	100.0	2	1.1	67	36.0	6	3.2			2	1.1	1	.5	108	58.1
Men	115	100.0	2	1.7	53	46.1	6	5.2			2	1.7			52	45.3
Women	71	100.0			14	19.7							1	1.4	56	78.9
Business and commerce	611	100.0	4	.7	62	10.1	3	.5	4	.7			2	.3	536	87.7
Men	596	100.0	4	.7	62	10.4	3	.5	4	.7			2	.3	521	87.4
Women	15	(2)													15	(2)

Library science	88	100.0	1	1.1	4	4.5	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	83	94.4
Men	25	100.0	......	......	3	12.0	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	22	88.0
Women	63	100.0	1	1.6	1	1.6	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	61	96.8
Social work	198	100.0	......	......	7	3.5	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	191	96.5
Men	77	100.0	......	......	5	6.5	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	72	93.5
Women	121	100.0	......	......	2	1.7	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	119	98.3
Miscellaneous	265	100.0	15	5.7	33	12.5	9	3.4	......	......	1	.4	2	.8	205	77.2
Men	189	100.0	9	4.8	28	14.8	7	3.7	......	......	1	.5	2	1.1	142	75.1
Women	76	100.0	6	7.9	5	6.6	2	2.6	......	......	......	......	......	......	63	82.9

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[1] Respondents for whom the June 1958 master's was the first advanced degree; includes fields, not shown separately, in which fewer than 20 persons received degrees.
[2] Too few cases to compute percentage.

TABLE A-44.—*Field of study of doctorate candidates, by master's degree field (June 1958 master's degree recipients)*

Master's degree field and doctorate field	Total		Men		Women, number
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Mathematics master's:					
Doctorate candidates, total	45	100.0	39	100.0	6
Mathematics	33	73.3	28	71.8	5
Statistics	7	15.6	7	17.9	....
Engineering (mechanics)	1	2.2	1	2.6	....
Education (secondary)	1	2.2	1	2.6	....
Philosophy	1	2.2	1	2.6	....
Biological sciences	1	2.2	....	....	1
Not reported	1	2.3	1	2.5	....
Biology master's:					
Doctorate candidates, total	18	(1)	16	(1)	2
Zoology (general)	3	(1)	3	(1)	....
Biological sciences plus other fields	3	(1)	3	(1)	....
Biology (general)	2	(1)	2	(1)	....
Biochemistry	2	(1)	2	(1)	....
Plant pathology	2	(1)	2	(1)	....
Bacteriology	1	(1)	....	....	1
Biological sciences (all other)	2	(1)	2	(1)	....
Education (science)	1	(1)	1	(1)	....
Psychology	1	(1)	....	....	1
Geology	1	(1)	1	(1)	....
Biological sciences (miscellaneous) master's:					
Doctorate candidates, total	70	100.0	53	100.0	17
Zoology (general)	17	24.3	13	24.5	4
Bacteriology	10	14.3	7	13.2	3
Botany (general)	9	12.9	6	11.3	3
Biochemistry	6	8.6	3	5.7	3
Plant pathology	5	7.1	5	9.4	....
Entomology	4	5.7	3	5.7	1
Biological sciences plus other fields	5	7.1	4	7.5	1
Physiology	2	2.9	2	3.8	....
Biology (general)	1	1.4	....	....	1
Biological sciences (all other)	6	8.6	5	9.4	1
Agriculture (all fields)	1	1.4	1	1.9	....
Geology	1	1.4	1	1.9	....
Physics	2	2.9	2	3.8	....
Physical sciences (all other)	1	1.4	1	1.9	....
Chemistry master's:					
Doctorate candidates, total	42	100.0	37	100.0	5
Biochemistry	2	92.9	2	91.9	....
Chemistry	39	4.8	34	5.4	5
Metallurgy	1	2.3	1	2.7	....
Earth sciences master's:					
Doctorate candidates, total	37	100.0	36	100.0	.
Geology	19	51.4	19	52.8	....
Geography	11	2[illegible].7	10	27.8	1
Oceanography	2	5.4	2	5.6	....
Geophysics	1	2.7	1	2.8	....
Engineering (general)	1	2.7	1	2.8	....
Eng[illegible]ring (all other)	1	2.7	1	2.8	....
Ch[illegible]ry	1	2.7	1	2.7	....
Not reported	1	2.7	1	2.7	....
Physics master's:					
Doctorate candidates, total	54	100.0	52	100.0	2
Physics	48	88.9	46	88.6	2
Chemistry	1	1.9	1	1.9	....
Geology	1	1.8	1	1.9	....
Mathematics	1	1.9	1	1.9	....
Statistics	1	1.8	1	1.9	....
Public health	1	1.9	1	1.9	....
Not reported	1	1.8	1	1.9	....

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A-44.—*Field of study of doctorate candidates, by master's degree field (June 1958 master's degree recipients)*—Continued

Master's degree field and doctorate field	Total		Men		Women, number
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Physical sciences (miscellaneous) master's: Doctorate candidates, total	11	(1)	11	(1)	
Physics	3	(1)	3	(1)	
Metallurgy	4	(1)	4	(1)	
Ceramics	1	(1)	1	(1)	
Astronomy	1	(1)	1	(1)	
Physical sciences (all other)	2	(1)	2	(1)	
Engineering master's: Doctorate candidates, total	114	100.0	114	100.0	
Engineering:					
Electrical	32	28.0	32	28.0	
Chemical	18	15.8	18	15.8	
Mechanical	11	9.6	11	9.6	
Civil	9	7.9	9	7.9	
Mechanics	6	5.3	6	5.3	
Metallurgical	6	5.3	6	5.3	
Aeronautical	5	4.4	5	4.4	
Industrial	5	4.4	5	4.4	
General	4	3.5	4	3.5	
Physics	1	.9	1	.9	
All other	5	4.4	5	4.4	
Physics	3	2.6	3	2.6	
Mathematics	2	1.7	2	1.7	
Geology	1	.9	1	.9	
Oceanography	1	.9	1	.9	
Optometry	1	.9	1	.9	
Economics	1	.9	1	.9	
Other specified fields	1	.9	1	.9	
Not reported	2	1.7	2	1.7	
Agriculture master's: Doctorate candidates, total	31	100.0	30	100.0	1
Agronomy	5	16.1	5	16.7	
Animal, dairy, poultry husbandry	8	25.8	8	26.7	
Agriculture (all other)	10	32.3	9	30.0	1
Botany (general)	4	12.9	4	13.3	
Biochemistry	2	6.5	2	6.7	
Bacteriology	1	3.2	1	3.3	
Economics	1	3.2	1	3.3	
Home economics master's: Doctorate candidates, total	3	(1)			3
Foods and nutrition	1	(1)			1
Education (all fields)	1	(1)			1
Not reported	1	(1)			1
Pharmacy master's: Doctorate candidates, total	5	(1)	5	(1)	
Pharmacy	4	(1)	4	(1)	
Education (teaching fields)	1	(1)	1	(1)	
Health fields (miscellaneous) master's: Doctorate candidates, total	6	(1)	5	(1)	1
Public health	1	(1)	1	(1)	
Hospital administration	1	(1)	1	(1)	
Bacteriology	1	(1)	1	(1)	
Biochemistry	1	(1)	1	(1)	
Health professions (all other)	1	(1)	1	(1)	
Education (nonteaching)	1	(1)			1

(Continued.)

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A-44.—*Field of study of doctorate candidates, by master's degree field (June 1958 master's degree recipients)*—Continued

Master's degree field and doctorate field	Total		Men		Women, number
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Sociology and anthropology master's:					
Doctorate candidates, total	25	100.0	17	(1)	8
Anthropology	13	52.0	8	(1)	5
Sociology	9	36.0	7	(1)	2
Social sciences (all other)	1	4.0			1
Education (teaching fields)	1	4.0	1	(1)	
General science (no specific major)	1	4.0	1	(1)	
Economics master's:					
Doctorate candidates, total	26	100.0	23	100.0	3
Economics	18	69.2	16	69.6	2
Agricultural economics	2	7.7	2	8.7	
Statistics	1	3.8	1	4.3	
Social sciences (all other)	2	7.7	2	8.7	
Business and commerce	1	3.8	1	4.3	
Political science	1	3.9			1
Speech and drama	1	3.9	1	4.4	
History master's:					
Doctorate candidates, total	66	100.0	57	100.0	9
History	55	83.3	49	86.0	6
American civilization and culture	3	4.6	2	3.5	1
Area studies	1	1.5	1	1.8	
Social sciences (general)	2	3.1	1	1.8	1
International relations	1	1.5	1	1.8	
Political science	1	1.5	1	1.8	
English and journalism	1	1.5			1
Education (nonteaching)	1	1.5	1	1.7	
Not reported	1	1.5	1	1.7	
Political science master's:					
Doctorate candidates, total	32	100.0	30	100.0	2
Political science and government	21	65.6	19	63.4	2
International relations	6	18.8	6	20.0	
History	1	3.1	1	3.3	
Social sciences (all other)	2	6.3	2	6.7	
Education (general)	1	3.1	1	3.3	
Psychology	1	3.1	1	3.3	
Social sciences (miscellaneous) master's:					
Doctorate candidates, total	17	(1)	15	(1)	2
Economics	3	(1)	3	(1)	
Social sciences (other fields)	4	(1)	4	(1)	
History	2	(1)	2	(1)	
Area studies	1	(1)	1	(1)	
Social sciences	1	(1)	1	(1)	
American civilization and culture	1	(1)			1
Social sciences (all other)	1	(1)			1
Political science and government	1	(1)	1	(1)	
Public administration	1	(1)	1	(1)	
Adult education	1	(1)	1	(1)	
English and literature	1	(1)	1	(1)	
English master's:					
Doctorate candidates, total	65	100.0	49	100.0	16
English and literature	58	89.2	43	87.7	15
English and journalism, other	1	1.5	1	2.1	
Speech and drama	1	1.6			1
Library science	1	1.5	1	2.0	
American civilization and culture	1	1.6	1	2.1	
Area studies	1	1.5	1	2.0	
Latin or Greek	1	1.6	1	2.1	
Philosophy and other	1	1.5	1	2.0	

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A-44.—*Field of study of doctorate candidates, by master's degree field (June 1958 master's degree recipients)*—Continued

Master's degree field and doctorate field	Total		Men		Women, number
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Journalism master's:					
Doctorate candidates, total	4	(1)	4	(1)	
Journalism	1	(1)	1	(1)	
English and literature	1	(1)	1	(1)	
Business and commerce	1	(1)	1	(1)	
Social science	1	(1)	1	(1)	
Fine arts master's:					
Doctorate candidates, total	33	100.0	25	100.0	8
Music	15	45.5	11	44.0	4
Speech and drama	7	21.2	6	24.0	1
History of art	3	9.1	1	4.0	2
Fine and applied art and other fields	1	3.0	1	4.0	
Fine and applied art (all other)	1	3.0	1	4.0	
Education (speech correction)	1	3.0			1
Education (all other)	2	6.1	2	8.0	
English and literature	1	3.0	1	4.0	
Not reported	2	6.1	2	8.0	
Foreign languages master's:					
Doctorate candidates, total	28	100.0	18	(1)	10
Foreign language and literature	11	39.3	6	(1)	5
German	3	10.7	3	(1)	
French	3	10.7	1	(1)	2
Spanish	2	7.1	1	(1)	1
Languages (all other)	6	21.5	5	(1)	1
History	2	7.1	2	(1)	
Area studies	1	3.6			1
Philosophy master's:					
Doctorate candidates, total	19	(1)	18	(1)	1
Philosophy	15	(1)	14	(1)	1
Psychology	2	(1)	2	(1)	
Mathematics	1	(1)	1	(1)	
Business and commerce	1	(1)	1	(1)	
Religion master's:					
Doctorate candidates, total	7	(1)	6	(1)	1
Religious education	3	(1)	3	(1)	
Theology	1	(1)			1
History	1	(1)	1	(1)	
Counseling and guidance	1	(1)	1	(1)	
Business and commerce	1	(1)	1	(1)	
Physical education master's:					
Doctorate candidates, total	5	(1)	4	(1)	1
Physical education	2	(1)	1	(1)	1
Education (nonteaching)	1	(1)	1	(1)	
Social studies	1	(1)	1	(1)	
Psychology	1	(1)	1	(1)	
Education (nonteaching) master's:					
Doctorate candidates, total	10	(1)	9	(1)	1
Education (nonteaching)	2	(1)	2	(1)	
Education (general)	3	(1)	3	(1)	
Counseling and guidance	2	(1)	2	(1)	
Education of exceptional children	1	(1)			1
Education (all other)	2	(1)	2	(1)	

See footnote at end of table.

(Continued.)

TABLE A-44.—*Field of study of doctorate candidates, by master's degree field (June 1958 master's degree recipients)*—Continued

Master's degree field and doctorate field	Total		Men		Women, number
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Education (other subfields) master's:					
Doctorate candidates, total	68	100.0	50	100.0	18
Education:					
General	12	17.6	10	20.0	2
Nonteaching	4	5.9	4	8.0	
Speech correction	3	4.4	3	6.0	
Science	2	2.9	2	4.0	
Industrial arts	2	2.9	2	4.0	
Secondary	1	1.5	1	2.0	
Elementary	2	2.9	1	2.0	1
Art	1	1.5	1	2.0	
Physical education	1	1.5	1	2.0	
All other	8	11.8	7	14.0	1
Counseling and guidance	4	5.9	2	4.0	2
Psychology	5	7.4	2	4.0	3
English and literature	1	1.5			1
Speech and drama	1	1.5	1	2.0	
Music	1	1.5	1	2.0	
Philosophy	1	1.5	1	2.0	
French	1	1.5			1
Latin or Greek	1	1.5	1	2.0	
American civilization and culture	1	1.5			1
Sociology	1	1.5			1
History	1	1.5	1	2.0	
Social sciences (all other)	1	1.5	1	2.0	
Nursing	1	1.5			1
Health professions (all other)	1	1.5			1
Mathematics	1	1.5	1	2.0	
Biochemistry	1	1.5	1	2.0	
Plant physiology	1	1.4	1	2.0	
Biological sciences (all other)	1	1.4	1	2.0	
Physical sciences (general)	1	1.4	1	2.0	
Geography	2	2.9	1	2.0	1
Business and commerce	2	2.9	1	2.0	1
Engineering (electrical)	1	1.4	1	2.0	
Not reported	1	1.4			1
Psychology master's:					
Doctorate candidates, total	67	100.0	53	100.0	14
Psychology	61	91.0	47	88.6	14
Counseling and guidance	2	3.0	2	3.8	
Education (general)	1	1.5	1	1.9	
Social sciences (general)	1	1.5	1	1.9	
Speech and drama	1	1.5	1	1.9	
Engineering (chemical)	1	1.5	1	1.9	
Business and commerce master's:					
Doctorate candidates, total	62	100.0	62	100.0	
Business and commerce (general)	11	17.7	11	17.7	
Business and commerce (all other)	29	46.8	29	46.8	
Economics	7	11.3	7	11.3	
Accounting	3	4.9	3	4.9	
Social science and other field	4	6.5	4	6.5	
Engineering (industrial)	2	3.2	2	3.2	
Statistics	1	1.6	1	1.6	
Political science and government	1	1.6	1	1.6	
Industrial relations	1	1.6	1	1.6	
Specialized teaching field	1	1.6	1	1.6	
Zoology (general)	1	1.6	1	1.6	
Not reported	1	1.6	1	1.6	
Library science master's:					
Doctorate candidates, total	4	(1)	3	(1)	1
Library science	3	(1)	2	(1)	1
History	1	(1)	1	(1)	

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A-44.—*Field of study of doctorate candidates, by master's degree field (June 1958 master's degree recipients)*—Continued

Master's degree field and doctorate field	Total		Men		Women, number
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Social work master's:					
Doctorate candidates, total	7	(1)	5	(1)	
Social work and social administration	2	(1)	1	(1)	1
Sociology	1	(1)	1	(1)	
Adult education	1	(1)	1	(1)	
Psychology	1	(1)			1
Public administration	1	(1)	1	(1)	
International relations	1	(1)	1	(1)	
Miscellaneous master's:					
Doctorate candidates, total	33	100.0	28	100.0	5
Mathematics	1	3.0	1	3.6	
Botany (general)	1	3.0			1
Bacteriology	1	3.0			1
Entomology	1	3.0	1	3.6	
Chemistry	2	6.1	2	7.1	
Geology	2	6.1	2	7.1	
Metallurgy	1	3.0	1	3.6	
Engineering (civil)	1	3.0	1	3.6	
Engineering (electrical)	1	3.0	1	3.6	
Agriculture (general)	1	3.0	1	3.6	
Economics	2	6.1	1	3.6	1
Political science	1	3.0	1	3.6	
Sociology	1	3.0	1	3.6	
English and literature	2	6.1	2	7.1	
Fine and applied arts	1	3.0	1	3.6	
Latin or Greek	1	3.0	1	3.6	
Philosophy	1	3.0	1	3.6	
Education (general)	2	6.1	2	7.1	
Education (music)	1	3.0	1	3.6	
Education (nonteaching)	1	3.0	1	3.6	
Psychology	2	6.1	2	7.1	
Counseling and guidance	1	3.0			1
Business and commerce	1	3.0	1	3.6	
Library science	1	3.0			1
Architecture	2	6.1	2	7.1	
Other specified fields	1	3.0	1	3.6	

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[1] Too few cases to compute percentage.

Table A-45M.—*Employment status, by master's field (June 1958 master's degree recipients, men)*

Master's field	Total		Employed full time		Employed, part time		Armed Forces		Unemployed		Student		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All fields	[1]4,905	100.0	3,975	81.1	330	6.7	266	5.4	14	0.3	296	6.0	24	0.5
Natural sciences	678	100.0	425	62.8	112	16.5	29	4.3	1	.1	108	15.9	3	.4
Mathematics	136	100.0	98	72.0	19	14.0	5	3.7			14	10.3		
Biology	50	100.0	32	64.0	7	14.0	2	4.0	1	2.0	8	16.0		
Biological sciences (miscellaneous)	135	100.0	65	48.2	32	23.7	5	3.7			33	24.4		
Chemistry	100	100.0	66	66.0	15	15.0	1	1.0			17	17.0	1	1.0
Earth sciences	114	100.0	79	69.2	9	7.9	9	7.9			15	13.2	2	1.8
Physics	110	100.0	59	53.6	26	23.6	7	6.4			18	16.4		
Physical sciences (miscellaneous)	33	100.0	26	78.8	4	12.1					3	9.1		
Engineering	721	100.0	583	80.9	35	4.9	67	9.2			32	4.4	4	.6
Applied biological fields	98	100.0	75	76.5	14	14.3	1	1.0			8	8.2		
Agriculture	92	100.0	69	75.0	14	15.2	1	1.1			8	8.7		
Home economics	6	(2)	6	(2)										
Health fields	148	100.0	117	79.0	6	4.1	16	10.8			8	5.4	1	.7
Pharmacy	8	(2)	4	(2)	2	(2)					2	(2)		
Health fields (miscellaneous)	140	100.0	113	80.7	4	2.9	16	11.4			6	4.3	1	.7
Social sciences	414	100.0	280	67.7	38	9.2	32	7.7	3	.7	58	14.0	3	.7
Sociology and anthropology	40	100.0	27	67.5	5	12.5	4	10.0			4	10.0		
Economics	87	100.0	69	79.4	2	2.3	5	5.7	2	2.3	8	9.2	1	1.1
History	120	100.0	73	60.8	17	14.2	5	4.2			24	20.0	1	.8
Political science	100	100.0	63	63.0	6	6.0	13	13.0	1	1.0	16	16.0	1	1.0
Social sciences (miscellaneous)	67	100.0	48	71.6	8	11.9	5	7.5			6	9.0		
Humanities and arts	455	100.0	339	74.4	57	12.5	20	4.4	3	.7	33	7.3	3	.7
English	120	100.0	85	70.8	22	18.3	5	4.2			8	6.7		
Journalism	29	100.0	27	93.1			2	6.9						
Fine arts	165	100.0	139	84.2	9	5.5	9	5.5	2	1.2	5	3.0	1	.6
Foreign languages	51	100.0	28	54.9	12	23.5	2	3.9	1	2.0	8	15.7		
Philosophy	38	100.0	17	44.7	9	23.7	1	2.6			9	23.7	2	5.3
Religion	52	100.0	43	82.7	5	9.6	1	1.9			3	5.8		

Education	1, 357	100. 0	1, 275	93. 9	23	1. 7	31	2. 3	4	. 3	15	1. 1	9	. 7
Physical education	71	100. 0	66	93. 0	1	1. 4	3	4. 2					1	1. 4
Education (nonteaching)	352	100. 0	339	96. 3	2	. 6	5	1. 4	1	. 3	5	1. 4		
Education (other subfields)	934	100. 0	870	93. 1	20	2. 1	23	2. 5	3	. 3	10	1. 1	8	. 9
Psychology	118	100. 0	75	63. 5	23	19. 5	6	5. 1			14	11. 9		
Business and commerce	609	100. 0	533	87. 5	10	1. 6	52	8. 6	3	. 5	11	1. 8		
Library science	27	100. 0	26	96. 3	[2]1	3. 7								
Social work	84	100. 0	78	92. 8	1	1. 2	4	4. 8			1	1. 2		
Miscellaneous	196	100. 0	169	86. 2	10	5. 1	8	4. 1			8	4. 1	1	. 5

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[1] Includes those for whom 1958 master's degree was second advanced degree.

[2] Too few cases to compute percentage.

TABLE A 45W.—*Employment status, by master's field (June 1958 master's degree recipients, women)*

Master's field	Total		Employed full time		Employed part time		Armed Forces		Unemployed		Student		Housewife		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All fields	[1]2,234	100.0	1,759	78.7	152	6.8	3	0.1	10	0.5	61	2.7	229	10.3	20	0.9
Natural sciences	122	100.0	73	59.8	16	13.1					20	16.3	11	9.2	2	1.6
Mathematics	35	100.0	25	71.4	3	8.6					3	8.6	4	11.4		
Biology	21	100.0	15	71.4	1	4.8					2	9.5	2	9.5	1	4.8
Biological sciences (miscellaneous)	35	100.0	18	51.4	7	20.0					9	25.7	1	2.9		
Chemistry	20	100.0	9	45.0	4	20.0					3	15.0	3	15.0	1	5.0
Earth sciences	4	(2)	2	(2)	1	(2)					1	(2)				
Physics	6	(2)	3	(2)							2	(2)	1	(2)		
Physical sciences (miscellaneous)	1	(2)	1	(2)												
Engineering	2	(2)	2	(2)												
Applied biological fields	77	100.0	56	72.7	3	3.9			1	1.3	2	2.6	15	19.5		
Agriculture	3	(2)	2	(2)					1	(2)						
Home economics	74	100.0	54	73.0	3	4.1					2	2.7	15	20.2		
Health fields	86	100.0	73	84.9	4	4.7	2	2.3			1	1.2	5	5.7	1	1.2
Nursing	49	100.0	42	85.7	2	4.1	1	2.0			1	2.0	3	6.2		
Health fields (miscellaneous)	37	100.0	31	83.8	2	5.4	1	2.7					2	5.4	1	2.7
Social sciences	129	100.0	93	72.1	9	7.0			2	1.5	9	7.0	16	12.4		
Sociology and anthropology	21	100.0	11	52.4	3	14.3					5	23.8	2	9.5		
Economics	10	(2)	8	(2)					1	(2)	1	(2)				
History	40	100.0	26	65.0	3	7.5					2	5.0	9	22.5		
Political science	19	(2)	15	(2)	2	(2)					1	(2)	1	(2)		
Social sciences (miscellaneous)	39	100.0	33	84.5	1	2.6			1	2.6			4	10.3		
Humanities and arts	287	100.0	190	66.2	44	15.3	1	.4	3	1.0	11	3.8	36	12.6	2	.7
English	117	100.0	80	68.4	17	14.5	1	.9	1	.9	4	3.4	13	11.0	1	.9
Journalism	4	(2)	4	(2)												
Fine arts	86	100.0	58	67.4	15	17.4			2	2.3	1	1.2	9	10.5	1	1.2
Foreign languages	39	100.0	22	56.4	8	20.5					5	12.8	4	10.3		
Philosophy	4	(2)	1	(2)	1	(2)					1	(2)	1	(2)		
Religion	37	100.0	25	67.6	3	11.1							9	24.3		

Education	1,167	100.0	972	83.3	53	4.5			2	.2	12	1.0	117	10.0	11	1.0
Physical education	30	100.0	25	83.4	3	10.0					1	3.3	1	3.3		
Education (nonteaching)	79	100.0	68	85.9	3	3.8					1	1.3	5	6.4	2	2.6
Education (other subfields)	1,058	100.0	879	83.1	47	4.4			2	.2	10	.9	111	10.5	9	.9
Psychology	72	100.0	49	68.1	13	18.1					4	5.6	6	8.2		
Business and commerce	16	[2]	16	[2]												
Library science	73	100.0	69	94.5					1	1.4			2	2.7	1	1.4
Social work	125	100.0	101	80.8	8	6.4			1	.8			13	10.4	2	1.6
Miscellaneous	78	100.0	65	83.3	2	2.6					2	2.6	8	10.2	1	1.3

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[1] Includes those for whom 1958 master's degree was second advanced degree.

[2] Too few cases to compute percentage.

TABLE A-46.—*Occupation in May 1960 of June 1958 master's degree recipients, by field of graduate study and by sex*

Graduate field and occupation	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Natural science fields:						
Mathematics	145	100.0	117	100.0	28	100.0
Teacher, college (mathematics)	39	26.8	33	28.2	6	21.4
Teacher, secondary (mathematics)	29	20.0	20	17.1	9	32.1
Mathematician	20	13.7	16	13.7	4	14.3
Statistician	14	9.7	10	8.5	4	14.3
Engineer (electrical)	11	7.6	10	8.5	1	3.6
Research assistant	5	3.4	2	1.7	3	10.7
Teacher, college (natural sciences)	4	2.8	4	3.4	...	...
Engineer (mechanical)	3	2.1	3	2.6	...	...
Natural scientist	3	2.1	3	2.6	...	...
Teacher, college (all other)	3	2.1	3	2.6	...	...
Teacher, secondary (all other)	3	2.1	3	2.6	...	...
Other occupations	11	7.6	10	8.5	1	3.6
Biology	55	100.0	39	100.0	16	(1)
Teacher, secondary (natural sciences)	17	31.0	11	28.3	6	(1)
Teacher, college (natural sciences)	10	18.2	8	20.5	2	(1)
Research assistant	7	12.7	5	12.8	2	(1)
Biological scientist	7	12.7	5	12.8	2	(1)
Natural scientist (all other)	4	7.3	4	10.3	...	...
Teacher (all other)	2	3.6	2	5.1	...	...
Laboratory assistant and technician	2	3.6	2	5.1	...	...
Other occupations	6	10.9	2	5.1	4	(1)
Biological sciences (miscellaneous)	122	100.0	97	100.0	25	100.0
Biological scientist	31	25.5	25	25.7	6	24.0
Teacher, college (natural sciences)	21	17.2	16	16.5	5	20.0
Research assistant	17	13.9	12	12.4	5	20.0
Agricultural scientist	11	9.0	11	11.3	...	...
Chemist	9	7.4	9	9.3	...	...
Teacher, secondary (natural sciences)	9	7.4	6	6.2	3	12.0
Health professions	4	3.3	1	1.0	3	12.0
Laboratory assistant and technician	4	3.3	4	4.1	...	...
Farmer	2	1.6	2	2.1	...	...
Salesman	2	1.6	2	2.1	...	...
Other occupations	12	9.8	9	9.3	3	12.0
Chemistry	94	100.0	81	100.0	13	(1)
Chemist	63	67.0	53	65.4	10	(1)
Research assistant	9	9.6	9	11.1	...	...
Teacher, college (natural sciences)	9	9.6	8	9.9	1	(1)
Engineer (chemical)	3	3.2	3	3.7	...	...
Other occupations	10	10.6	8	9.9	2	(1)
Earth sciences	91	100.0	88	100.0	3	(1)
Geologist	44	48.4	43	48.9	1	(1)
Teacher, college (natural sciences)	9	9.9	9	10.2	...	...
Natural scientist (all other)	9	9.9	9	10.2	...	...
Engineer (mining)	6	6.6	6	6.8	...	...
Geographer	5	5.5	5	5.7	...	...
Research assistant	4	4.4	4	4.5	...	...
Business and managerial	2	2.2	2	2.3	...	...
Other occupations	12	13.1	10	11.4	2	(1)
Physics	88	100.0	85	100.0	3	(1)
Physicist	38	43.1	38	44.6	...	...
Teacher, college (natural sciences)	17	19.3	16	13.8	1	(1)
Research assistant	11	12.5	11	12.9	...	...
Engineer (electrical)	7	8.0	6	7.2	1	(1)
Engineer (all other)	7	8.0	7	8.2	...	...
Teacher, college (mathematics)	2	2.3	2	2.4	...	...
Teacher (all other)	2	2.3	2	2.4	...	...
Other occupations	4	4.5	3	3.5	1	(1)

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A-46.—*Occupation in May 1960 of June 1958 master's degree recipients, by field of graduate study and by sex*—Continued

Graduate field and occupation	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Natural science fields—Continued						
Physical sciences (miscellaneous)	31	100.0	30	100.0	1	(1)
Engineer	7	22.5	7	23.3	...	...
Teacher, secondary (natural sciences)	6	19.4	6	20.0	...	...
Natural scientist	5	16.1	5	16.7	...	...
Research assistant	4	12.9	3	10.0	1	(1)
Teacher, secondary (all other)	3	9.7	3	10.0	...	...
Teacher, college	3	9.7	3	10.0	...	...
Other occupations	3	9.7	3	10.0	...	...
Engineering	620	100.0	618	100.0	2	(1)
Engineer:						
Electrical	154	24.7	154	24.9	...	...
Mechanical	127	20.5	126	20.4	1	(1)
Civil	61	9.8	60	9.7	1	(1)
Miscellaneous	53	8.5	53	8.6	...	...
Chemical	50	8.1	50	8.1	...	...
Teacher, college	47	7.6	47	7.6	...	...
Engineer (industrial)	28	4.5	28	4.5	...	...
Research assistant	20	3.2	20	3.2	...	...
Business and managerial (all other)	16	2.6	16	2.6	...	...
Business executive	14	2.3	14	2.3	...	...
Engineer (mining)	10	1.7	10	1.6	...	...
Natural scientist	10	1.6	10	1.6	...	...
Mathematician	6	1.0	6	1.0	...	...
Other occupations	24	3.9	24	3.9	...	...
Applied biological fields:						
Agriculture	85	100.0	83	100.0	2	(1)
Agricultural scientist	39	45.9	39	47.1	...	...
Research assistant	9	10.6	8	9.6	1	(1)
Teacher, college (natural sciences)	7	8.2	7	8.4	...	...
Biological scientist	7	8.2	7	8.4	...	...
Teacher, college (all other)	5	5.9	5	6.0	...	...
Teacher, secondary	3	3.5	3	3.6	...	...
Economist	2	2.4	2	2.4	...	...
Natural scientist (all other)	2	2.4	2	2.4	...	...
Other occupations	11	12.9	10	12.1	1	(1)
Home economics	63	100.0	6	(1)	57	100.0
Teacher, secondary (vocational)	27	43.0	...	...	27	47.3
Teacher, college	8	12.6	...	...	8	14.0
Dietitian	6	9.5	1	(1)	5	8.8
Teacher, other schools	5	7.9	...	...	5	8.8
Teacher, secondary (all other)	4	6.3	...	...	4	7.0
Biological scientist	3	4.8	...	...	3	5.3
Teacher, elementary or kindergarten	2	3.2	...	...	2	3.5
Other occupations	8	12.7	5	(1)	3	5.3
Health fields:						
Nursing	44	100.0	...	...	44	100.0
Nurse	22	50.1	...	...	22	50.1
Teacher, other schools	7	15.9	...	...	7	15.9
Health professions	6	13.6	...	...	6	13.6
Teacher, college	3	6.8	...	...	3	6.8
Teacher (all other)	2	4.5	...	...	2	4.5
Other occupations	4	9.1	...	...	4	9.1

See footnote at end of table.

(Continued.)

TABLE A-46.—*Occupation in May 1960 of June 1958 master's degree recipients, by field of graduate study and by sex*—Continued

Graduate field and occupation	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Health fields—Continued						
Health fields, all other (includes public health and pharmacy)	156	100.0	123	100.0	33	100.0
Health professions not shown separately	31	19.9	26	21.1	5	15.1
Physician and surgeon	28	17.8	25	20.3	3	9.1
Hospital administrator	22	14.1	20	16.3	2	6.1
Dentist	12	7.7	12	9.8	....	....
Nurse	11	7.1	1	.8	10	30.3
Biological scientist	8	5.1	6	4.9	2	6.1
Teacher, college (natural sciences)	7	4.5	7	5.7	....	....
Teacher, college (all other)	7	4.5	5	4.1	2	6.1
Teacher (all other)	7	4.5	5	4.1	2	6.1
Engineers	4	2.6	4	3.2	....	....
Pharmacist	2	1.3	2	1.6	....	....
Health semiprofessions	2	1.3	....	....	2	6.1
Other occupations	15	9.6	10	8.1	5	15.1
Social sciences fields:						
Sociology and anthropology	46	100.0	32	100.0	14	(1)
Social scientist	9	19.6	7	21.9	2	(1)
Teacher, college (social sciences)	7	15.3	6	18.8	1	(1)
Research assistant	7	15.3	3	9.4	4	(1)
Social and welfare worker	6	13.0	4	12.5	2	(1)
Business and managerial	6	13.0	6	18.8	....	....
Secretarial and clerical worker	3	6.5	....	....	3	(1)
Teacher (all other)	2	4.3	2	6.2	....	....
Economist	2	4.3	2	6.2	....	....
Other occupations	4	8.7	2	6.2	2	(1)
Economics	79	100.0	71	100.0	8	(1)
Business and managerial (all other)	13	16.4	13	18.4	....	....
Economist	11	13.9	9	12.7	2	(1)
Teacher, college (social sciences)	10	12.7	9	12.7	1	(1)
Agricultural scientist	8	10.1	8	11.3	....	....
Banking, finance, insurance official	5	6.3	5	7.0	....	....
Teacher, college (all other)	5	6.3	5	7.0	....	....
Officials	4	5.1	4	5.6	....	....
Research assistant	4	5.1	4	5.6	....	....
Teacher, secondary	3	3.8	3	4.2	....	....
Mathematician	3	3.8	3	4.2	....	....
Other occupations	13	16.5	8	11.3	5	(1)
History	119	100.0	90	100.0	29	100.0
Teacher, secondary (social sciences)	40	33.6	29	32.3	11	37.9
Teacher, college (social sciences)	22	18.5	20	22.2	2	6.9
Clerical and sales worker	9	7.6	7	7.8	2	6.9
Teacher, secondary (all other)	8	6.7	7	7.8	1	3.5
Clergyman	5	4.2	5	5.6	....	....
Writer	5	4.2	2	2.2	3	10.3
Research assistant	5	4.2	4	4.4	1	3.5
Teacher, elementary or kindergarten	4	3.4	1	1.1	3	10.3
Teacher, college (all other)	3	2.5	2	2.2	1	3.5
Historian	2	1.7	2	2.2	....	....
Other occupations	16	13.4	11	12.2	5	17.2
Political science	86	100.0	69	100.0	17	(1)
Public official	11	12.7	10	14.6	1	(1)
Business and managerial (all other)	10	11.6	10	14.6	....	....
Teacher, college (social science)	6	7.0	6	8.7	....	....
Architect	6	7.0	6	8.7	....	....
Research assistant	6	7.0	6	8.7	....	....
Social scientist	6	7.0	6	8.7	....	....
Writer	6	7.0	....	....	5	(1)

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A-46.—*Occupation in May 1960 of June 1958 master's degree recipients, by field of graduate study and by sex*—Continued

Graduate field and occupation	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Social science fields—Continued						
Political science—Continued						
Secretarial and clerical worker	5	5.8	3	4.3	3	(1)
Teacher, secondary	5	5.8	5	7.2	...	...
Engineer	5	5.8	5	7.2	...	...
Social worker	1	1.2	1	1.4	...	...
Other occupations	19	22.1	11	15.9	8	(1)
Social science (miscellaneous)	90	100.0	56	100.0	34	100.0
Teacher, secondary (social science)	22	24.4	14	25.0	8	23.5
Business and managerial (all other)	12	13.3	9	16.1	3	8.9
Social scientist	10	11.1	5	8.9	5	14.7
Teacher, secondary (all other)	8	8.9	6	10.7	2	5.9
Teacher, elementary or kindergarten	8	8.9	3	5.4	5	14.7
Teacher, secondary (English)	6	6.7	3	5.4	3	8.9
Teacher, college	6	6.7	5	8.9	1	2.9
Research assistant	5	5.6	4	7.1	1	2.9
Banking, finance, insurance official	4	4.4	3	5.4	1	2.9
Other occupations	9	10.0	4	7.1	5	14.7
Humanities and arts fields:						
English	204	100.0	107	100.0	97	100.0
Teacher, college (English)	72	35.3	47	43.8	25	25.8
Teacher, secondary (English)	54	26.5	22	20.6	32	33.0
Teacher, secondary (all other)	14	6.9	6	5.6	8	8.2
Clerical and sales worker	11	5.4	2	1.9	9	9.3
Writer	11	5.4	8	7.5	3	3.1
Teacher, elementary or kindergarten	7	3.4	...	...	7	7.2
Business and managerial	9	4.4	5	4.7	4	4.1
Teacher, college (all other)	9	4.4	5	4.7	4	4.1
Other occupations	17	8.3	12	11.2	5	5.2
Journalism	31	100.0	27	100.0	4	(1)
Newspaper reporter	8	25.7	8	29.6	...	...
Writer	8	25.8	7	25.9	1	(1)
Public relations	4	12.9	3	11.1	...	...
Teacher, college (English and journalism)	3	9.7	2	7.5	2	(1)
Teacher, college (all other)	3	9.7	3	11.1	...	...
Public official	2	6.5	2	7.4	...	...
Other occupations	3	9.7	2	7.4	1	(1)
Fine arts	221	100.0	148	100.0	73	100.0
Teacher, secondary[2]	58	26.3	39	26.3	19	26.0
Teacher, college (fine arts)	54	24.4	41	27.7	13	17.8
Semiprofessions	20	9.0	14	9.5	6	8.2
Teacher, elementary or kindergarten	18	8.2	6	4.1	12	16.4
Musician	16	7.2	11	7.4	5	6.9
Teacher, college (English)	11	5.0	10	6.8	1	1.4
Teacher, college (all other)	9	4.1	7	4.7	2	2.7
Teacher, other schools	8	3.6	3	2.0	5	6.9
Other occupations	27	12.2	17	11.5	10	13.7
Foreign languages	70	100.0	40	100.0	30	100.0
Teacher, secondary (languages)	28	40.0	12	30.0	16	53.3
Teacher, college (languages)	25	35.7	19	47.5	6	20.0
Teacher, all other	6	8.6	1	2.5	5	16.7
Teacher, college (all other)	5	7.1	3	7.5	2	6.7
Other occupations	6	8.6	5	12.5	1	3.3

See footnotes at end of table.

(Continued.)

TABLE A-46.—*Occupation in May 1960 of June 1958 master's degree recipients, by field of graduate study and by sex*—Continued

Graduate field and occupation	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Humanities and arts fields—Continued						
Philosophy	76	100.0	48	100.0	28	100.0
Clergyman	37	48.7	35	72.9	2	7.1
Social and welfare worker	8	10.5	1	2.1	7	25.0
Teacher, elementary or kindergarten	7	9.2	1	2.1	6	21.4
Teacher, college	6	7.9	4	8.3	2	7.1
Teacher, other schools	6	7.9	2	4.2	4	14.4
Teacher, secondary	5	6.6			5	17.9
Other occupations	7	9.2	5	10.4	2	7.1
Education fields:						
Education (nonteaching)	411	100.0	341	100.0	70	100.0
Secondary and elementary school official	132	32.1	114	33.5	18	25.7
Teacher, elementary and kindergarten	81	19.7	52	15.2	29	41.5
Teacher, secondary:						
Other than below	27	6.6	23	6.7	4	5.7
English	26	6.3	24	7.1	2	2.9
Social science	25	6.1	25	7.3		
Mathematics	23	5.6	22	6.4	1	1.4
Natural sciences	22	5.4	21	6.2	1	1.4
Teacher, secondary (all other)	22	5.4	18	5.3	4	5.7
Officials	12	2.9	11	3.2	1	1.4
Teacher, college	12	2.9	12	3.5		
Business and managerial (all other)	8	1.9	7	2.1	1	1.4
Teacher, other schools	6	1.5	2	.6	4	5.7
Other occupations	15	3.6	10	2.9	5	7.2
Physical education	95	100.0	67	100.0	28	100.0
Teacher, secondary (physical education)	38	40.0	25	37.2	13	46.4
Teacher, college	20	21.1	9	13.4	11	39.3
Teacher, secondary (other)	13	13.7	13	19.5		
Teacher, secondary (natural sciences)	8	8.4	8	11.9		
Business and managerial	4	4.2	4	6.0		
Social scientist	4	4.2	3	4.5	1	3.6
Teacher, elementary or kindergarten	4	4.2	1	1.5	3	10.7
Other occupations	4	4.2	4	6.0		
Education (other fields)	1,817	100.0	890	100.0	927	100.0
Teacher, elementary or kindergarten	546	30.0	106	11.9	440	47.5
Teacher, college (all other)	176	9.7	104	11.7	72	7.8
Teacher, secondary (other than below)	149	8.2	87	9.8	62	6.7
Elementary and high school official	127	7.0	95	10.7	32	3.5
Teacher, secondary (English)	114	6.3	54	6.1	60	6.5
Teacher, secondary (social science)	100	5.5	72	8.1	28	3.0
Teacher, secondary (mathematics)	98	5.4	69	7.8	29	3.1
Teacher, secondary (natural sciences)	96	5.3	79	8.9	17	1.8
Teacher, secondary (vocational)	71	3.9	57	6.4	14	1.5
Teacher, other schools	67	3.7	20	2.2	47	5.1
Teacher, secondary (commercial)	54	3.0	28	3.1	26	2.8
Business and managerial (all other)	51	2.8	39	4.4	12	1.3
Nurse	21	1.2	1	.1	20	2.1
Other occupations	147	8.0	79	8.8	68	7.3
Psychology	160	100.0	98	100.0	62	100.0
Psychologist	72	45.0	39	39.8	33	53.2
Teacher, college (social sciences)	17	10.6	15	15.3	2	3.2
Business and managerial	14	8.8	11	11.2	3	4.8
Research assistant	10	6.2	7	7.1	3	4.8
Teacher, secondary	10	6.2	4	4.1	6	9.8
Teacher, college (all other)	9	5.6	7	7.1	2	3.2
Social scientist	7	4.4	3	3.1	4	6.5
Teacher, all other	7	4.4	2	2.0	5	8.1
Other occupations	14	8.8	10	10.2	4	6.5

TABLE A–46.—*Occupation in May 1960 of June 1958 master's degree recipients, by field of graduate study and by sex*—Continued

Graduate field and occupation	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Business and commerce	559	100.0	543	100.0	16	(1)
Accountant and auditor	104	18.5	101	18.6	3	(1)
Business and managerial (all other)	75	13.4	73	13.4	2	(1)
Banking, finance, insurance official	61	10.9	59	10.9	2	(1)
Business executive	51	9.1	50	9.2	1	(1)
Salesman	45	8.1	45	8.3	...	...
Engineer (other than below)	42	7.5	42	7.7	...	...
Business or managerial trainee	33	5.9	33	6.1	...	...
Economist	30	5.4	29	5.4	1	(1)
Teacher, college (business)	25	4.5	24	4.4	1	(1)
Engineer (industrial)	16	2.9	16	3.0	...	...
Research assistant	10	1.8	10	1.8	...	...
Teacher, secondary, all other	9	1.6	9	1.7	...	...
Social scientist	8	1.4	8	1.5	...	...
Teacher, secondary (commercial)	7	1.3	4	.7	3	(1)
Mathematician	5	.9	5	.9	...	...
Officials	4	.7	4	.7	...	...
Other occupation	34	6.1	31	5.7	3	(1)
Library science	96	100.0	27	100.0	69	100.0
Librarian	83	86.5	21	77.8	62	89.9
Teacher	5	5.2	2	7.4	3	4.3
Other occupations	8	8.3	4	14.8	4	5.8
Social work	188	100.0	79	100.0	109	100.0
Social and welfare worker	175	93.1	71	89.9	104	95.4
Business and managerial	3	1.6	3	3.8	...	...
Other occupations	10	5.3	5	6.3	5	4.6

[1] Too few cases to compute percentage.
[2] Includes art.

TABLE A–47.—*Occupation and salary in May 1960 of June 1958 master's degree recipients, by sex and by employment status*

Occupation	Total	Number of persons, by salary group										
		Under $4,000	$4,000 to $4,499	$4,500 to $4,999	$5,000 to $5,499	$5,500 to $5,999	$6,000 to $6,499	$6,500 to $6,999	$7,000 to $7,999	$8,000 to $8,999	$9,000 to $9,999	$10,000 and over
All fields	[1]5,675	818	325	540	797	606	599	349	612	382	242	405
PROFESSIONAL												
Total	5,297	653	305	520	770	586	564	335	573	365	233	393
Health professions	110	8	10	11	19	17	16	8	9	6	3	3
Nurse	54	3	4	7	10	10	8	3	4	3	1	1
Women (employee)	53	2	4	7	10	10	8	3	4	3	1	1
Women (self-employed)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other	56	5	6	4	9	7	8	5	5	3	2	2
Men (employee)	30	3	2	2	2	4	6	1	5	2	2	1
Men (self-employed)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Women (employee)	23	2	4	2	7	2	2	3	...	1	...	...
Women (self-employed)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1] Does not include respondents who gave no answer to questions on occupation or salary; does include those for whom 1958 master's degree was second advanced degree.

(Continued.)

TABLE A-47.—*Occupation and salary in May 1960 of June 1958 master's degree recipients, by sex and employment status*—Continued

Occupation	Total	Number of persons, by salary group										
		Under $4,000	$4,000 to $4,499	$4,500 to $4,999	$5,000 to $5,499	$5,500 to $5,999	$6,000 to $6,499	$6,500 to $6,999	$7,000 to $7,999	$8,000 to $8,999	$9,000 to $9,999	$10,000 and over
PROFESSIONAL—continued												
Managerial and professional	837	53	18	33	57	75	95	74	163	87	55	127
Accountant	112	4	......	3	6	7	17	11	18	14	11	21
Men (employee)	110	4	......	3	6	7	17	10	18	14	11	20
Men (self-employed)	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	1
Banking	82	4	3	3	10	10	7	8	21	8	1	7
Men (employee)	81	4	3	3	10	10	7	8	21	8	1	6
Men (self-employed)	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1
Business executive	114	5	1	1	5	4	7	4	21	10	12	44
Men (employee)	100	3	1	......	4	3	6	4	19	10	10	40
Men (self-employed)	14	2	......	1	1	1	1	......	2	......	2	4
Trainee, men (employee)	42	1	1	2	......	7	6	4	11	4	2	4
Public official, men (employee)	35	1	......	2	......	4	7	7	11	......	......	3
College official, men (employee)	29	2	......	1	4	4	3	1	3	4	2	5
High school official	260	23	8	12	20	24	35	24	53	31	14	16
Men (employee)	210	13	6	9	18	23	33	19	41	25	9	14
Women (employee)	50	10	2	3	2	1	2	5	12	6	5	2
Personnel, men (employee)	34	2	1	1	3	5	1	6	7	5	2	1
Other	129	11	4	8	9	10	12	9	18	11	11	26
Men (employee)	88	5	2	3	4	3	8	7	13	9	10	24
Men (self-employed)	2	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......
Women (employee)	38	6	2	4	5	7	4	2	5	1	1	1
Women (self-employed)	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1
Natural scientists	377	35	9	19	29	25	33	42	82	51	34	18
Agricultural scientist	71	6	......	4	14	10	6	10	11	6	4	......
Men (employee)	69	6	......	3	14	10	5	10	11	6	4	......
Men (self-employed)	3	......	......	1	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......
Biological scientist, men (employee)	42	4	1	3	3	6	8	4	8	4	......	1
Earth scientist	56	2	1	2	1	6	8	11	23	1	1	......
Men (employee)	55	1	1	2	1	6	8	11	23	1	1	......
Men (self-employed)	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Physicist, men (employee)	44	11	1	......	1	......	......	1	6	13	8	3
Chemist, men (employee)	75	6	1	4	1	1	6	8	23	10	7	8
Mathematician, men (employee)	49	1	1	1	2	......	3	4	5	14	12	6
Other, women (employee)	40	5	4	5	7	2	2	4	6	3	2	......
Teachers:	2,733	442	220	371	547	397	311	169	170	59	24	23
College:												
Mathematics, men (employee)	39	15	2	5	6	4	3	2	......	......	1	1
Natural sciences, men (employee)	85	36	2	6	14	10	6	3	4	1	1	2
Social sciences, men (employee)	68	26	4	11	12	6	3	2	1	......	2	......
English	99	37	11	19	12	6	8	1	3	1	1	......
Men (employee)	72	25	8	14	10	6	5	1	2	......	1	......
Women (employee)	27	12	3	5	2	......	3	......	1	1	......	......
Languages, men (employee)	20	10	1	2	3	2	2	......	......	......	......	......
Business, men (employee)	33	8	4	2	8	3	2	1	2	3	......	......

TABLE A-47.—*Occupation and salary in May 1960 of June 1958 master's degree recipients, by sex and employment status*—Continued

Occupation	Total	Number of persons, by salary group										
		Under $4,000	$4,000 to $4,499	$4,500 to $4,999	$5,000 to $5,499	$5,500 to $5,999	$6,000 to $6,499	$6,500 to $6,999	$7,000 to $7,999	$8,000 to $8,999	$9,000 to $9,999	$10,000 and over
PROFESSIONAL—continued												
Teachers—Continued												
College—Continued												
Fine arts, men (employee)	53	8	8	10	12	8	1	3	2	......	1	......
All other	296	58	22	34	50	29	28	17	33	12	8	5
Men (employee)	162	25	6	16	27	14	17	12	24	9	8	4
Women (employee)	134	33	16	18	23	15	11	5	9	3	......	1
Secondary school:												
Mathematics	163	18	9	16	40	34	19	11	11	3	2	......
Men (employee)	123	10	5	10	31	29	16	10	9	2	1	......
Women (employee)	40	8	4	6	9	5	3	1	2	1	1	......
Commercial	74	3	3	13	16	18	11	6	2	1	......	1
Men (employee)	42	1	1	7	10	13	6	2	......	1	......	1
Women (employee)	32	2	2	6	6	5	5	4	2	......	......	......
English	216	25	23	45	46	33	24	12	4	3	......	1
Men (employee)	113	6	9	24	25	21	18	8	1	......	......	1
Women (employee)	103	19	14	21	21	12	6	4	3	3	......	......
Vocational	111	5	5	12	25	19	17	8	15	3	1	1
Men (employee)	74	2	2	6	14	13	12	6	14	3	1	1
Women (employee)	37	3	3	6	11	6	5	2	1	......	......	......
Languages	55	13	4	6	13	9	......	3	4	1	......	2
Men (employee)	27	5	1	4	7	5	......	2	3	......	......	......
Women (employee)	28	8	3	2	6	4	......	1	1	1	......	2
Natural sciences	169	14	17	17	39	30	27	13	8	3	1	......
Men (employee)	139	8	10	12	36	24	26	12	8	3	......	......
Women (employee)	30	6	7	5	3	6	1	1	......	......	1	......
Social sciences	198	19	17	36	48	38	19	12	7	2	......	......
Men (employee)	151	12	12	29	33	33	16	10	5	1	......	......
Women (employee)	47	7	5	7	15	5	3	2	2	1	......	......
All other	253	39	20	29	40	46	35	18	16	8	1	1
Men (employee)	160	15	11	23	24	32	27	14	11	2	......	1
Women (employee)	93	24	9	6	16	14	8	4	5	6	1	......
Elementary school or kindergarten	685	84	62	97	144	93	91	47	45	13	4	5
Men (employee)	175	12	11	24	32	26	32	20	15	2	1	......
Women (employee)	510	72	51	73	112	67	59	27	30	11	3	5
Other schools	117	24	6	11	19	9	15	10	13	5	1	4
Men (employee)	39	8	......	2	6	4	2	5	7	3	1	1
Women (employee)	73	12	6	8	13	5	13	5	6	2	......	3
Women (self-employed)	5	4	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Engineers	584	20	3	2	5	5	23	15	97	127	95	192
Chemical	58	3	1	......	......	......	1	1	16	13	11	12
Men (employee)	57	3	......	......	......	......	1	1	16	13	11	12
Men (self-employed)	1	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

(Continued.)

TABLE A-47.—*Occupation and salary in May 1960 of June 1958 master's degree recipients, by sex and employment status*—Continued

Occupation	Total	Number of persons, by salary group										
		Under $4,000	$4,000 to $4,499	$4,500 to $4,999	$5,000 to $5,499	$5,500 to $5,999	$6,000 to $6,499	$6,500 to $6,999	$7,000 to $7,999	$8,000 to $8,999	$9,000 to $9,999	$10,000 and over
PROFESSIONAL—continued												
Engineers—Continued												
Civil, men (employee)	64	4	......	1	1	......	9	1	19	13	10	6
Electrical, men (employee)	176	5	1	......	3	4	1	1	14	40	29	78
Mechanical, men (employee)	137	8	......	1	1	......	4	4	17	25	25	52
Industrial, men (employee)	46	......	1	......	......	......	3	1	3	12	10	16
All other	103	......	......	......	......	1	5	7	28	24	10	28
Men (employee)	99	......	......	......	......	1	5	7	27	23	10	26
Women (employee)	4	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1	......	2
Other professional occupations	656	95	45	84	113	67	86	27	52	35	22	30
Economist, men (employee)	51	2	......	2	3	1	3	3	14	7	6	10
Psychologist	84	24	7	4	12	8	10	2	8	4	4	1
Men (employee)	46	11	3	1	7	4	6	1	5	3	4	1
Men (self-employed)	2	1	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Women (employee)	36	12	4	2	5	4	4	1	3	1	......	......
Social scientist (all other)	39	4	......	1	6	1	6	......	6	8	4	3
Men (employee)	38	3	......	1	6	1	6	......	6	8	4	3
Men (self-employed)	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Social and welfare worker	219	17	15	33	49	38	43	8	6	5	2	3
Men (employee)	92	4	5	11	20	17	22	5	2	3	1	2
Men (self-employed)	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Women (employee)	126	12	10	22	29	21	21	3	4	2	1	1
Clergyman	38	20	4	4	1	2	2	2	......	1	1	1
Men (employee)	33	17	4	3	......	2	2	2	......	1	1	1
Men (self-employed)	5	3	......	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Librarian	84	4	9	27	18	9	7	2	3	4	......	1
Men (employee)	22	1	1	8	3	4	1	2	2	......	......	......
Women (employee)	62	3	8	19	15	5	6	......	1	4	......	1
Writer	23	2	......	......	8	......	1	4	3	......	2	3
Men (employee)	22	1	......	......	8	......	1	4	3	......	2	3
Men (self-employed)	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Architect	21	1	......	......	2	1	3	......	6	4	......	4
Men (employee)	20	1	......	......	2	1	2	......	6	4	......	4
Men (self-employed)	1	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......
Other	97	21	10	13	14	7	11	6	6	2	3	4
Men (employee)	41	3	5	6	10	3	3	3	4	......	1	3
Men (self-employed)	6	2	1	......	1	......	......	......	1	......	......	1
Women (employee)	44	13	4	5	3	4	8	3	1	1	2	......
Women (self-employed)	6	3	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......
SEMIPROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL												
Total	221	119	9	14	13	14	20	5	15	7	3	2
Health occupations, women (employee)	19	3	1	1	......	2	3	2	4	3	......	......

TABLE A-47.—*Occupation and salary in May 1960 of June 1958 master's degree recipients, by sex and employment status*—Continued

Occupation	Total	Number of persons, by salary group										
		Under $4,000	$4,000 to $4,499	$4,500 to $4,999	$5,000 to $5,499	$5,500 to $5,999	$6,000 to $6,499	$6,500 to $6,999	$7,000 to $7,999	$8,000 to $8,999	$9,000 to $9,999	$10,000 and over
SEMIPROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL—con.												
Research assistant	156	90	7	10	11	10	12	2	9	2	1	2
Men (employee)	125	76	4	7	7	8	9	2	8	2	1	1
Women (employee)	31	14	3	3	4	2	3	......	1	......	......	1
Other	46	26	1	3	2	2	5	1	2	2	2	......
Men (employee)	36	18	1	3	2	1	5	1	1	2	2	......
Men (self-employed)	2	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......
Women (employee)	8	7	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......
CLERICAL AND SALES												
Total	128	33	10	5	12	5	14	6	20	9	5	9
Secretary	25	16	3	2	2	......	1	1	......	......	......	......
Women (employee)	24	15	3	2	2	......	1	1	......	......	......	......
Women (self-employed)	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Salesman	80	6	3	3	8	4	10	5	19	8	5	9
Men (employee)	74	4	3	3	6	4	9	5	19	8	5	8
Men (self-employed)	6	2	......	......	2	......	1	......	......	......	......	1
Other	23	11	4	......	2	1	3	......	1	1	......	......
Men (employee)	13	7	1	......	1	1	2	......	......	1	......	......
Women (employee)	9	4	3	......	1	......	1	......	......	......	......	......
Women (self-employed)	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......
SERVICE AND UNSKILLED												
Total	24	13	1	......	2	......	1	2	3	1	1	......
Men (employee)	19	9	......	......	2	......	1	2	3	1	1	......
Men (self-employed)	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Women (employee)	4	3	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
FARMER												
Total	5	......	......	1	......	1	......	1	1	......	......	1
Men (employee)	2	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......
Men (self-employed)	3	......	......	......	......	1	......	1	......	......	......	1

TABLE A-48M.—*Reason for choice of undergraduate major (June 1958 master's degree recipients, men, by occupation)*

Occupation, extent of graduate education, and field of master's degree[1]	Number	Percent distribution[2]					
		Total	1. Academic	2. Vocational	3. Mixed	4. Preprofessional	5. None of these[3]
ALL OCCUPATIONS							
Total	[4] 4,305	100.0	14.4	42.2	21.2	15.5	6.7
No graduate work beyond master's	2,977	100.0	12.8	46.4	22.4	12.4	6.0
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	1,328	100.0	18.1	32.9	18.5	22.4	8.1
PROFESSIONAL							
Total	4,000	100.0	14.1	43.3	20.9	15.3	6.4
No graduate work beyond master's	2,822	100.0	12.5	47.0	21.8	12.7	6.0
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	1,178	100.0	17.7	34.3	18.7	21.6	7.7
Health professions	82	100.0	11.0	26.8	8.5	46.3	7.4
No graduate work beyond master's	25	100.0	12.0	60.0	16.0	12.0	....
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	57	100.0	10.5	12.3	5.3	61.4	10.5
Business and managerial	789	100.0	12.8	40.3	28.0	12.5	6.4
No graduate work beyond master's	666	100.0	12.8	41.0	28.4	11.7	6.1
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	123	100.0	13.0	36.6	26.0	17.1	7.3
Accountant	117	100.0	8.5	49.6	25.6	10.3	6.0
Banking, finance, insurance official	84	100.0	20.2	26.2	41.7	9.5	2.4
Business executive	118	100.0	16.1	34.7	26.3	13.6	9.3
Business or management trainee	43	100.0	20.9	25.6	39.5	7.0	7.0
Public official	39	100.0	20.5	23.1	33.3	17.9	5.2
College official	31	100.0	22.6	32.3	35.5	9.6	....
High school and elementary school official	225	100.0	6.2	52.9	15.1	16.9	8.9
No graduate work beyond master's	183	100.0	6.0	54.1	15.3	16.4	8.2
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	42	100.0	7.1	47.6	14.3	19.1	11.9
Personnel worker	34	100.0	17.7	35.3	35.3	8.8	2.9
Business and management (all other)	98	100.0	11.2	36.7	38.8	9.2	4.1
Natural scientists	355	100.0	16.1	39.1	22.8	18.3	3.7
No graduate work beyond master's	241	100.0	14.9	41.9	25.3	14.5	3.4
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	114	100.0	18.4	33.3	17.5	26.4	4.4
Agricultural scientist	73	100.0	9.6	52.0	26.0	11.0	1.4
Biological scientist	45	100.0	6.7	44.4	17.8	22.2	8.9
No graduate work beyond master's	24	100.0	8.3	45.9	16.7	20.8	8.3
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	21	100.0	4.8	42.9	19.0	23.8	9.5
Physicist	47	100.0	31.9	29.8	14.9	19.2	4.2
No graduate work beyond master's	22	100.0	45.5	27.3	9.1	13.6	4.5
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	25	100.0	20.0	32.0	20.0	24.0	4.0
Chemist	79	100.0	17.7	27.8	24.1	26.6	3.8
No graduate work beyond master's	54	100.0	13.0	37.0	29.6	16.7	3.7
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	25	100.0	28.0	8.0	12.0	48.0	4.0
Earth scientist	57	100.0	17.6	50.9	14.0	14.0	3.5
Mathematician	54	100.0	14.8	29.6	37.0	16.7	1.9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-48M.—*Reason for choice of undergraduate major (June 1958 master's degree recipients, men, by occupation)*—Continued

Occupation, extent of graduate education, and field of master's degree[1]	Number	Percent distribution[2]					
		Total	1. Academic	2. Vocational	3. Mixed	4. Preprofessional	5. None of these[3]
PROFESSIONAL—continued							
Teachers	1,710	100.0	13.9	44.9	18.6	15.6	7.0
No graduate work beyond master's	1,104	100.0	11.4	50.4	17.8	13.7	6.7
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	606	100.0	18.3	35.0	20.0	19.0	7.7
College	586	100.0	18.9	34.3	19.6	20.0	7.2
No graduate work beyond master's	234	100.0	15.8	45.7	18.0	14.9	5.6
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	352	100.0	21.0	26.7	20.8	23.3	8.2
(English major)	(41)	(100.0)	(41.5)	(9.8)	(17.1)	(29.3)	(2.4)
(Engineering major)	(30)	(100.0)	(13.3)	(43.3)	(16.7)	(10.0)	(16.7)
(Education, teaching fields)	(25)	(100.0)	(12.0)	(60.0)	(8.0)	....	(20.0)
Secondary school (mathematics)	131	100.0	13.8	54.2	14.5	11.4	6.1
No graduate work beyond master's	99	100.0	15.1	54.6	16.1	7.1	7.1
(Mathematics)	(24)	(100.0)	(20.8)	(50.0)	(25.0)	....	(4.2)
(Education, teaching fields)	(30)	(100.0)	(6.7)	(70.0)	(13.3)	(10.0)	....
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	32	100.0	9.4	53.1	9.4	25.0	3.1
Secondary school (commercial)	45	100.0	8.9	46.7	28.9	6.7	8.9
Secondary school (English)	125	100.0	20.8	47.2	17.6	9.6	4.8
No graduate work beyond master's	103	100.0	18.4	47.6	17.5	10.7	5.8
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	22	100.0	31.8	45.5	18.2	4.5	....
Secondary school (vocational)	76	100.0	9.2	63.1	7.9	14.5	5.3
Secondary school (languages)	33	100.0	9.1	30.3	18.2	39.4	3.0
Secondary school (natural sciences)	150	100.0	10.0	54.0	16.7	14.0	5.3
No graduate work beyond master's	115	100.0	8.7	60.0	13.9	11.3	6.1
(Biology)	(21)	....	....	(57.1)	(19.1)	(23.8)	....
(Education, teaching fields)	(22)	(100.0)	(4.5)	(77.4)	(9.1)	(4.5)	(4.5)
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	35	100.0	14.3	34.3	25.7	22.8	2.9
Secondary school (social sciences)	160	100.0	12.5	48.1	20.6	11.3	7.5
No graduate degree beyond master's	116	100.0	12.1	47.4	20.7	11.2	8.6
(History major)	(34)	(100.0)	(17.6)	(38.3)	(20.6)	(14.7)	(8.8)
(Social sciences, general)	(33)	(100.0)	(15.1)	(57.6)	(6.1)	(12.1)	(9.1)
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	44	100.0	13.7	50.0	20.4	11.4	4.5
Secondary school (other)	179	100.0	6.7	54.7	19.6	11.2	7.8
No graduate degree beyond master's	136	100.0	3.7	55.1	20.6	14.7	5.9
(Education, teaching fields)	(38)	(100.0)	....	(52.6)	(15.8)	(21.0)	(10.6)
(Physical education)	(40)	(100.0)	(2.5)	(70.0)	(17.5)	(7.5)	(2.5)
(Music)	(23)	(100.0)	(4.3)	(60.9)	(17.4)	(17.4)	....
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	43	100.0	16.3	53.5	16.3	....	13.9
Elementary school or kindergarten	184	100.0	8.7	46.7	19.0	16.9	8.7
No graduate degree beyond master's	150	100.0	8.7	48.6	16.0	18.0	8.7
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	34	100.0	6.8	38.2	32.3	11.9	8.8
Other schools	41	100.0	12.2	39.0	22.0	12.2	14.6
Engineers	618	100.0	14.4	54.4	16.8	9.1	5.3
No graduate work beyond master's	495	100.0	13.3	56.0	17.1	9.5	4.0
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	123	100.0	18.7	48.0	15.4	7.3	10.6

See footnotes at end of table.

(Continued.)

TABLE A-48M.—*Reason for choice of undergraduate major (June 1958 master's degree recipients, men, by occupation)*—Continued

Occupation, extent of graduate education, and field of master's degree[1]	Number	Percent distribution[2]					
		Total	1. Academic	2. Vocational	Mixed	4. Preprofessional	5. None of these[3]
PROFESSIONAL—continued							
Engineers—Continued							
Chemical engineer	62	100.0	21.0	56.4	16.1	3.3	3.2
Civil engineer	72	100.0	8.3	63.9	11.1	12.5	4.2
Electrical engineer	183	100.0	13.7	54.1	15.8	9.8	6.6
No graduate work beyond master's	147	100.0	12.2	55.8	17.0	10.2	4.8
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	36	100.0	19.4	47.2	11.2	8.3	13.9
Mechanical engineer	145	100.0	17.2	51.8	13.8	11.0	6.2
No graduate work beyond master's	120	100.0	17.5	52.3	13.3	12.6	4.3
(Mechanical engineering)	(71)	(100.0)	(21.1)	(50.7)	(12.7)	(14.1)	(1.4)
(Engineering, all other)	(40)	(100.0)	(12.5)	(65.0)	(10.0)	(2.5)	(10.0)
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	25	100.0	16.0	48.0	16.0	4.0	16.0
Industrial engineer	49	100.0	10.2	57.1	24.5	6.1	2.1
Engineer (miscellaneous)	76	100.0	15.8	48.7	21.0	9.2	5.3
No graduate work beyond master's	52	100.0	11.5	48.1	25.0	9.6	5.8
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	24	100.0	25.0	50.0	12.5	8.3	4.2
Other professions	446	100.0	15.7	33.0	23.5	19.7	8.1
No graduate work beyond master's	291	100.0	13.1	35.7	27.5	15.1	8.6
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	155	100.0	20.6	27.8	16.1	28.4	7.1
Economist	54	100.0	18.5	25.9	38.9	7.4	9.3
Social scientist, other	39	100.0	28.2	28.2	25.6	7.7	10.3
Psychologist	51	100.0	9.8	17.6	31.4	33.3	7.9
Social and welfare worker	104	100.0	8.7	41.2	21.2	26.0	2.9
Clergyman	64	100.0	4.7	40.6	14.1	25.0	15.6
No graduate work beyond master's	26	100.0	3.8	42.3	7.7	19.2	26.9
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	38	100.0	5.3	39.5	18.4	28.9	7.9
Librarian	27	100.0	37.0	25.9	22.2	11.1	3.8
Writer	26	100.0	34.6	23.1	30.8	7.7	3.8
Architect	22	100.0	13.6	68.2	....	18.2	....
SEMIPROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL							
Total	170	100.0	18.2	23.5	23.5	25.9	8.9
No graduate work beyond master's	46	100.0	17.4	19.6	45.6	6.5	10.9
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	124	100.0	18.5	25.0	15.3	33.1	8.1
OTHER							
Clerical and sales	95	100.0	15.8	42.1	28.4	9.5	4.2
Service and unskilled	21	100.0	28.6	23.8	28.6	4.7	14.3

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[1] Subgroups (extent of graduate education and master's field) are not shown if one of them includes fewer than 20 cases.

[2] Exact wording of answers:

1. My choice of college fields was determined by academic and intellectual interests only; when making choices I gave little or no thought to the kind of work I would do after graduation.
2. I selected my college fields so as to have the best possible training for the kind of work I hoped to do.
3. Although I did not plan my college program with a specific vocational goal in mind, I hoped to utilize the fields I specialized in at college in the work I would do after graduation.
4. I selected my undergraduate program in preparation for professional or graduate studies which I had planned to pursue.
5. None of the above fits my situation.

[3] Includes not reported.

[4] Includes 19 men who did not report occupation.

TABLE A–48W.—*Reason for choice of undergraduate major (June 1958 master's degree recipients, women, by occupation)*

Occupation, extent of graduate education and field of master's [1]	Number	Percent distribution [2]					
		Total	1. Academic	2. Vocational	3. Mixed	4. Preprofessional	5. None of these [3]
ALL OCCUPATIONS							
Total	[4]1, 911	100. 0	12. 6	48. 9	18. 2	13. 6	6. 7
No graduate work beyond master's	1, 647	100. 0	12. 1	51. 4	17. 8	12. 0	6. 7
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	264	100. 0	16. 3	33. 3	20. 1	23. 1	7. 2
PROFESSIONAL							
Total	1, 798	100. 0	12. 0	50. 9	17. 2	13. 4	6. 5
No graduate work beyond master's	1, 569	100. 0	11. 7	52. 9	17. 1	12. 0	6. 3
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	229	100. 0	14. 0	37. 1	18. 3	22. 7	7. 9
Health professions	83	100. 0	43. 4	24. 1	20. 5	7. 2	4. 8
(Nurse)	(55)	(100. 0)	(54. 5)	(12. 7)	(23. 6)	(5. 5)	(3. 7)
Managerial and official occupations	101	100. 0	5. 0	46. 5	21. 7	18. 8	8. 0
(High school and elementary school official)	(54)	(100. 0)	(3. 7)	(66. 6)	(9. 3)	(11. 1)	(9. 3)
Natural scientists	40	100. 0	17. 5	27. 5	22. 5	25. 0	7. 5
Teachers	1, 265	100. 0	9. 2	58. [illegible]	14. 6	10. 6	6. 7
No graduate work beyond master's	1, 109	100. 0	8. 7	60. [illegible]	14. 5	9. 3	6. 8
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	156	100. 0	13. 4	46. 2	15. 4	19. 9	5. 1
College	187	100. 0	17. 6	51. 4	11. 2	13. 9	5. 9
No graduate work beyond master's	132	100. 0	12. 9	56. 8	10. 6	13. 6	6. 1
(Education, teaching fields)	(29)	(100. 0)	(6. 9)	(75. 9)	(3. 4)	(6. 9)	(6. 9)
(English)	(23)	(100. 0)	(13. 0)	(26. 1)	(21. 7)	(17. 5)	(21. 7)
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	55	100. 0	29. 1	38. 2	12. 7	14. 5	5. 5
Secondary school (mathematics)	43	100. 0	9. 3	60. 5	11. 6	7. 0	11. 6
Secondary school (commercial)	35	100. 0	....	80. 0	8. 6	8. 6	2. 8
Secondary school (English)	111	100. 0	18. 0	47. 7	23. 4	5. 4	5. 4
Secondary school (vocational)	42	100. 0	4. 8	73. 8	9. 5	9. 5	2. 4
Secondary school (languages)	32	100. 0	12. 5	50. 0	9. 4	18. 7	9. 4
Secondary school (natural sciences)	33	100. 0	3. 0	48. 5	27. 3	12. 1	9. 1
Secondary school (social sciences)	52	100. 0	15. 4	44. 2	23. 1	13. 5	3. 8
Secondary school (other)	100	100. 0	3. 0	62. 0	14. 0	13. 0	8. 0
(Physical education)	(21)	(100. 0)	....	(85. 7)	....	(9. 5)	(4. 8)
(Education, teaching fields)	(23)	(100. 0)	....	(73. 9)	....	(8. 7)	(17. 4)
Elementary school or kindergarten	543	100. 0	5. 7	65. 0	13. 8	8. 3	7. 2
No graduate work beyond master's	505	100. 0	5. 9	64. 9	13. 9	7. 9	7. 4
(Education, teaching fields)	(250)	(100. 0)	(2. 0)	(81. 2)	(3. 2)	(6. 8)	(6. 8)
(English)	(48)	(100. 0)	(14. 6)	(56. 2)	(14. 6)	(6. 2)	(8. 4)
(Music)	(20)	(100. 0)	(15. 0)	(50. 0)	(25. 0)	(10. 0)	....
(Social sciences, general)	(21)	(100. 0)	(9. 5)	(52. 4)	(23. 8)	(4. 8)	(9. 5)
(History)	(26)	(100. 0)	(15. 4)	(34. 6)	(38. 4)	(3. 8)	(7. 8)
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	38	100. 0	2. 6	65. 8	13. 2	13. 2	5. 3
Other schools	87	100. 0	12. 6	47. 2	14. 9	19. 5	5. 8
Other professions	304	100. 0	15. 8	29. 9	25. 0	23. 5	5. 9
No graduate work beyond master's	259	100. 0	16. 2	32. 0	23. 6	23. 2	5. 0
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	45	100. 0	13. 3	17. 8	33. 3	24. 5	11. 1
Psychologist	37	100. 0	13. 5	18. 9	24. 3	37. 8	5. 5
Social and welfare worker	134	100. 0	12. 7	33. 6	23. 1	28. 4	2. 2
Librarian	77	100. 0	19. 5	24. 7	23. 4	20. 8	11. 6

See footnotes at end of table

(Continued.)

TABLE A-48W.—*Reason for choice of undergraduate major (June 1958 master's degree recipients, women, by occupation)*—Continued

Occupation, extent of graduate education and field of master's [1]	Number	Percent distribution [2]					
		Total	1. Academic	2. Vocational	3. Mixed	4. Preprofessional	5. None of these [3]
SEMIPROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL							
Total	63	100.0	19.0	22.2	28.6	23.8	6.4
No graduate work beyond master's	41	100.0	17.1	26.8	29.3	19.5	7.3
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	22	100.0	22.7	13.6	27.3	31.8	4.6
Health occupations	21	100.0	9.5	28.6	4.8	38.1	19.0
Research assistant	33	100.0	27.3	18.2	36.3	18.2	....
OTHER							
Clerical and sales	37	100.0	32.4	10.8	48.6	5.4	2.8

[1] Subgroups (extent of graduate education and master's field) are not shown if one of them includes fewer than 20 cases.

[2] Exact wording of answers:

1. My choice of college fields was determined by academic and intellectual interests only; when making choices I gave little or no thought to the kind of work I would do after graduation.
2. I selected my college fields so as to have the best possible training for the kind of work I hoped to do.
3. Although I did not plan my college program with a specific vocational goal in mind, I hoped to utilize the fields I specialized in at college in the work I would do after graduation.
4. I selected my undergraduate program in preparation for professional or graduate studies which I had planned to pursue.
5. None of the above fits my situation.

[3] Includes not reported.

[4] Includes 13 women who did not report occupation.

TABLE A-49M.—*How important was your undergraduate background as a job prerequisite? (June 1958 master's degree recipients, men, in selected occupations)*

Occupation	Master's degree recipients	Requirements [1] (percent distribution)					
		Total	1. Degree in specialized field	2. Degree in related field	3. College degree	4. College degree not required	Not reported
All occupations	[2] 4,305	100.0	44.6	24.0	22.3	6.4	2.7
PROFESSIONAL							
Total	4,000	100.0	46.3	24.2	21.8	5.1	2.6
Health professions	82	100.0	41.5	25.6	9.8	14.6	8.5
(Physician and surgeon)	(26)	(100.0)	(30.8)	(19.2)	(23.1)	(23.1)	(3.8)
Managerial and official occupations	789	100.0	28.4	18.5	37.9	12.9	2.3
Accountant	117	100.0	49.6	17.9	22.2	9.4	.9
Banking, finance, insurance official	84	100.0	9.4	15.5	53.6	19.1	2.4
Business executive	118	100.0	6.8	20.3	47.5	22.9	2.5
Business or management trainee	43	100.0	11.6	18.6	51.2	18.6	....
Public official	39	100.0	12.8	28.2	41.0	12.8	5.1
College official	31	100.0	12.9	9.7	64.5	3.2	9.7
High school or elementary school official	225	100.0	57.3	18.7	21.3	.4	2.2
Personnel worker	34	100.0	8.8	14.7	70.6	5.9	....
All other	98	100.0	4.0	19.4	42.9	31.6	2.0
Natural scientists	355	100.0	52.4	34.1	9.0	1.4	3.1
Agricultural scientist	73	100.0	43.8	45.2	8.2	2.7	....
Biological scientist	45	100.0	44.4	42.2	6.7	....	6.7
Earth scientist	57	100.0	68.4	19.3	5.3	1.8	5.3
Physicist	47	100.0	40.4	44.7	8.5	....	6.4
Chemist	79	100.0	73.4	22.8	3.8	....	....
Mathematician	54	100.0	33.3	35.2	24.1	3.7	3.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-49M.—*How important was your undergraduate background as a job prerequisite? (June 1958 master's degree recipients, men, in selected occupations)*—Continued

Occupation	Master's degree recipients	Requirements [1] (percent distribution)					
		Total	1. Degree in specialized field	2. Degree in related field	3. College degree	4. College degree not required	Not reported
PROFESSIONAL—continued							
Teachers	1,710	100.0	61.2	18.2	16.9	1.1	2.6
College	586	100.0	52.9	24.1	17.6	.9	4.6
Secondary school:							
Mathematics	131	100.0	68.7	16.8	13.7	....	.8
Commercial	45	100.0	64.4	20.0	11.1	2.2	2.2
English	125	100.0	59.2	17.6	20.8	....	2.4
Vocational	76	100.0	78.9	9.2	7.9	1.3	2.6
Languages	33	100.0	51.5	6.1	39.4	3.0	....
Natural sciences	150	100.0	60.7	20.7	15.3	....	3.3
Social sciences	160	100.0	71.3	13.1	14.4	.6	.6
All other subjects	179	100.0	75.4	12.8	9.5	1.7	.6
Elementary school or kindergarten	184	100.0	59.8	15.8	21.2	1.6	1.6
Other schools	41	100.0	39.0	9.8	39.0	9.8	2.4
Engineers	618	100.0	43.2	40.4	11.4	3.4	1.5
Chemical	62	100.0	46.8	45.2	3.2	1.6	3.2
Civil	72	100.0	63.9	30.6	4.2	1.4	....
Electrical	183	100.0	55.2	35.5	6.0	2.2	1.1
Mechanical	145	100.0	42.8	39.3	13.1	3.4	1.4
Industrial	49	100.0	8.2	53.1	30.6	8.2	....
Miscellaneous	94	100.0	25.5	54.2	11.7	4.3	4.3
Other professional occupations	446	100.0	21.1	26.5	39.0	10.3	3.1
Economist	54	100.0	16.7	40.7	35.2	5.6	1.9
Psychologist	51	100.0	43.1	37.3	15.7	2.0	2.0
Social scientist (all other)	39	100.0	17.9	23.1	41.0	15.4	2.6
Social and welfare worker	104	100.0	14.4	26.0	55.8	1.9	1.9
Clergyman	64	100.0	21.1	26.5	39.0	10.3	3.1
Librarian	27	100.0	....	11.1	88.9	....	....
Writer	26	100.0	7.7	23.1	42.3	23.1	3.8
Architect	22	100.0	54.6	31.8	4.5	4.5	4.5
SEMIPROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL							
Total	170	100.0	31.2	32.9	24.1	8.2	3.5
(Research assistant)	(129)	(100.0)	(35.7)	(38.0)	(23.3)	....	(3.1)
OTHER							
Clerical and sales	95	100.0	9.5	9.5	38.9	38.9	3.2
(Salesman)	(80)	(100.0)	(10.0)	(10.0)	(42.5)	(33.8)	(3.8)
Service and unskilled	21	100.0	4.8	9.5	19.0	66.7	....

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[1] Exact wording of answers:
1. An undergraduate degree in my field of specialization is a prerequisite for my job.
2. An undergraduate degree in my field, or in a closely related field, is a prerequisite for my job.
3. A college degree, but not necessarily in my field, is a prerequisite for my job.
4. A college degree is not required for my job.

[2] Includes 19 men who did not report occupation.

TABLE A-49W.—*How important was your undergraduate background as a job prerequisite? (June 1958 master's degree recipients, women, in selected occupations)*

Occupation	Master's degree recipients	Requirements [1] (percent distribution)					
		Total	1. Degree in specialized field	2. Degree in related field	3. College degree	4. College degree not required	Not reported
All occupations	[2] 1, 911	100. 0	50. 7	16. 6	23. 9	4. 9	4. 0
PROFESSIONAL							
Total	1, 798	100. 0	52. 6	16. 6	23. 9	3. 1	3. 8
Health professions	83	100. 0	55. 4	10. 8	7. 2	18. 1	8. 4
(Nurse)	(55)	(100. 0)	(52. 7)	(9. 1)	(5. 5)	(23. 6)	(9. 1)
Managerial and official occupations	101	100. 0	38. 6	16. 8	36. 6	4. 0	4. 0
(High school or elementary school official)	(54)	(100. 0)	(53. 7)	(20. 4)	(22. 2)	....	(3. 7)
Natural scientists	40	100. 0	42. 5	45. 0	10. 0	....	2. 5
Teachers	1, 265	100. 0	61. 9	15. 7	18. 2	1. 5	2. 7
College	187	100. 0	63. 6	18. 7	13. 4	0. 5	3. 7
Secondary school:							
Mathematics	43	100. 0	65. 1	16. 3	18. 6	....	....
Commercial	35	100. 0	80. 0	8. 6	8. 6	....	2. 9
English	111	100. 0	63. 1	19. 8	15. 3	. 9	. 9
Vocational	42	100. 0	88. 1	7. 1	2. 4	2. 4	....
Languages	32	100. 0	68. 8	15. 6	12. 5	....	3. 1
Natural sciences	33	100. 0	48. 5	24. 2	27. 3	....	....
Social sciences	52	100. 0	59. 6	17. 3	23. 1	....	....
All other subjects	100	100. 0	73. 0	8. 0	15. 0	2. 0	2. 0
Elementary school or kindergarten	543	100. 0	58. 2	14. 9	21. 5	2. 2	3. 1
Other schools	87	100. 0	49. 4	20. 7	21. 8	2. 3	5. 7
Other professional occupations	304	100. 0	19. 4	17. 8	49. 7	5. 6	7. 6
(Psychologist)	(37)	(100. 0)	(40. 5)	(18. 9)	(32. 4)	(2. 7)	(5. 4)
(Social and welfare worker)	(134)	(100. 0)	(14. 9)	(24. 6)	(50. 7)	(. 7)	(9. 0)
(Librarian)	(77)	(100. 0)	(18. 2)	(6. 5)	(62. 3)	(1. 3)	(11. 7)
SEMIPROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL							
Total	63	100. 0	31. 7	25. 4	20. 6	20. 6	1. 6
(Health occupations)	(21)	(100. 0)	(47. 6)	(14. 3)	....	(33. 3)	(4. 8)
(Research assistant)	(33)	(100. 0)	(15. 2)	(39. 4)	(36. 4)	(9. 1)	....
CLERICAL AND SALES							
Total	37	100. 0	5. 4	5. 4	29. 7	56. 8	2. 7
(Secretarial, office, clerical)	(26)	(100. 0)	(3. 8)	(3. 8)	(27. 0)	(61. 6)	(3. 8)

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[1] Exact wording of answers:

1. An undergraduate degree in my field of specialization is a prerequisite for my job.
2. An undergraduate degree in my field, or in a closely related field, is a prerequisite for my job.
3. A college degree, but not necessarily in my field, is a prerequisite for my job.
4. A college degree is not required for my job.

[2] Includes 13 women who did not report occupation.

TABLE A-50M.—*How important was your graduate background as a job prerequisite? (June 1958 master's degree recipients, men, in selected occupations)*

Occupation	Master's degree recipients	Requirements [1] (percent distribution)					
		Total	1. Degree in specialized field	2. Degree in related field	3. Graduate degree	4. Graduate degree not required	Not reported [2]
All occupations	[3] 4,305	100.0	32.9	11.1	3.6	44.8	7.5
PROFESSIONAL							
Total	4,000	100.0	33.5	11.2	3.6	44.3	7.4
Health professions [4]	82	100.0	62.2	3.7	1.2	29.2	3.7
Physician and surgeon	26	100.0	88.4	3.9	....	7.7	....
Managerial and official occupations	789	100.0	27.0	10.8	4.2	51.9	6.1
Accountant and auditor	117	100.0	8.5	5.1	....	83.8	2.6
Banking, finance, insurance official	84	100.0	4.8	4.8	1.2	85.7	3.6
Business executive	118	100.0	24.6	11.0	5.9	50.8	7.6
Business or management trainee	43	100.0	2.3	11.7	2.3	74.4	9.3
Public official	39	100.0	20.5	20.5	15.4	33.4	10.2
College official	31	100.0	19.4	32.2	16.1	29.1	3.2
High school and elementary school official	225	100.0	66.2	11.6	2.7	11.1	8.4
Personnel worker	34	100.0	5.9	14.7	14.7	61.8	2.9
All other	98	100.0	4.1	8.2	2.1	81.6	4.1
Natural scientists	355	100.0	39.5	15.2	1.4	36.3	7.6
Agricultural scientist	73	100.0	35.6	13.7	2.7	38.3	9.6
Biological scientist	45	100.0	44.4	26.6	2.2	17.8	8.9
Earth scientist	57	100.0	40.3	5.3	....	47.4	7.0
Physicist	47	100.0	36.2	23.4	2.1	27.6	10.7
Chemist	79	100.0	50.6	10.1	....	35.4	3.8
Mathematician	54	100.0	25.9	18.5	1.9	46.3	7.4
Teachers [4]	1,710	100.0	37.9	10.8	4.4	38.5	8.4
Secondary school:							
Mathematics	131	100.0	22.9	9.9	3.1	56.5	7.6
Commercial	45	100.0	24.4	6.7	4.4	57.8	6.7
English	125	100.0	25.6	8.8	5.6	51.2	8.8
Vocational	76	100.0	11.8	10.5	6.6	61.8	9.2
Languages	33	100.0	18.2	3.0	6.0	63.7	9.1
Natural sciences	150	100.0	21.3	11.3	6.7	46.0	14.7
Social sciences	160	100.0	31.3	6.2	6.9	46.2	9.4
All other subjects	179	100.0	24.6	5.6	6.1	54.2	9.5
Elementary school or kindergarten	184	100.0	20.7	4.9	3.3	58.1	13.0
Other schools	41	100.0	29.3	14.6	4.9	48.8	2.4
Engineers [4]	618	100.0	13.1	11.2	2.9	64.7	8.1
Chemical	62	100.0	11.3	6.4	3.2	70.9	8.1
Civil	72	100.0	22.2	11.1	....	58.3	8.3
Electrical	183	100.0	13.1	10.4	1.1	67.2	8.2
Mechanical	145	100.0	11.7	13.8	5.5	60.7	8.3
Industrial	49	100.0	6.1	10.2	6.1	69.4	8.2
Miscellaneous	94	100.0	11.7	12.8	2.1	68.1	5.3
Other professional occupations [4]	446	100.0	46.4	11.4	2.7	33.9	5.6
Economist	54	100.0	22.2	20.4	1.9	50.0	5.6
Psychologist	51	100.0	62.7	23.5	2.0	9.8	2.0
Social scientist (all other)	39	100.0	33.3	17.9	10.3	28.2	10.3
Social and welfare worker	104	100.0	65.4	6.7	1.9	21.2	4.8
Clergyman	64	100.0	60.9	9.4	1.6	20.3	7.8
Librarian	27	100.0	70.4	3.7	3.7	11.1	11.1
Writer	26	100.0	3.9	7.7	....	84.6	3.9
Architect	22	100.0	45.5	4.5	....	45.5	4.5

See footnotes at end of table.

(Continued.)

TABLE A-50M.—*How important was your graduate background as a job prerequisite? (June 1958 master's degree recipients, men, in selected occupations)*—Continued

Occupation	Master's degree recipients	Requirements [1] (percent distribution)					
		Total	1. Degree in specialized field	2. Degree in related field	3. Graduate degree	4. Graduate degree not required	Not reported [2]
SEMIPROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL							
Total [4]	170	100.0	42.4	17.6	4.1	31.2	4.7
Research assistant	129	100.0	49.6	22.5	3.9	19.4	4.7
OTHER							
Clerical and sales [4]	95	100.0	2.1	2.1	3.2	80.0	12.6
Salesman	80	100.0	2.5	2.5	1.3	81.3	12.5
Service and unskilled	21	100.0	9.5	....	....	76.2	14.3

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[1] Exact wording of answers:
1. A graduate or professional degree in my field of specialization is a prerequisite for my job.
2. A graduate or professional degree in my field, or in a closely related field, is a prerequisite for my job.
3. A graduate degree, but not necessarily in my field, is a prerequisite for my job.
4. A graduate degree is not required for my job.

[2] Includes not applicable.

[3] Includes 19 men, who did not report occupation.

[4] Includes occupations not shown separately.

TABLE A-50W.—*How important was your graduate background as a job prerequisite? (June 1958 master's degree recipients, women, in selected occupations)*

Occupation	Master's degree recipients	Total	Requirements [1] (percent distribution)				
			1. Degree in specialized field	2. Degree in related field	3. Graduate degree	4. Graduate degree not required	Not reported [2]
All occupations	[3] 1,911	100.0	35.2	8.5	3.8	43.3	9.2
PROFESSIONAL							
Total	1,798	100.0	35.9	8.5	3.9	42.7	9.0
Health professions [4]	83	100.0	30.1	12.0	2.4	45.8	9.6
Nurse	55	100.0	34.5	12.7	3.6	43.6	5.5
Managerial and official occupations [4]	101	100.0	36.6	13.9	9.9	32.7	6.9
High school and elementary school official	54	100.0	51.8	13.0	7.4	22.2	5.6
Natural scientists	40	100.0	27.5	27.5	....	37.5	7.5
Teachers	1,265	100.0	29.8	7.2	3.8	48.9	10.2
College	187	100.0	66.3	13.9	1.6	13.4	4.8
Secondary school:							
Mathematics	43	100.0	14.0	11.6	7.0	55.8	11.6
Commercial	35	100.0	25.7	8.6	....	60.0	5.7
English	111	100.0	31.5	8.1	9.9	38.8	11.7
Vocational	42	100.0	30.9	2.4	....	59.5	7.2
Languages	32	100.0	28.1	3.1	9.4	50.0	9.4
Natural sciences	33	100.0	27.3	6.1	12.1	45.5	9.1
Social sciences	52	100.0	34.6	15.4	....	46.2	3.8
All other	100	100.0	16.0	3.0	9.0	58.0	14.0
Elementary school or kindergarten	543	100.0	18.2	4.6	2.4	62.8	11.9
Other schools	87	100.0	44.8	9.2	2.3	31.0	12.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-50W.—*How important was your graduate background as a job prerequisite? (June 1958 master's degree recipients, women, in selected occupations)*—Continued

Occupation	Master's degree recipients	Total	Requirements [1] (percent distribution)				
			1. Degree in specialized field	2. Degree in related field	3. Graduate degree	4. Graduate degree not required	Not reported [2]
PROFESSIONAL—continued							
Other professional occupations [4]	304	100.0	63.8	7.9	3.3	20.4	4.6
Psychologist	37	100.0	73.0	13.5	2.7	8.1	2.7
Social and welfare worker	134	100.0	72.4	6.0	1.5	15.7	4.5
Librarian	77	100.0	80.5	5.2	2.6	5.2	6.5
SEMIPROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL							
Total [4]	63	100.0	33.3	15.9	1.6	42.9	6.3
Health occupations	21	100.0	33.3	4.8	....	52.4	9.5
Research assistant	33	100.0	30.3	27.3	3.0	36.4	3.0
OTHER							
Sales and clerical [4]	37	100.0	8.1	2.7	2.7	78.4	8.1
Secretarial, office, clerical	26	100.0	3.8	....	....	92.3	3.8

[1] Exact wording of answers:
1. A graduate or professional degree in my field of specialization is a prerequisite for my job.
2. A graduate or professional degree in my field, or in a closely related field, is a prerequisite for my job.
3. A graduate degree, but not necessarily in my field, is a prerequisite for my job.
4. A graduate degree is not required for my job.

[2] Includes not applicable.

[3] Includes 13 women who did not report occupation.

[4] Includes occupations not shown separately.

TABLE A-51M.—*How useful is your undergraduate background in the performance of the work you actually do? (June 1958 master's degree recipients, men, in selected occupations)*

Occupation	Master's degree recipients	Use of major [1] (percent distribution)							
		Total	1. Considerable use	2. Inadequate preparation	3. Occasional use	4. No use	5. College generally helpful	6. College irrelevant	Not reported
All occupations	[2] 4,305	100.0	69.2	5.2	9.7	2.7	9.2	2.0	2.0
PROFESSIONAL									
Total	4,000	100.0	70.6	5.1	9.3	2.6	8.9	1.7	1.8
Health professions [3]	82	100.0	56.1	6.1	13.3	4.9	14.7	....	4.9
Physician and surgeon	26	100.0	46.2	3.8	23.1	11.5	15.4	....	....
Managerial and official occupations	789	100.0	56.6	2.4	15.1	4.7	15.5	3.9	1.8
Accountant	117	100.0	70.9	1.7	12.0	4.3	6.8	3.4	.9
Banking, finance, insurance official	84	100.0	47.6	....	20.2	9.5	15.5	3.6	3.6
Business executive	118	100.0	45.8	3.4	22.0	2.5	20.3	5.1	.9
Business or management trainee	43	100.0	46.5	2.3	27.9	7.0	7.0	9.3	....
Public official	39	100.0	53.8	2.6	15.4	....	28.2	....	....
College official	31	100.0	41.9	....	22.6	6.5	29.0	....	....
High school and elementary school official	225	100.0	69.8	4.4	6.2	.9	13.3	2.7	2.7
Personnel worker	34	100.0	47.1	....	23.5	8.8	17.7	2.9	....
All other	98	100.0	43.9	1.0	15.3	10.2	19.4	7.1	3.1

See footnotes at end of table.

(Continued.)

TABLE A–51M.—*How useful is your undergraduate background in the performance of the work you actually do? (June 1958 master's degree recipients, men, in selected occupations)*—Continued

Occupation	Master's degree recipients	Use of major [1] (percent distribution)							
		Total	1. Considerable use	2. Inadequate preparation	3. Occasional use	4. No use	5. College generally helpful	6. College irrelevant	Not reported
PROFESSIONAL—continued									
Natural scientists	355	100.0	81.7	3.9	7.0	1.1	3.4	.6	2.3
Agricultural scientist	73	100.0	83.5	2.7	5.5	....	6.9	....	1.4
Biological scientist	45	100.0	82.1	4.5	4.5	....	2.2	2.2	4.5
Earth scientist	57	100.0	85.9	5.3	3.5	3.5	1.8	....	....
Physicist	47	100.0	74.5	8.5	8.5	2.1	....	....	6.4
Chemist	79	100.0	91.1	....	6.3	....	2.6	....	....
Mathematician	54	100.0	66.6	5.6	14.8	1.9	5.6	1.9	3.6
Teachers	1,710	100.0	79.4	5.0	4.3	1.7	7.1	.7	1.8
College	586	100.0	83.3	3.6	3.1	2.1	4.9	.3	2.7
Secondary school:									
Mathematics	131	100.0	77.1	3.8	6.9	....	9.1	.8	2.3
Commercial	45	100.0	84.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	4.4	....	4.4
English	125	100.0	80.8	5.6	1.6	.8	9.6	.8	.8
Vocational	76	100.0	81.6	2.6	4.0	1.3	9.2	1.3	....
Languages	33	100.0	84.8	3.0	6.1	3.0	3.0	....	....
Natural sciences	150	100.0	83.4	4.7	2.7	.7	7.3	....	1.3
Social sciences	160	100.0	80.0	7.5	5.0	1.9	5.0	....	.6
All other subjects	179	100.0	81.0	7.3	3.4	.6	6.1	1.1	.6
Elementary school or kindergarten	184	100.0	65.3	9.2	4.4	3.3	13.6	2.1	2.1
Other schools	41	100.0	53.7	....	29.3	4.9	9.8	2.4	....
Engineers [3]	618	100.0	69.4	7.4	13.1	2.8	5.2	.5	1.6
Chemical	62	100.0	72.5	1.6	11.4	3.2	8.1	....	3.2
Civil	72	100.0	72.2	6.9	11.1	2.8	5.6	1.4	....
Electrical	183	100.0	80.9	6.0	9.8	.6	2.1	....	.6
Mechanical	145	100.0	64.8	8.3	16.6	3.4	4.8	.7	1.4
Industrial	49	100.0	44.9	10.2	26.5	6.1	12.3	....	....
Miscellaneous	94	100.0	67.0	10.6	7.5	2.1	6.4	1.1	5.3
Other professional occupations [3]	446	100.0	56.5	7.8	14.1	3.1	12.6	4.3	1.6
Economist	54	100.0	33.3	13.0	24.1	3.6	24.1	1.9	....
Psychologist	51	100.0	62.7	11.8	7.8	....	9.8	5.9	2.0
Social scientist (all other)	39	100.0	48.7	5.1	25.6	7.7	10.3	....	2.6
Social and welfare worker	104	100.0	63.5	7.7	13.4	2.9	12.5	....	....
Clergyman	64	100.0	70.3	1.6	7.8	3.1	15.6	....	1.6
Librarian	27	100.0	22.2	14.8	11.1	....	7.4	44.5	....
Writer	26	100.0	53.8	7.7	19.2	....	11.5	3.9	3.9
Architect	22	100.0	68.2	9.1	9.1	....	9.1	4.5	....
SEMIPROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL									
Total [3]	170	100.0	61.2	7.6	14.1	1.8	10.6	1.8	2.9
Research assistant	129	100.0	62.8	7.8	13.2	2.3	8.5	.8	4.6
OTHER									
Clerical and sales [3]	95	100.0	36.8	4.2	20.0	6.3	17.9	9.5	5.3
Salesman	80	100.0	37.5	3.7	18.8	6.2	18.8	10.0	5.0
Service and unskilled	21	100.0	19.1	....	14.3	9.5	9.5	38.1	9.5

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[1] Exact wording of answers:

1. I make considerable use of my knowledge in the field(s) in which I specialized at college.
2. There is need on my job for knowledge in the field(s) in which I specialized in college, but the courses I took are not the right preparation for the type of work I am called upon to perform.
3. I make only occasional use of my knowledge in the field(s) I specialized in at college.
4. I make practically no use of my knowledge in the field(s) I specialized in at college.
5. I use many of the things I learned as an undergraduate, but not especially my major or minor fields of study.
6. Undergraduate training such as I had is not relevant to my job.

[2] Includes 19 men who did not report occupation.

[3] Includes occupations not shown separately.

Table A-51W.—*How useful is your undergraduate background in the performance of the work you actually do? (June 1958 master's degree recipients, women, in selected occupations)*

Occupation	Master's degree recipients	Use of major [1] (percent distribution)							
		Total	1. Considerable use	2. Inadequate preparation	3. Occasional use	4. No use	5. College generally helpful	6. College irrelevant	Not reported
All occupations	[2] 1,911	100.0	73.0	3.7	6.4	1.6	11.2	1.4	2.6
PROFESSIONAL									
Total	1,798	100.0	74.6	3.5	6.1	1.4	11.2	1.0	2.2
Health professions [3]	83	100.0	80.7	3.6	2.4	1.2	7.2	1.2	3.6
Nurse	55	100.0	83.7	3.6	....	1.8	5.4	1.8	3.6
Managerial and official occupations [3]	101	100.0	66.3	....	6.9	4.0	15.8	4.0	3.0
High school or elementary school official	54	100.0	79.6	....	1.8	....	12.9	....	5.6
Natural scientists	40	100.0	72.5	7.5	10.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Teachers	1,265	100.0	79.3	3.4	4.6	.6	10.1	.3	1.7
College	187	100.0	83.9	1.6	3.7	1.1	7.5	.5	1.6
Secondary school:									
Mathematics	43	100.0	81.4	4.6	7.0	2.3	4.6	....	....
Commercial	35	100.0	91.4	....	2.8	....	5.7	....	....
English	111	100.0	89.2	4.5	2.7	....	2.7	....	.9
Vocational	42	100.0	95.2	....	....	....	....	....	4.8
Languages	32	100.0	78.1	....	9.4	3.1	6.2	....	3.1
Natural sciences	33	100.0	84.9	3.0	....	....	9.1	....	3.0
Social sciences	52	100.0	86.5	1.9	5.8	....	5.8	....	....
All other subjects	100	100.0	79.0	3.0	6.0	1.0	8.0	....	3.0
Elementary school or kindergarten	543	100.0	72.9	4.6	5.0	.4	15.3	.4	1.5
Other schools	87	100.0	77.0	3.5	5.7	....	9.2	1.1	3.5
Other professional occupations [3]	304	100.0	56.9	4.6	12.2	3.6	16.4	2.6	3.6
Psychologist	37	100.0	75.7	5.4	13.5	2.7	....	....	2.7
Social and welfare worker	134	100.0	58.9	5.3	8.9	2.2	15.7	3.7	5.3
Librarian	77	100.0	45.4	3.9	16.9	5.2	23.4	1.3	3.9
SEMIPROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL									
Total [3]	63	100.0	63.5	11 1	9.5	4.8	7.9	1.6	1.6
Health occupations	21	100.0	66.7	9.5	9.5	....	9.5	....	4.8
Research assistant	33	100.0	60.8	12.1	12.1	6.0	6.0	3.0	....
OTHER									
Clerical and sales [3]	37	100.0	27.0	2.7	18.9	5.4	18.9	18.9	8.1
Secretarial, office, clerical	26	100.0	23.1	3.8	15.4	3.8	19.2	23.1	11.5

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[1] Exact wording of answers:

1. I make considerable use of my knowledge in the field(s) in which I specialized at college.
2. There is need on my job for knowledge in the field(s) in which I specialized in college, but the courses I took are not the right preparation for the type of work I am called upon to perform.
3. I make only occasional use of my knowledge in the field(s) I specialized in at college.
4. I make practically no use of my knowledge in the field(s) I specialized in at college.
5. I use many of the things I learned as an undergraduate, but not especially my major or minor fields of study.
6. Undergraduate training such as I had is not relevant to my job.

[2] Includes 13 women who did not report occupation.

[3] Includes occupations not shown separately.

TABLE A-52M.—*How useful is your graduate background in the performance of the work you actually do?* (*June 1958 master's degree recipients, men, in selected occupations*)

Occupation	Master's degree recipients	Use of graduate fields [1] (percent distribution)						
		Total	1. Considerable use	2. Inadequate preparation	3. Occasional use	4. No use	5. Graduate training irrelevant	Not reported
All occupations	[2] 4,305	100.0	73.5	3.9	12.0	2.8	2.3	5.5
PROFESSIONAL								
Total	4,000	100.0	74.4	3.9	11.8	2.7	1.9	5.3
Health professions [3]	82	100.0	84.2	3.7	4.9	1.2	....	6.1
Physician and surgeon	26	100.0	96.1	....	....	....	....	3.9
Managerial and official occupations	789	100.0	74.6	3.8	12.2	2.4	2.8	4.2
Accountant	117	100.0	78.6	3.4	12.0	1.7	2.6	1.7
Banking, finance insurance official	84	100.0	69.0	7.1	11.9	2.4	3.6	6.0
Business executive	118	100.0	74.7	2.5	9.3	4.2	5.1	4.2
Business or management trainee	43	100.0	60.4	....	25.6	....	7.0	7.0
Public official	39	100.0	71.8	5.1	20.5	....	2.6	....
College official	31	100.0	64.5	12.9	19.4	....	....	3.2
High school or elementary school official	225	100.0	87.6	3.6	2.2	.4	....	6.2
Personnel worker	34	100.0	70.6	2.9	11.8	8.8	....	5.9
All other	98	100.0	57.1	2.1	27.6	6.1	6.1	1.0
Natural scientists	355	100.0	80.6	3.4	9.6	1.1	.6	4.8
Agricultural scientist	73	100.0	84.9	1.4	5.5	1.4	....	6.8
Biological scientist	45	100.0	88.9	4.4	2.2	2.2	....	2.2
Earth scientist	57	100.0	87.7	1.8	7.0	....	1.8	1.8
Physicist	47	100.0	78.7	4.3	8.5	4.3	....	4.3
Chemist	79	100.0	78.4	2.5	13.9	....	....	5.1
Mathematician	54	100.0	64.8	7.4	18.5	....	1.9	7.4
Teachers	1,710	100.0	74.5	4.2	10.2	3.3	.5	6.3
College	586	100.0	88.9	2.9	3.4	.3	1.5	4.0
Secondary school:								
Mathematics	131	100.0	66.4	3.8	11.5	5.3	5.3	7.6
Commercial	45	100.0	68.9	4.4	22.2	4.4	....	....
English	125	100.0	71.2	3.2	12.0	4.0	2.4	7.2
Vocational	76	100.0	63.1	5.3	14.5	7.9	1.3	7.9
Languages	33	100.0	84.8	6.1	6.1	....	....	3.0
Natural sciences	150	100.0	70.7	4.7	10.7	4.7	2.0	7.3
Social sciences	160	100.0	64.4	5.6	18.8	5.0	1.9	4.4
All other subjects	179	100.0	64.2	3.9	16.2	3.9	1.1	10.6
Elementary school or kindergarten	184	100.0	66.3	5.4	11.4	4.9	2.2	9.8
Other schools	41	100.0	61.0	9.8	14.6	7.3	....	7.3
Engineers [3]	618	100.0	63.7	3.7	21.4	3.4	2.9	4.9
Chemical	62	100.0	59.6	3.2	22.6	3.2	6.4	4.9
Civil	72	100.0	70.8	2.8	18.0	4.2	1.4	2.8
Electrical	183	100.0	68.8	4.4	18.6	1.6	2.2	4.4
Mechanical	145	100.0	58.6	2.8	25.5	4.1	4.1	4.9
Industrial	49	100.0	61.2	....	26.5	6.1	2.0	4.1
Miscellaneous	94	100.0	62.7	6.4	19.2	3.2	2.1	6.4
Other professional occupations [3]	446	100.0	81.4	3.6	6.7	2.0	1.4	4.9
Economist	54	100.0	77.7	5.6	14.8	....	....	1.9
Psychologist	51	100.0	84.3	9.8	3.9	....	....	2.0
Social scientist (all other)	39	100.0	82.0	2.6	7.7	2.6	....	5.1
Social and welfare worker	104	100.0	89.4	1.9	4.8	.9	....	2.9
Clergyman	64	100.0	90.6	1.6	....	....	....	7.8
Librarian	27	100.0	81.5	....	3.7	....	....	14.8
Writer	26	100.0	50.0	3.9	11.5	11.5	7.7	15.4
Architect	22	100.0	91.0	....	4.5	....	4.5	....

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-52M.—*How useful is your graduate background in the performance of the work you actually do? (June 1958 master's degree recipients, men, in selected occupations)*—Continued

Occupation	Master's degree recipients	Use of graduate fields [1] (percent distribution)						
		Total	1. Considerable use	2. Inadequate preparation	3. Occasional use	4. No use	5. Graduate training irrelevant	Not reported
SEMIPROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL								
Total [3]	170	100.0	73.5	5.3	11.2	2.4	2.9	4.7
Research assistant	129	100.0	77.5	7.0	8.5	2.3	.8	3.9
OTHER								
Clerical and sales [3]	95	100.0	49.4	4.2	24.2	5.3	8.4	8.4
Salesman	80	100.0	50.0	3.7	26.3	3.7	6.3	10.0
Service and unskilled	21	100.0	19.0	4.8	9.5	9.5	42.9	14.3

[1] Exact wording of answers:
1. I make considerable use of my knowledge in the field(s) in which I obtained my graduate (or professional) education.
2. There is need on my job for knowledge in the field(s) in which I studied in graduate (or professional) school, but the courses I took are not the right preparation for the type of work I am called upon to perform.
3. I make only occasional use of my knowledge in the field(s) studied in graduate or professional school.
4. I make practically no use of my knowledge in the field(s) I studied in graduate or professional school.
5. Graduate or professional training such as I had is not relevant to my job.

[2] Includes 19 men who did not report occupation.

[3] Includes occupations not shown separately.

TABLE A-52W.—*How useful is your graduate background in the performance of the work you actually do? (June 1958 master's degree recipients, women, in selected occupations)*

Occupation	Master's degree recipients	Use of graduate fields [1] (percent distribution)						
		Total	1. Considerable use	2. Inadequate preparation	3. Occasional use	4. No use	5. Graduate training irrelevant	Not reported
All occupations	[2] 1,911	100.0	78.0	3.2	8.4	2.3	2.1	6.0
PROFESSIONAL								
Total	1,798	100.0	79.7	3.1	8.2	2.0	1.2	5.8
Health professions [3]	83	100.0	80.7	4.8	4.8	1.2	1.2	7.2
Nurse	55	100.0	81.8	3.6	7.3	1.8	....	5.5
Managerial and official occupations [3]	101	100.0	80.2	1.0	7.9	1.0	5.0	5.0
High school or elementary school official	54	100.0	90.7	....	3.7	....	....	5.6
Natural scientists	40	100.0	80.0	2.5	5.0	5.0	2.5	5.0
Teachers	1,265	100.0	78.9	3.2	8.9	1.8	.6	6.6
College	187	100.0	86.6	18.6	5.4	.5	1.1	4.8
Secondary school:								
Mathematics	43	100.0	67.4	4.7	18.6	4.7	....	4.7
Commercial	35	100.0	74.3	....	17.1	5.7	....	2.9
English	111	100.0	74.8	5.4	11.7	2.7	....	5.4
Vocational	42	100.0	92.8	....	2.4	....	....	4.8
Languages	32	100.0	68.8	....	12.5	6.3	3.1	9.4
Natural sciences	33	100.0	81.8	3.0	9.1	....	3.0	3.0
Social sciences	52	100.0	80.8	1.9	13.5	1.9	....	1.
All other	100	100.0	77.0	7.0	4.0	3.0	....	9.0

See footnotes at end of table.

(Continued.)

TABLE A–52W.—*How useful is your graduate background in the performance of the work you actually do?* (*June 1958 master's degree recipients, women, in selected occupations*)—Continued

Occupation	Master's degree recipients	Use of graduate fields [1] (percent distribution)						
		Total	1. Considerable use	2. Inadequate preparation	3. Occasional use	4. No use	5. Graduate training irrelevant	Not reported
PROFESSIONAL—continued								
Teachers—Continued								
Elementary school or kindergarten	543	100.0	77.3	3.7	9.4	1.5	.4	7.7
Other schools	87	100.0	81.6	1.2	6.9	1.2	1.2	8.0
Other professional occupations [3]	304	100.0	83.2	2.6	6.6	2.6	2.0	3.0
Psychologist	37	100.0	94.6	2.7	2.7	....	....	....
Social and welfare worker	134	100.0	91.8	1.5	2.2	....	.7	3.7
Librarian	77	100.0	83.1	6.5	5.2	....	....	5.2
SEMIPROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL								
Total [3]	63	100.0	68.2	6.4	7.9	6.4	6.4	4.8
Health occupations	21	100.0	66.6	14.3	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
Research assistant	33	100.0	63.6	3.0	12.1	6.1	9.1	6.1
OTHER								
Clerical and sales [3]	37	100.0	21.6	5.4	18.9	10.8	40.5	2.7
Secretarial, office, clerical	26	100.0	15.4	7.7	19.2	11.5	46.2	....

[1] Exact wording of answers:
1. I make considerable use of my knowledge in the field(s) in which I obtained my graduate (or professional) education.
2. There is need on my job for knowledge in the field(s) in which I studied in graduate (or professional) school, but the courses I took are not the right preparation for the type of work I am called upon to perform.
3. I make only occasional use of my knowledge in the field(s) studied in graduate or professional school.
4. I make practically no use of my knowledge in the field(s) I studied in graduate or professional school.
5. Graduate or professional training such as I had is not relevant to my job.

[2] Includes 13 women who did not report occupation.

[3] Includes occupations not shown separately.

TABLE A–53M.—*Could job be done as well or better by someone with a different educational background?* (*June 1958 master's degree recipients, men, in selected occupations*)

Occupation and extent of graduate education [1]	Number	Percent distribution [2]					
		Total	1. No	2. Yes, different field	3. Yes, less education	4. Yes, vocational education	5. None of these [3]
ALL OCCUPATIONS							
Total	[4] 4,305	100.0	73.1	6.7	11.5	0.6	8.0
No graduate work beyond master's	2,977	100.0	71.5	7.1	12.9	.8	7.7
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	1,328	100.0	76.8	5.8	8.4	.2	8.7
PROFESSIONAL							
Total	4,000	100.0	74.4	6.5	10.7	.5	7.9
No graduate work beyond master's	2,822	100.0	73.0	6.9	11.8	.7	7.6
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	1,178	100.0	77.6	5.7	7.9	.3	8.6
Health professions	82	100.0	80.6	2.4	8.5	....	8.5
No graduate work beyond master's	25	100.0	76.0	8.0	12.0	....	4.0
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	57	100.0	82.5	....	7.0	....	10.5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-53M.—*Could job be done as well or better by someone with a different educational background? (June 1958 master's degree recipients, men, in selected occupations)*—Continued

Occupation and extent of graduate education [1]	Number	Percent distribution [2]					
		Total	1. No	2. Yes, different field	3. Yes, less education	4. Yes, vocational education	5. None of these [3]
PROFESSIONAL—continued							
Managerial and official occupations	789	100.0	63.7	6.6	19.7	1.1	8.9
No graduate work beyond master's	666	100.0	63.5	6.5	19.7	1.2	9.1
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	123	100.0	64.3	7.3	19.5	.8	8.1
Accountant	117	100.0	67.4	2.7	23.1	3.4	3.4
Banking, finance, insurance official	84	100.0	48.8	8.3	32.1	2.4	8.4
Business executive	118	100.0	57.6	7.6	19.5	.9	14.4
Business or management trainee	43	100.0	55.8	2.3	32.6	2.3	7.0
Public official	39	100.0	43.6	23.1	17.9	....	15.4
College official	31	100.0	64.5	6.5	12.9	....	16.1
High school and elementary school official	225	100.0	82.1	6.7	2.7	....	8.5
No graduate work beyond master's	183	100.0	82.5	6.0	2.7	....	8.8
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	42	100.0	80.9	9.5	2.4	....	7.2
Personnel worker	34	100.0	52.9	5.8	32.4	....	8.9
All other	98	100.0	52.1	4.1	36.7	1.0	6.1
Natural scientists	355	100.0	78.0	4.2	9.3	....	8.5
No graduate work beyond master's	241	100.0	76.3	4.6	11.6	....	7.5
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	114	100.0	81.6	3.5	4.4	....	10.5
Agricultural scientist	73	100.0	79.5	2.7	6.9	....	10.9
Biological scientist	45	100.0	84.5	2.2	4.4	....	8.9
No graduate work beyond master's	24	100.0	87.5	....	8.3	....	4.2
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	21	100.0	81.0	4.8	....	....	14.2
Physicist	47	100.0	80.8	4.3	6.4	....	8.5
No graduate work beyond master's	22	100.0	81.9	4.5	9.1	....	4.5
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	25	100.0	80.0	4.0	4.0	....	12.0
Chemist	79	100.0	81.0	6.3	7.6	....	5.1
No graduate work beyond master's	54	100.0	79.5	9.3	9.3	....	1.9
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	25	100.0	84.0	....	4.0	....	12.0
Earth scientist	57	100.0	80.6	1.8	12.3	....	5.3
Mathematician	54	100.0	61.1	7.4	18.5	....	13.0
Teachers	1,710	100.0	80.7	7.1	5.6	.5	6.1
No graduate work beyond master's	1,104	100.0	79.9	7.7	6.1	.5	5.8
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	606	100.0	82.4	5.9	4.6	.3	6.8
College	586	100.0	85.6	4.6	2.7	.3	6.8
No graduate work beyond master's	234	100.0	84.5	5.6	2.6	.4	6.9
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	352	100.0	86.1	4.0	2.8	.3	6.8
Secondary school (mathematics)	131	100.0	77.1	10.7	5.3	....	6.9
No graduate work beyond master's	99	100.0	77.7	12.1	3.0	....	7.2
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	32	100.0	75.0	6.3	12.5	....	6.3
Secondary school (commercial)	45	100.0	84.4	....	8.9	....	6.7
Secondary school (English)	125	100.0	75.2	10.4	6.4	....	8.0
No graduate work beyond master's	103	100.0	72.8	11.6	6.8	....	8.8
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	22	100.0	86.5	4.5	4.5	....	4.5

See footnotes at end of table.

(Continued.)

Table A-53M.—*Could job be done as well or better by someone with a different educational background? (June 1958 master's degree recipients, men, in selected occupations)*—Continued

Occupation and extent of graduate education [1]	Number	Percent distribution [2]					
		Total	1. No	2. Yes, different field	3. Yes, less education	4. Yes, vocational education	5. None of these [3]
PROFESSIONAL—continued							
Teachers—Continued							
Secondary school (vocational)	76	100.0	76.4	6.6	3.9	3.9	9.2
Secondary school (languages)	33	100.0	81.8	6.1	9.1	....	3.0
Secondary school (natural sciences)	150	100.0	84.0	9.3	4.0	....	2.7
No graduate work beyond master's	115	100.0	83.6	10.4	4.2	....	1.8
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	35	100.0	85.7	5.7	2.9	....	5.7
Secondary school (social sciences)	160	100.0	80.0	6.9	7.5	.6	5.0
No graduate work beyond master's	116	100.0	78.4	5.2	8.6	.9	6.9
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	44	100.0	84.1	11.4	4.5	....	....
Secondary school (all other)	179	100.0	83.2	5.6	6.7	1.1	3.4
No graduate work beyond master's	136	100.0	83.8	4.4	6.6	1.5	3.7
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	43	100.0	81.4	9.3	7.0	....	2.3
Elementary school or kindergarten	184	100.0	73.4	10.3	9.8	....	6.5
No graduate work beyond master's	150	100.0	76.7	9.3	8.7	....	5.3
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	34	100.0	58.8	14.7	14.7	....	11.8
Other schools	41	100.0	58.6	14.6	14.6	....	12.2
Engineers	618	100.0	72.8	6.8	12.8	.3	7.3
No graduate work beyond master's	495	100.0	73.9	6.7	12.5	.4	6.5
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	123	100.0	68.3	7.3	13.8	....	10.6
Chemical engineer	62	100.0	80.6	4.8	12.9	....	1.7
Civil engineer	72	100.0	80.5	4.2	12.5	....	2.8
Electrical engineer	183	100.0	78.7	6.6	8.7	.5	5.5
No graduate work beyond master's	147	100.0	78.2	6.8	8.8	.7	5.4
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	36	100.0	80.6	5.6	8.3	....	5.6
Mechanical engineer	145	100.0	72.4	6.9	13.1	.7	6.9
No graduate work beyond master's	120	100.0	76.7	5.8	11.7	.8	5.0
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	25	100.0	52.0	12.0	20.0	....	16.0
Industrial engineer	49	100.0	53.0	10.2	18.4	....	18.4
Engineer (miscellaneous)	94	100.0	62.7	9.6	17.0	....	10.7
No graduate work beyond master's	68	100.0	63.2	8.8	17.7	....	10.3
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	26	100.0	61.6	11.5	15.4	....	11.5
Other professional occupations	446	100.0	67.0	6.5	12.8	.7	13.0
No graduate work beyond master's	291	100.0	64.3	6.9	14.4	1.0	13.4
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	155	100.0	72.2	5.8	9.7	....	12.3
Economist	54	100.0	55.5	11.1	20.4	....	13.0
Social scientist (all other)	39	100.0	61.5	7.7	7.7	....	23.1
Psychologist	51	100.0	78.4	5.9	5.9	....	9.8
Social and welfare worker	104	100.0	74.0	5.8	7.7	....	12.5
Clergyman	64	100.0	75.0	3.1	4.7	....	17.2
No graduate work beyond master's	26	100.0	80.8	3.8	3.8	....	11.5
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	38	100.0	71.1	2.6	5.3	....	21.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-53M.—*Could job be done as well or better by someone with a different educational background? (June 1958 master's degree recipients, men, in selected occupations)*—Continued

Occupation and extent of graduate education [1]	Number	Percent distribution [2]					
		Total	1. No	2. Yes, different field	3. Yes, less education	4. Yes, vocational education	5. None of these [3]
PROFESSIONAL—continued							
Other professional occupations—Continued							
Librarian	27	100.0	63.0	11.1	11.1	....	14.8
Writer	26	100.0	34.6	7.7	38.5	....	19.2
Architect	22	100.0	86.5	4.5	4.5	....	4.5
SEMIPROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL							
Total [5]	170	100.0	70.0	9.4	11.2	....	9.4
No graduate work beyond master's	46	100.0	47.8	15.2	23.9	....	13.1
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	124	100.0	78.2	7.3	6.4	....	8.1
Research assistant	129	100.0	77.5	8.5	7.0	....	7.0
No graduate work beyond master's	26	100.0	53.8	11.5	23.1	....	11.6
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	103	100.0	83.5	7.8	2.9	....	5.8
OTHER							
Clerical and sales [5]	95	100.0	40.0	9.5	40.0	1.0	9.5
Salesman	80	100.0	41.2	11.3	38.8	....	8.7
Service and unskilled	21	100.0	38.1	....	42.9	19.0	....

[1] Extent of graduate education not shown if one such category includes fewer than 20 cases.

[2] Exact wording of answers:

1. No.
2. Yes, training at college level or higher, in fields other than the ones I specialized in would be more suitable for my job.
3. Yes, the work I do in my job could also be done by someone with less formal education than I have.
4. Yes, the work I do could probably be done better by someone with vocational or business school training, rather than the academic training I have.
5. None of the above fits my situation.

[3] Includes not reported.

[4] Includes 19 men who did not report occupation.

[5] Includes occupations not shown separately.

TABLE A-53W.—*Could job be done as well or better by someone with a different educational background? (June 1958 master's degree recipients, women, in selected occupations)*

Occupation and extent of graduate education [1]	Number	Percent distribution [2]					
		Total	1. No	2. Yes, different field	3. Yes, less education	4. Yes, vocational education	5. None of these [3]
ALL OCCUPATIONS							
Total	[4] 1,911	100.0	76.1	5.3	11.0	0.4	7.2
No graduate work beyond master's	1,647	100.0	77.0	5.4	10.9	.3	6.5
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	264	100.0	71.3	4.5	11.4	.8	12.1
PROFESSIONAL							
Total	1,798	100.0	78.0	5.3	10.0	.1	6.6
No graduate work beyond master's	1,569	100.0	78.3	5.4	10.0	.1	6.1
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	229	100.0	75.1	4.4	9.6	....	10.9

See footnotes at end of table.

(Continued.)

TABLE A-53W.—*Could job be done as well or better by someone with a different educational background? (June 1958 master's degree recipients, women, in selected occupations)*—Continued

Occupation and extent of graduate education [1]	Number	Percent distribution [2]					
		Total	1. No	2. Yes, different field	3. Yes, less education	4. Yes, vocational education	5. None of these [3]
PROFESSIONAL—continued							
Health professions [5]	83	100.0	73.5	2.4	15.7	1.2	7.2
Nurse	55	100.0	70.9	3.6	18.2	1.8	5.4
Managerial and official occupations [5]	101	100.0	68.3	6.9	15.8	...	8.9
High school and elementary school official	54	100.0	85.1	1.9	7.4	...	5.6
Natural scientist	40	100.0	62.5	10.0	17.5	...	10.0
Teachers	1,265	100.0	80.6	5.6	7.8	...	6.0
No graduate work beyond master's	1,109	100.0	80.8	5.6	7.9	...	5.7
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	156	100.0	78.2	5.8	7.1	...	8.9
College	187	100.0	87.7	4.3	2.7	...	5.3
No graduate work beyond master's	132	100.0	90.1	4.5	1.5	...	3.8
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	55	100.0	81.8	3.6	5.5	...	9.1
Secondary school (mathematics)	43	100.0	76.7	11.6	9.3	...	2.3
Secondary school (commercial)	35	100.0	85.7	...	2.9	...	11.5
Secondary school (English)	111	100.0	78.4	9.9	8.1	...	3.6
Secondary school (vocational)	42	100.0	95.2	...	...	...	4.8
Secondary school (languages)	32	100.0	71.9	6.3	3.1	...	18.7
Secondary school (natural sciences)	33	100.0	69.7	9.1	9.1	...	12.1
Secondary school (social sciences)	52	100.0	73.1	1.9	13.5	...	11.5
Secondary school (all other)	100	100.0	78.0	5.0	12.0	...	5.0
Elementary school or kindergarten	543	100.0	79.6	5.9	9.4	...	5.2
No graduate work beyond master's	505	100.0	79.0	6.3	9.7	...	5.0
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	38	100.0	86.8	...	5.3	...	7.9
Other schools	87	100.0	80.4	4.6	6.9	...	8.0
Other professions [5]	304	100.0	74.0	3.6	14.1	.3	7.9
No graduate work beyond master's	259	100.0	74.5	4.2	14.3	.4	6.5
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	45	100.0	71.1	...	13.3	...	15.6
Psychologist	37	100.0	89.2	...	8.1	...	2.7
Social and welfare worker	134	100.0	84.3	2.2	8.2	...	5.2
Librarian	77	100.0	66.2	5.2	15.6	...	13.0
SEMIPROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL							
Total [4]	63	100.0	63.5	6.3	19.0	...	11.1
No graduate work beyond master's	41	100.0	63.4	4.9	24.4	...	7.3
2nd advanced degree (sought or received)	22	100.0	63.6	9.1	9.1	...	18.2
Health occupations	21	100.0	61.9	9.5	14.3	...	14.3
Research assistant	33	100.0	63.6	6.1	18.2	...	12.1
OTHER							
Clerical and sales [5]	37	100.0	21.6	5.4	48.6	13.5	10.8
Secretarial	26	100.0	19.2	3.8	57.7	11.5	7.7

[1] Extent of graduate education not shown if one such category includes fewer than 20 cases.
[2] For exact wording of answers, see appendix table A-53M, footnote 2.
[3] Includes not reported.
[4] Includes 13 women who did not report occupation.
[5] Includes occupations not shown separately.

TABLE A-54.—*Proportion of respondents in selected occupations who do not fully utilize their field of specialization (June 1958 master's degree recipients)*

Occupation	Number of respondents	Not fully utilizing field of specialization	
		Number	Percent
ALL OCCUPATIONS			
Total	[1]6,216	1,743	28.0
Men	4,305	1,257	29.2
Women	1,911	486	25.4
PROFESSIONAL			
Total	5,798	1,600	27.6
Men	4,000	1,174	29.4
Women	1,798	426	23.7
Health professions, total[2]	165	41	24.8
Men	82	24	29.3
Women	83	17	20.5
Physician and surgeon, men	26	4	15.4
Nurse, women	55	12	21.8
Managerial and officialo ccupations, total[2]	890	318	35.7
Men	789	288	36.5
Women	101	30	29.7
Accountant, men	117	34	29.1
Banking, finance, insurance official, men	84	37	44.0
Business executive, men	118	45	38.1
Business or management trainee, men	43	21	48.8
Public official, men	39	19	48.7
College official, men	31	17	54.8
High school or elementary school official:			
Men	225	49	21.8
Women	54	8	14.8
Personnel worker, men	34	14	41.2
Other, men	98	52	53.1
Natural scientists, total[2]	395	73	18.5
Men	355	66	18.6
Women	40	7	17.5
Agricultural scientist, men	73	20	27.4
Biological scientist, men	45	9	20.0
Earth scientist, men	57	9	15.8
Physicist, men	47	10	21.3
Chemist, men	79	18	22.8
Teachers, total	2,975	759	25.5
Men	1,710	458	26.8
Women	1,265	301	23.8
College:			
Men	586	101	17.2
Women	187	26	13.9
Secondary school:			
Mathematics:			
Men	131	36	27.5
Women	43	13	30.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Occupation	Number of respondents	Not fully utilizing field of specialization	
		Number	Percent
PROFESSIONAL—continued			
Teachers—Continued			
Secondary school—Continued			
Commercial:			
Men	45	15	33.3
Women	35	6	17.1
English:			
Men	125	37	29.6
Women	111	27	24.3
Vocational:			
Men	76	16	21.1
Women	42	7	16.7
Languages:			
Men	33	7	21.2
Women	32	8	25.0
Natural sciences:			
Men	150	50	33.3
Women	33	11	33.3
Social sciences:			
Men	160	42	26.3
Women	52	4	26.9
All other:			
Men	179	55	30.7
Women	100	19	19.0
Elementary school or kindergarten:			
Men	184	80	43.5
Women	543	148	27.3
Other schools:			
Men	41	19	46.3
Women	87	22	25.3
Engineers,[3] men	618	208	33.7
Chemical	62	18	29.0
Civil	72	20	27.8
Electrical	183	50	27.3
Mechanical	145	54	37.2
Industrial	49	24	49.0
Miscellaneous	94	42	44.6
Other professional occupations, total[2]	750	200	26.7
Men	446	130	29.1
Women	304	70	23.0
Economist, men	54	22	40.7
Social scientist (all other), men	39	12	30.8
Psychologist:			
Men	51	8	15.7
Women	37	7	18.9
Social and welfare worker:			
Men	104	27	26.0
Women	134	16	11.9
Clergyman, men	64	12	18.8
Librarian:			
Men	27	6	22.2
Women	77	21	27.3
Writer, men	26	15	57.7
Architect, men	22	6	27.3

(Continued.)

TABLE A-54.—*Proportion of respondents in selected occupations who do not fully utilize their field of specialization (June 1958 master's degree recipients)*—Continued

Occupation	Number of respondents	Not fully utilizing field of specialization	
		Number	Percent
SEMIPROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL			
Total [2]	233	84	35.9
Men	170	57	33.5
Women	63	27	42.9
Health occupations, women	21	8	38.1
Research assistant:			
Men	129	36	27.9
Women	33	15	45.5
OTHER			
Clerical and sales, total [2]	132	100	75.8
Men	95	68	71.6
Women	37	32	86.5
Secretarial, office, clerical, women	26	24	92.3
Salesman, men	80	55	68.8
Service and unskilled, men	21	16	76.2

[1] Includes 19 men and 13 women who did not report occupation.

[2] Includes occupations in subcategories not shown separately.

TABLE A-55.—*Professional field and undergraduate major (June 1958 professional degree recipients)*

Professional field and undergraduate major	Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Medicine (M.D.), total	647	100.0	51	100.0
Natural science majors	533	82.2	47	92.0
Premedicine	209	32.3	15	29.3
Biology	133	20.5	12	23.5
Biological sciences (miscellaneous)	66	10.2	9	17.6
Chemistry	88	13.5	11	21.6
Physics	6	.9	......	......
Mathematics	5	.8	......	......
Earth sciences	3	.5	......	......
Physical sciences (miscellaneous)	23	3.5	......	......
Social science majors	50	7.8	1	2.0
Psychology	27	4.2	1	2.0
History	9	1.4	......	......
Sociology and anthropology	6	.9	......	......
Political science	3	.5	......	......
Economics	1	.2	......	......
Miscellaneous	4	.6	......	......
Humanities and arts majors	31	4.8	2	4.0
Philosophy	16	2.5	......	......
English	10	1.5	1	2.0
Foreign languages	2	.3	1	2.0
Religion	2	.3	......	......
Art, general	1	.2	......	......
Pharmacy majors	12	1.9	......	......
General program majors	7	1.1	......	......
Health field majors (miscellaneous)	4	.6	......	......
Medicine (M.D.)—Continued				
Arts, general program, majors	3	.5	......	......
Agriculture majors	2	.3	......	......
Business and commerce majors	2	.3	......	......
Education majors	2	.3	1	2.0
Electrical engineering majors	1	.2	......	......
Dentistry (D.D.S., D.M.D.), total	235	100.0	2	([1])
Natural science majors	204	87.0	2	([1])
Predentistry	107	45.6	1	([1])
Biology	46	19.6	......	......
Chemistry	27	11.5	......	......
Biological sciences (miscellaneous)	16	6.8	1	([1])
Physical sciences (miscellaneous)	6	2.6	......	......
Physics	2	.9	......	......
Social science majors	10	4.2	......	......
Psychology	7	3.0	......	......
Social sciences (general)	1	.4	......	......
History	1	.4	......	......
Political science	1	.4	......	......
Pharmacy majors	5	2.1	......	......
General program majors	5	2.1	......	......
Education majors	4	1.7	......	......
Business and commerce majors	3	1.3	......	......
Humanities and arts majors	2	.8	......	......

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A-55.—*Professional field and undergraduate major (June 1958 professional degree recipients)*—Continued

Professional field and undergraduate major	Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Dentistry (D.D.S., D.M.D.)—Continued				
Humanities—Continued				
Philosophy	1	.4	.....	.....
English	1	.4	.....	.....
Health fields (miscellaneous)	1	.4	.....	.....
Arts, general, majors	1	.4	.....	.....
Veterinary medicine (D.V.M.), total	68	100.0	3	(1)
Natural science majors	59	86.9	1	(1)
Preveterinary	49	72.1	1	(1)
Biological sciences (miscellaneous)	5	7.4	.....	.....
Biology	4	5.9	.....	.....
Earth sciences	1	1.5	.....	.....
Agriculture majors	7	10.2	.....	.....
General program majors	2	2.9	.....	.....
Health fields (miscellaneous)	.....	.....	2	(1)
Law (L.L.B., J.D.), total	752	100.0	24	100.0
Social science majors	366	48.7	16	66.6
Political science	133	17.7	5	20.8
History	82	10.9	7	29.1
Economics	63	8.4	2	8.3
Psychology	14	1.9	1	4.2
Sociology and anthropology	10	1.3	1	4.2
Miscellaneous	64	8.5	.....	.....
Business and commerce majors	173	23.1	.....	.....
Humanities and arts majors	79	10.5	1	4.2
English	38	5.1	.....	.....
Philosophy	19	2.5	.....	.....
Fine arts	10	1.3	1	4.2
Journalism	6	.8	.....	.....
Foreign languages	6	.8	.....	.....
Law majors	42	5.6	.....	.....
Natural science majors	30	3.9	4	16.7
Mathematics	8	1.1	.....	.....
Chemistry	7	.9	1	4.2
Biology	4	.5	.....	.....
Physics	4	.5	2	8.3
Premedicine	3	.4	1	4.2
Biological sciences (miscellaneous)	2	.3	.....	.....
Physical sciences (miscellaneous)	1	.1	.....	.....
Earth sciences	1	.1	.....	.....
Engineering majors	28	3.7	.....	.....
Education majors	12	1.6	3	12.5
Agriculture majors	4	.5	.....	.....
Pharmacy majors	2	.3	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	16	2.1	.....	.....
Law (LL.M.), total	48	100.0	3	(1)
Law (LL.M.)—Continued				
Social science majors	21	43.7	.....	.....
Political science	10	20.8	.....	.....
History	4	8.3	.....	.....
Economics	1	2.1	.....	.....
Sociology and anthropology	1	2.1	.....	.....
Psychology	1	2.1	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	4	8.3	.....	.....
Business and commerce majors	14	29.2	.....	.....
Law majors	4	8.3	1	(1)
Humanities and arts majors	3	6.3	2	(1)
English	1	2.1	1	(1)
Philosophy	1	2.1	1	(1)
Foreign languages	1	2.1	.....	.....
Natural science majors	2	4.2	.....	.....
Mathematics	1	2.1	.....	.....
Chemistry	1	2.1	.....	.....
Engineering majors	1	2.1	.....	.....
Education majors	1	2.1	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	2	4.2	.....	.....
Theology (B.D., S.T.B., M. Th.), total	399	100.0	4	(1)
Humanities and arts majors	198	49.3	1	(1)
Religion	59	14.9	1	(1)
Philosophy	54	13.3	.....	.....
English	52	13.0	.....	.....
Foreign languages	19	4.8	.....	.....
Fine arts	14	3.3	.....	.....
Social science majors	147	37.0	2	(1)
History	59	14.9	.....	.....
Psychology	26	6.5	.....	.....
Sociology and anthropology	25	6.3	2	(1)
Social sciences, general	10	2.5	.....	.....
Economics	8	2.0	.....	.....
Political science	4	1.0	.....	.....
All other	15	3.8	.....	.....
Natural science majors	18	4.5	.....	.....
Mathematics	6	1.5	.....	.....
Biology	4	1.0	.....	.....
Chemistry	4	1.0	.....	.....
Physical sciences miscellaneous	4	1.0	.....	.....
Education majors	13	3.3	.....	.....
Engineering majors	9	2.3	.....	.....
Business and commerce majors	6	1.5	1	(1)
Agriculture majors	3	.7	.....	.....
Arts, general, majors	2	.5	.....	.....
Home economics majors	1	.3	.....	.....
Prelaw majors	1	.3	.....	.....
General program majors	1	.3	.....	.....

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[1] Too few cases to compute percentage.

TABLE A–56.—*Occupation and earnings*[1] *of June 1958 professional degree recipients, by sex and by employment status*

Degree received and occupation	Total	Less than $4,000	$4,000 to $4,499	$4,500 to $4,999	$5,000 to $5,499	$5,500 to $5,999	$6,000 to $6,499	$6,500 to $6,999	$7,000 to $7,999	$8,000 to $8,999	$9,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $10,999	$11,000 to $11,999	$12,000 and over	Not reported
M.D.:															
Physician	377	256	13	13	9	4	3	4	12	7	7	8	2	35	4
Men (employee)	309	234	10	12	7	4	2	4	10	6	4	3	1	11	1
Men (self-employed)	43	2	3	1	1	......	1	......	1	1	3	4	1	22	3
Women (employee)	22	20	......	......	1	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......
Women (self-employed)	3	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	2	......
Physician in training, men (employee)	71	61	2	2	1	......	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	3
LL.B.:															
Lawyer	490	61	25	32	49	41	75	33	72	31	20	11	5	13	22
Men (employee)	346	26	16	27	41	34	61	29	56	24	11	6	4	6	5
Men (self-employed)	144	35	9	5	8	7	14	4	16	7	9	5	1	7	17
Other	156	8	5	9	14	20	24	12	24	12	6	7	1	12	2
Men (employee)	135	7	5	8	13	20	21	11	23	8	6	6	1	6	......
Men (self-employee)	21	1	......	1	1	......	3	1	1	4	......	1	......	6	2
D.D.S.: Dentist	142	12	6	5	7	1	4	9	14	14	6	18	8	26	12
Men (employee)	27	5	......	1	1	1	2	2	5	4	......	2	1	3	......
Men (self-employed)	115	7	6	4	6	......	2	7	9	10	6	16	7	23	12
D.V.M.: Veterinarian	50	......	1	2	1	3	2	6	11	5	4	6	2	4	3
Men (employee)	20	......	......	......	1	3	1	5	6	3	1	......	......	......	......
Men (self-employed)	30	......	1	2	......	......	1	1	5	2	3	6	2	4	3
B.D.: Clergyman	296	66	80	61	42	18	15	1	6	2	1	......	......	1	3
Men (employee)	255	55	70	52	35	16	13	1	6	2	1	......	......	1	3
Men (self-employed)	41	11	10	9	7	2	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other, men (employee)	28	9	3	4	4	3	2	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	1

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[1] Full-time employed respondents.

APPENDIX B

HOW THE SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED

The present study was planned by the Bureau of Social Science Research in cooperation with the sponsor, the National Science Foundation, in July 1959. Because of the need for detailed data concerning men and women in many specialized fields of graduate and undergraduate study it was clear that only a large-scale survey would suffice. For practical reasons, this in turn meant a self-administered questionnaire of a relatively simple type designed to accommodate the heterogeneous population to be surveyed. Survey procedures and the content of the questionnaire were discussed in a series of conferences with persons in private and Government agencies whose work, interest, and experience were in areas related to the study. Agencies and organizations who helped on this phase include the U.S. Office of Education, the U.S. Department of Labor (Bureau of Labor Statistics and Women's Bureau), the National Institutes of Health, the American Council on Education, and the National Education Association. The officers and members of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers provided much valuable help during the planning stage and with the data collection; without this cooperation, the present survey could not have been conducted.

DATA COLLECTION

This was a two-step process. It required, first, the collection of a sample of June 1958 degree recipients, and subsequently, the collection of data from the graduates in the sample.

Selecting the sample

The only complete source for the names of June 1958 degree recipients was the files of the registrars or admissions officers of degree-granting institutions. A basic initial decision concerned selection of colleges and universities to be included in the survey. Should the survey be limited to graduates from a stratified sample of institutions, or should it include graduates from all colleges and universities in the United States? After a series of preliminary discussions with college registrars, we decided on the more adequate sampling plan, which called for the inclusion of all degree-granting institutions with samples of graduates to be drawn from each.

The advantage of including all colleges and universities granting a 4-year degree were many. The universe is not really a large one. There was in 1958 a total of 1,321 separate institutions granting degrees at the bachelor's level or above. A good stratified sample should have allowed for many variables (size, location, control, race, and sex characteristics) and—more cumbersome—for that elusive element known as "college quality" which no one in the field has as yet defined in statistically useful terms. On the other hand, in including all degree-granting institutions, we took a risk: without a very high level of response from the registrars, our sample would be defective. However, registrar cooperation exceeded our expectations.

In December 1960, a request for data was mailed to 1,388 registrars in 1,321 degree-granting institutions on the basis of a list obtained from the U.S. Office of Education.[1] The request contained a letter from Dr. Alan T. Waterman, Director of the National Science Foundation, explaining the purpose of the survey and asking for the registrars' cooperation in the study. The registrars were asked to supply the following data:

1. A list containing the name and most recent address of 20 percent of the June 1958 bachelor's degree recipients and first-level professional degree recipients, the selection of names to be carried out in a prescribed random procedure.
2. A similar list for 33 percent of the master's degree and second-level, professional degree recipients.
3. The total number of degree recipients—at each level—in June 1958.

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[1] Our mailing list contained 1,388 names of registrars. Some of these, however, were registrars of separate branches of a single university; others reported that they did not grant bachelor's degrees or master's degrees, and still others reported no degrees granted in June 1958. According to our records, the final number of separate institutions eligible to participate was 1,321. Of these, 22 were subsequently dropped for various reasons (military academies, fewer than 5 graduates; religious institutions training for priesthood only, etc.)

Initial response to the mailing was excellent. By the middle of January the great majority of registrars had already sent the data or promised to send it shortly. In January, a first followup letter was sent to 385 institutions which had not previously responded. Further followup activities were handled on a more individualized basis. Very small colleges, theological institutions, and small music and art schools were sent another letter by regular mail in February. All other institutions received special delivery letters or telephone calls.

The remaining "hard core" of nonrespondents totaled only 72 by April 30. Of this group, a few had reacted to our earlier mailings, but failed to send in data as promised. In a few cases, an error had been made (most commonly the registrar sent 1959 names instead of 1958 names, and was unwilling to draw a new sample for us). In a few other cases, staff shortages or administrative turnover were said to make it impossible for the institution to cooperate (in spite of an offer of reimbursement).[2] However, the majority of nonrespondents had either sent a letter refusing to participate or ignored all requests.

How significant is the omission of the 72 nonparticipating schools? Since we do not know the number of their graduates in June 1958, we can make comparisons only in terms of all 1958 degrees, whether granted in June or some other time during the year. In 1958, a total of 365,748 first-level degrees and 65,614 second-level degrees were granted by all colleges and universities. The nonparticipating schools granted a total of 9,640 first-level degrees (less than 3 percent of the total) and 1,731 second-level degrees (also less than 3 percent of the total). Furthermore, no one geographic area or type of school dominates the "nonresponse" list, although the proportion of theological schools is high. (This group is marginal from the point of view of the study and was originally to be excluded from the survey altogether.) The only serious omission was the University of Southern California, where we failed to obtain data despite considerable effort. Most of the other schools in the nonrespondent group are small institutions.[3]

The final inventory of data received from the registrars was as follows:

	Number
Participating institutions	1, 244
First-level degrees granted by these institutions in June 1958	281, 977
Second-level degrees granted in June 1958	36, 766
First-level names supplied	55, 396
(20 percent of first-level degree total)	(56, 395)
Second-level names supplied	10, 996
(33 percent of second-level degree total)	(12, 133)

As can be seen, the number of names supplied is only slightly below what it should have been, probably as a result of an occasional failure to adhere to the sampling procedure outlined for the registrar (see below).

Adequacy of sampling procedures

The manner in which the sample for each participating school was drawn varied greatly. The great majority of institutions drew their own sample, and submitted either typed lists of names, an Addressograph list, or IBM cards for the selected graduates. A total of 134 institutions (11 percent of the total) submitted names and addresses of the entire June graduating class. A random sample was then drawn in Washington, D.C. (These institutions granted a total of 47,000 first-level degrees and 7,000 second-level degrees. This was, respectively, 17 percent and 20 percent of the first- and second-level degrees granted by all participating schools in June 1958.)

Where the sample was drawn by the registrar, there is no way of telling definitely whether prescribed instructions were followed to the letter. A number of institutions described their procedures (usually basing their sample on the commencement program), but in other cases we simply received lists of names.

Some checking was done here to see if the number of names supplied was within expected limits (roughly one-fifth and one-third of the total June degree figure supplied by the registrars). Names supplied were further tabulated by sex for a rough comparison with the distribution by sex of all 1958 graduates, available from Office of Education statistics. Where discrepancies were found, an attempt to correct them was made, and most institutions to whom we wrote in these cases cooperated by submitting additional names or new lists. However, occasionally our requests for further information went unanswered and in such cases there was no choice but to use the inadequate sample. The most frequent error was undersampling at the graduate level, when registrars applied the 1-in-5 ratio to the entire graduating class regardless of degree level. Conversely, and in spite of the very clear instructions in the "Request to Registrars," we feel that there may have been some oversampling of professional degrees (M.D., D.D.S., LL.B., etc.), because some schools may have used the 1-in-3 ratio for this group, which they—unlike the Office of Education—treat as second-level degrees.

There is evidence that registrars followed the prescribed random selection procedures, rather than picking blocks of names from a list. Only in one case did we receive a list which was clearly a block. The tabulation of the actual sample of respondents by field of study (see table 2, p. 12 and table 44, p. 67) does not suggest that gross deviations occurred in the sampling process.

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[2] Offers of reimbursement or "staff assistance" were made in connection with followup letters. However, only six institutions took advantage of this offer.

[3] A complete list of nonparticipating colleges will be found at the end of this appendix.

Mailout and response

The final mailing list contained 66,200 names. (A total of 192 names was removed because of inadequate or illegible addresses.) After a thorough pretest of the questionnaire and the planned mailing procedures (see below), the following mailings took place:

		Number of letters
Initial mailing	July 29	[1] 66, 200
First followup (not heard from by Aug. 12)	Aug. 17	46, 496
Second followup (not heard from by Aug. 26)	Sept. 2	30, 418

[1] The initial mailout was to 66,200 graduates. In the process of editing incoming questionnaires, we discovered that a number of schools had sent lists of 1959 graduates (see list at the end of this appendix). In the case of three large institutions where the error was made, we requested and obtained new lists which were processed about 3 weeks later than the bulk of the survey. With the inclusion of these new lists, the actual number of questionnaires mailed out came to 66,989.

Receipt of questionnaires was cut off on November 1, 1960. As of that date, the response picture was as follows:

		Percent
Total mailing	66, 989	100. 0
Questionnaires returned	43, 043	64. 3
Questionnaires not returned	23, 946	35. 7

The "Questionnaires not returned" group may be subdivided into three main classes: "unreached"; "nonresponsive"; and a residual group of persons who were discovered to be deceased, ill, out of the country, not June 1958 graduates, etc.

The "unreached" are defined as persons who never received a questionnaire, either because the address given by their alma mater was incomplete or out of date, or because the questionnaire, though delivered at the address, was never seen by the potential respondent himself (for example, he was out of town and a parent, or his wife, threw it away). Such persons never had an opportunity to decide whether they were going to participate in the study. The "nonresponsive" is the person who saw the questionnaire and did not return it. One might hypothesize that both groups differ from respondents, and also from one another. For example, it is conceivable that the nonresponsive group would include many persons working in nonprofessional occupations, or many women, or older persons who considered themselves atypical. The unreached, on the other hand, might be an exceptionally mobile group, perhaps more often unmarried or in the Armed Forces. To explore these problems, a special survey was made of these groups, consisting of personal followup attempts with 1,200 persons selected at random. The survey and its results are described in detail below (see p. 310). Taking into account the findings of this special survey, the total response picture shapes up as follows:

	Percent
Total mailout	100
Questionnaires received (responsive)	64
Unreached	15
Unresponsive	18
Unavailable (ill, deceased, not a 1958 graduate, refused, etc.)	3

EDITING, CODING, TABULATION

Upon receipt and prior to coding, all questionnaires underwent a brief editorial inspection. Questionnaires were eliminated if it turned out that the respondent had not received a degree in June 1958 [2] or if the respondent received a bachelor's degree in June 1958 and failed to indicate his major field of study.

The final tally was as follows:

Number of questionnaires received	43, 043
Unusable (eliminated)	1, 453
Total number in survey	41, 590
Total number B.A., B.S. recipients	32, 122
All other (M.A., professional degrees)	9, 468

Questionnaires were also edited for clarity and consistency, especially with respect to the number and types of degrees reported. All questionnaires were then coded and data transferred to IBM punchcards for machine tabulation.

PRETEST OF QUESTIONNAIRE [3]

The final instrument used for the survey was subjected to an extensive pretest in the spring of 1960. The purpose of the pretest was threefold:

(1) To obtain a reliable indicator of response patterns and response rates, thereby giving insight into areas of strong and weak response, and the biases associated with differential response rates.

(2) To test the form for respondent comprehension and to evaluate the "productivity" of the various questions. On the basis of pretest findings, the covering letter and the questionnaire were to be revised.

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[2] In the editing process, it was discovered that a number of colleges had actually supplied lists of 1959 graduates by mistake. Graduates from these schools were eliminated from the study (see list 2, this appendix, p. 329).

[3] A detailed work paper on the pretest has been issued. (Study of June 1958 Graduates—Pretest Report, BSSR, Nov. 30, 1960.)

(3) To experiment with techniques for obtaining responses from "nonrespondents" (persons who failed to return the questionnaire in spite of three mailings) and to compare survey findings for "respondents" and "nonrespondents" in order to determine the necessity for special followup work with the nonrespondents in the actual survey.

Four educational institutions were included in the pretest: the University of Maryland, College Park, Md. (263 graduates in the pretest sample); George Washington University, Washington, D.C. (140 graduates); Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. (224 graduates); and Oklahoma State University of Agriculture and Applied Sciences, Stillwater, Okla. (201 graduates). Altogether, 828 graduates were included in the pretest.

The pretest yielded a response rate of 70 percent. Not many areas of unusually low or poor response were found. The rates were slightly below average for women who received a first-level degree and for graduates who majored in social science and in business administration at the first-degree level. Conversely, response was highest among recipients of second-level degrees, recipients of first professional degrees, and bachelor's degree recipients who had majored in engineering and in education.

The pretest results suggested the need for a few changes in the format of the questionnaire. It uncovered several "unproductive" questions (for example, class rank), areas of inadequate respondent comprehension, and weaknesses in the "attitude" question. This latter portion of the questionnaire was subjected to considerable revision.

Intensive work with nonrespondents was limited to graduates of the University of Maryland and at George Washington University, who resided in the Greater Washington area or in the State of Maryland at the time of the survey. Telephone interviews with this group pointed to some differences in the employment patterns and personal backgrounds of the hard core of nonrespondents, compared to "respondents."

Although the number of cases in the interview sample was too small to draw definite conclusions, the findings suggested the need for incorporating interviews with a sample of "nonrespondents" into the final survey design.

SPECIAL SURVEY OF NONRESPONDENTS

The problem

Although a response rate of 64 percent is very high for a mail survey of this type, we were concerned—as a result of the pretest findings—with the possible bias introduced by the omission of about one-third of all those contacted who had either not been reached or chose not to cooperate.

The pretest suggested that response from master's degree recipients would be better than from the bachelor's group. This was borne out by the study, as shown by the following (approximate) figures:

Degree level	Mailout	Return	
		Number	Percent
First-level degree recipients (B.A., M.D., LL.B., etc.)	55, 200	34, 200	62. 0
Second-level degree recipients (M.A., LL.M., etc.)	11, 000	7, 500	68. 0

The pretest also suggested tentatively that study and employment patterns of nonresponsive graduates might differ in some respects from those of graduates who mailed back the questionnaire. Short of a special study of the nonresponsive, it was not possible to measure the extent of the possible bias they introduced. Although some statistical methods have been developed in recent years for adjusting samples to allow for nonresponse bias, none of these was applicable to the present study because of the necessity to discriminate between "unreached" and "unresponsive" persons, discussed above.[4]

From the original mailing list, we chose at random 1,000 names of persons who were believed to be nonresponsive. These were persons to whom a questionnaire and two followup letters were delivered, to the best of our knowledge, and who had not replied. We also selected 200 persons whom we classified "unreached"; the letters sent to these graduates had been returned by the Post Office with an "addressee unknown" notation. The group of 200 were graduates of 17 colleges, selected at random. This procedure—rather than a random selection from the universe of nonreached—was followed because attempts to locate the nonreached required further contacts with the college from which these respondents had graduated.[7]

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[4] For some of the more recent discussions of the problem of nonresponse, see in particular: Deming, William Edwards, *Some Theory of Sampling*, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 1950; Hansen, Morris H., Hurwitz, William, *Sample Survey Methods and Theory*, John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1953; Stephan, Frederick F., and McCarthy, Philip J., *Sampling Opinions*, New York, Wiley & Sons, Inc.; Donald, Marjorie N., "Implications of Nonresponse for the Interpretation of Mail Questionnaire Data," *Public Opinion Quarterly*, vol. 24, spring 1960; Sharp, Harry, and Feldt, Allan, "Sampling a Metropolitan Community," *American Sociological Review*, vol. 24, October 1959; Larson, Richard F., and Catton, Jr., William R., "Can the Mail-Back Bias Contribute to a Study's Validity?" *American Sociological Review* vol. 24, April 1959.

The goal was to contact every one of the 1,200 persons in the sample of nonrespondents and obtain a completed questionnaire, either by mail, or through a telephone conversation, or through a personal interview. We contracted for the fieldwork with ARB Surveys, Inc., of New York City, a research organization with a nationwide staff of interviewers and specializing in telephone survey work. They undertook to trace the 1,200 nonrespondents, contact them, and follow through, by telephone or personal visits, until a completed questionnaire was obtained. There were, of course, time and money limits to the extent to which "missing" graduates could be traced; furthermore, graduates outside of the United States were to be excluded and we anticipated a certain number of steadfast refusers, as well as the usual small number of sick, hospitalized, and deceased.

The survey of nonrespondents was carried out over a period of 3 months. At the end of this time, the results were as follows:

(1) Nonresponsive:	
Sample	1,000
Completed questionnaires received	661
Eliminations	339
Refused	75
Did not receive degree in 1958	26
In service or abroad	67
Unknown at address—could not be located—never received questionnaire	145
Deceased—hospitalized	4
Could not reach (more than 3 personal visits or still in process when study was closed)	22
(2) Unreached:	
Sample	200
Completed questionnaires received	130
Eliminations	70
College does not have address	26
In service or abroad	13
Address unknown	15
Refused	1
Did not receive degree in 1958	2
Had completed questionnaire (found in files)	3
Could not reach	4
In progress when study was closed	6

The recovery rate for the nonresponsive fell below expectations, chiefly because of the high number of those who could not be located or had never received the questionnaire. Actually, the 1,000 names assigned included only 750–800 persons for whom a classification as "nonresponsive" (received questionnaire and failed to return it) can be definitely established. The remainder should be classified as unreached. Thus, the unreached segment of the universe is larger than we had assumed from our tally of the mail returns, and the nonresponsive segment is correspondingly smaller.

We can assume that approximately one-fourth of the group which we initially classified as nonresponsive are actually unreached, as shown by this special survey. The two major missing segments of the universe differ much less in size than was originally assumed: 18 percent of the total was nonresponsive, 15 percent unreached.

The composition of the telephone samples was as follows:

	Number of cases
Bachelor's—nonresponsive:	
Men	317
Women	159
Master's—nonresponsive:	
Men	72
Women	28
Bachelor's—nonreached:	
Men	67
Women	28
Master's—nonreached:	
Men	17
Women	9

The nonparticipants: How different are they from those in the survey?

(1) *The B.A.'s*

The telephone survey of nonrespondents yielded usable questionnaires from a total of 476 "nonresponsive" B.A.'s (317 men and 159 women) and from 95 "unreached" B.A.'s (67 men and 28 women). Tables B–1 and B–2, at the end of this appendix, compare fields of study and personal characteristics of the nonresponsive and unreached men and women with those of the full-scale survey respondents. These tables, together with tests of significance, suggest the existence of several differences among the three groups.[8]

Both nonrespondent groups are slightly older than those in the survey. In other respects, there were some differences between the nonresponsive and the unreached. The nonresponsive group included a slightly larger proportion of persons of lower social status, as measured by parents' educational level. Among fields of study, nonresponse was highest among graduates who had majored in education and business, lowest in the sciences and humanities. These two sets of findings correlate: the low-response fields are also those with the largest proportion of graduates who are older and of low socioeconomic origin. The unreached included a higher proportion of business graduates, and a lower proportion of education majors. Their socioeconomic background closely resembled that of the survey respondents. Both groups differed from respondents with respect to marital status; they were more often married, and a larger proportion of the women had children. The nonresponsive also included a higher proportion of persons who reported their race as Negro or "other."

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[7] Our original decisions with respect to sample sizes were guided by statistical considerations. The size of the "nonresponsive" sample was to be large enough to meet the requirements for 0.95 confidence limit, given better than 90 percent recovery rates; i.e., less than 10 percent loss from among those in the sample. For the sample of nonreached, we had no goals of statistical validity, since we expected low recovery rates for this group. Actually, as will be shown, recovery rates were below expectations for the nonresponsive (who turned out to include a sizable proportion of nonreached) and above expectations for the nonreached.

[8] Differences are merely suggestive. Tests of significance could only be done in a few cases, because of small size of samples. When they were done, they did not yield statistically significant differences except as noted.

Table B–3 summarizes the comparison between the three groups in the area of educational characteristics. The larger proportion of part-time students and junior college attenders among the unreached is partly due to the large number of business graduates in this group. Most marked are the differences in graduate enrollment among the three populations. Those in the nonresponsive group were less graduate study oriented, had studied full time less often, had obtained fewer advanced degrees, and were less often degree candidates in 1960. The unreached, on the other hand, were very similar to those in the survey; in fact, the proportion of full-time graduate students in fall 1958 and spring 1959 was highest in this group. Table B–4 shows that these differences remain consistent when field of study is controlled. There was only one exception: among men who had majored in education, graduate enrollment was higher in the nonresponsive than in the responsive group. But in all other fields—and especially the natural sciences and humanities—the nonresponsive—but not the unreached—had a significantly lower graduate orientation than study participants.

Both of the omitted groups had higher labor force participation than those in the survey—the nonresponsive because of less frequent graduate study, the unreached because they were less often in military service—as shown in table B–5. Among women, the pattern is different. Both groups—but especially the unreached—include many more nonworking housewives. (This is in line with the marital status data in table B–2.)

It is widely believed that nonresponse is often characteristic of the unsuccessful, which in the case of our study, could be those who held nonprofessional jobs, in clerical, sales, or manual occupations, or else low-paid professional jobs. Table B–6 lends little support to this thesis. It is further weakened by the more detailed examination of jobs held by graduates in the various fields of study (table B–7). Although the subgroups are usually too small for detailed analysis, the figures do not suggest the existence of meaningful differences in occupational outcome. With respect to salary differentials between responsive and nonresponsive groups, the findings in table B–8 are also inconclusive. Tables B–8 and B–9 suggest that nonresponsive women had lower earnings than those who participated in the study, but for the men, there is no clear pattern. Among the nonresponsive, fewer persons are in the lowest earning group (under $3,000), probably because part-time employees, often graduate students, are less numerous in this group.

For the unreached group, the number of cases is too small for detailed analysis. The findings suggest, however, that there are no real differences between respondents and unreached with respect to salary.

As table B–10 shows, the response pattern with respect to the "attitude toward your job" items (designed to yield some indication of work-study relationships) are basically similar for responsive, nonresponsive, and unreached graduates, but there are a few interesting divergences limited to men graduates. They all tend in the direction of lesser cohesion between job and study among both the nonresponsive and the unreached, as follows:

Importance of undergraduate background	Men		
	Responsive	Unreached	Nonresponsive
Percent who indicated no need for college to qualify for current job	20	21	27
Percent who reported making "considerable use" of undergraduate background in performance of current job	58	42	53
Percent who denied that different or less extensive education would be adequate for job	60	44	54
Percent who felt that they did not fully utilize their college fields in current job	46	50	64

No such differences were noted with respect to women.

What does it all add up to? There are obviously some differences between responsive and nonresponsive B.A. recipients. Most important are the differences with respect to commitment to graduate study, which is less widespread among nonresponsive graduates. Together with a less cohesive study-work relationship, this would indicate that nonresponsive graduates have moved away from academic interests and values to a greater extent than those who cooperated in the survey. This is also a plausible explanation for nonparticipation in a survey which was presented as a quasi-academic undertaking, with respondent cooperation enlisted on the basis of altruistic and proresearch motives. Graduates who were detached from the academic world were evidently less inclined to react favorably to this type of research undertaking.

With respect to the unreached, our findings are tentative because of the small sample size. The overall findings for this group are biased by the inclusion of a high proportion of business graduates whose responses—in particular to the job-study relationship items—deviate considerably, as established in the body of this study. In most respects, there seem to be few differences between the unreached and those in the survey.

In only one respect do both groups differ from the respondents. This is with respect to marital and employment status of women. Thus, we can assume that the report findings tend to understate the proportion of married women with children among the population of 1958 college graduates and correspondingly overstate somewhat the proportion of women who work. Graduate enrollment figures also probably represent a slight overstatement because of the findings with respect to the nonresponsive, but the adjustment factor is smaller since only the omission of nonresponsive—not of unreached—introduced some bias. Employment and salary findings do not seem to need adjustments in the light of the present findings.

(2) *The M.A.'s*

With many fewer cases on hand, the data for the M.A. group are of course more sketchy. A total of 100 nonresponsive M.A. recipients were contacted through the telephone survey (72 men and 28 women). The number of unreached M.A.'s is even smaller (17 men and 9 women).

As tables B–11 to B–15 show, there are few noteworthy differences between those M.A.'s who participated in the survey and those who did not. As was the case for the B.A. group, nonresponse was highest among those with a degree in business and commerce, lowest in the natural sciences. The nonresponsive group included a somewhat higher proportion of persons who had done their graduate work on a part-time basis only. However, with respect to a crucial indicator of academic achievement and orientation—Ph. D. candidacies—the two groups did not differ.

Among men, nonresponsive M.A.'s were more often employed full time. The reverse held true among women, the proportion of housewives being larger in the nonresponsive group. Among the employed, the type of job held was in most cases closely related to the field of study, suggesting no employment-related reasons for nonresponse, as table B–15 shows.

Median salaries were about $6,500 for the nonresponsive men and $7,000 for the unreached. There are too few cases to make comparisons between responsive and nonresponsive graduates within occupational groups; the scattered evidence does not suggest the existence of meaningful differences, however. For example, of 10 engineers in the nonresponsive sample, 4 earned over $10,000, 4 between $8,000 and $10,000, and 2 between $6,000 and $7,000. (The median for responsive engineers was close to $9,000.)

As was the case for the B.A.'s, the most notable difference between responsive and nonresponsive M.A.'s concerns the women: those who do not work or study—full-time housewives—were less likely to participate in the survey; consequently, the findings tend to overstate somewhat the proportion of employed women among those who received the M.A. in 1958. Other than this, there seems to be no reason for assuming that nonresponse led to biased findings with respect to the M.A. group.

TABLE B-1.—*Fields of study of responsive, nonresponsive, and unreached 1958 bachelor's degree recipients (percent distribution)*

Field of study	Men			Women		
	Responsive (number, 20,399)	Nonresponsive (number, 317)	Unreached (number, 67)	Responsive (number, 11,723)	Nonresponsive (number, 159)	Unreached (number, 28)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Natural sciences	15.9	11.7	9.0	8.6	4.4	3.4
Mathematics	2.8	1.6	1.5	2.4	.6	
Biology	1.7	1.6		2.5	1.3	
Chemistry	3.4	2.6	3.0	1.7	1.9	
All other	8.0	5.9	4.5	2.0	.6	3.4
Engineering	18.7	17.4	16.4	.5		
Applied biological fields	2.8	1.6	7.4	6.4	1.9	17.3
Health fields	2.1	3.2		7.0	7.6	17.3
Social sciences	16.5	15.8	16.4	12.5	9.4	10.3
Economics	4.2	3.7	4.5	1.0	3.8	3.4
History	4.6	4.1	5.9	3.5		
All other	7.7	8.0	6.0	8.0	5.6	6.9
Humanities and arts	10.5	5.9	10.5	21.5	15.7	10.3
English	3.6	1.9	3.0	9.7	8.8	6.9
Fine arts	3.0	2.8	3.0	6.9	5.0	3.4
All other	3.9	1.2	4.5	4.9	1.9	
Education	9.8	12.6	3.0	34.2	54.1	34.5
Psychology	2.4	2.8	3.0	2.8	4.4	3.4
Business and commerce	19.4	23.6	29.8	5.0	1.3	
All other	2.0	5.4	4.5	1.5	1.2	3.4

TABLE B-2.—*Personal characteristics of responsive, nonresponsive, and unreached 1958 bachelor's degree recipients (percent distribution)*

Characteristic	Men			Women		
	Responsive (number, 20,399)	Nonresponsive (number, 317)	Unreached (number, 67)	Responsive (number, 11,723)	Nonresponsive (number, 159)	Unreached (number, 28)
Age in 1960	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
23 years or under	7.5	9.1	6.0	17.3	15.7	25.0
24 years	31.7	27.4	29.9	52.0	50.3	32.1
25–26 years	21.8	19.9	20.9	12.7	13.8	14.3
27–28 years	13.2	15.5	8.9	2.8	4.4	14.3
29–36 years	21.3	23.1	31.4	5.1	5.7	10.7
37 and over	2.8	2.8	1.5	8.7	8.2	3.6
No answer	1.7	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.9	
24 and under, total	39.2	36.5	35.9	69.3	66.0	57.1
Race	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	[1] 94.6	[1] 89.6	94.0	93.3	89.6	86.2
Negro	2.1	4.1	1.5	4.9	4.1	11.3
Other and no answer	3.3	6.3	4.5	1.8	6.3	2.5
Marital status	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single	36.1	31.9	26.9	38.5	32.7	32.1
Married, no children	21.6	24.6	31.3	29.5	24.5	21.4
Married, children	40.5	41.9	41.8	28.8	40.2	42.9
Other (widowed, divorced, separated)	.7	.3		2.3	1.3	3.6
No answer	1.1	1.0		.9	1.3	

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE B-2.—*Personal characteristics of responsive, nonresponsive, and unreached 1958 bachelor's degree recipients (percent distribution)*—Continued

Characteristic	Men			Women		
	Responsive (number, 20,399)	Nonresponsive (number, 317)	Unreached (number, 67)	Responsive (number, 11,723)	Nonresponsive (number, 159)	Unreached (number, 28)
Parents' education	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Both; college graduates	7.9	5.0	6.0	11.5	11.3	7.1
Father only; college graduate	10.4	9.8	7.5	14.0	13.8	14.3
Mother only; college graduate	5.2	3.8	3.0	[1] 6.8	[1] 10.1	10.7
Both; some college	3.6	2.5	3.0	4.9	4.4	3.6
One; some college	[1] 13.1	[1] 9.2	22.3	[1] 14.8	[1] 8.8	7.1
Both; no college	[2] 57.3	[2] 65.3	56.7	[1] 45.9	[1] 51.0	50.0
No answer	2.5	4.4	1.5	2.1	.6	7.2
Father's occupation	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional	14.3	11.7	12.0	19.4	18.3	21.4
Proprietor	17.6	19.6	25.4	18.5	18.3	7.1
Business official	12.8	14.2	14.9	13.5	7.5	....
Semiprofessional and technical	5.4	4.4	4.5	5.0	1.9	....
Clerical and sales	10.0	9.8	7.4	9.0	13.8	17.9
Farm owner or manager	10.2	8.8	7.4	11.2	11.3	10.7
Skilled worker or operator	16.4	13.2	14.9	11.0	8.2	14.3
Service and unskilled	[1] 12.6	[1] 16.4	12.0	11.2	18.3	28.6
No answer	.7	1.9	1.5	1.2	2.5	....

[1] Significant difference at $P=0.05$.
[2] Significant difference at $P=0.01$.

TABLE B-3.—*Educational characteristics of responsive, nonresponsive, and unreached 1958 bachelor's degree recipients*

Educational characteristic	Men (percent of total number)			Women (percent of total number)		
	Responsive (number, 20,399)	Nonresponsive (number, 317)	Unreached (number, 67)	Responsive (number, 11,723)	Nonresponsive (number, 159)	Unreached (number, 28)
Attended junior college	12.3	11.7	22.4	9.4	7.5	9.4
Did all or part of undergraduate studies as part-time students	8.8	10.4	19.4	10.8	13.2	10.3
Degree enrolled in graduate or professional school:						
Full time, fall 1958	[1] 20.8	[1] 16.1	25.4	7.4	4.4	17.9
Part time, fall 1958	7.3	7.3	10.4	4.7	3.8	3.6
Full time, spring 1959	[1] 19.9	15.2	[1] 22.4	7.1	5.0	14.3
Part time, spring 1959	7.7	8.2	10.4	5.4	6.3	7.2
Full time, summer 1959	[1] 8.1	[1] 4.1	4.5	6.7	5.7	3.6
Part time, summer 1959	4.5	5.0	8.9	3.7	3.1	7.2
Full time, fall 1959	[1] 17.4	[1] 12.6	[1] 14.9	5.0	1.9	7.2
Part time, fall 1959	9.4	9.5	20.9	7.0	6.3	7.2
Obtained graduate or professional degree by summer 1960	[1] 11.0	[1] 7.0	[1] 10.4	6.9	3.1	10.8
Candidates by summer 1960 [2]	[1] 25.9	[1] 18.2	23.9	13.5	8.8	10.8

[1] Significant difference at $P=0.05$.
[2] Candidates for M.A., Ph. D., Ed. D., LL.B., M.D., etc.

TABLE B-4.—*Advanced degrees obtained and degree candidacies for responsive, nonresponsive, and unreached 1958 bachelor's degree recipients (by field of study)*

Field of study and advanced degree status in special survey	Men						Women			
	Responsive		Nonresponsive		Unreached		Responsive		Nonresponsive	
	Number	Percent [1]	Number	Percent [1]	Number	Percent [1]	Number	Percent [1]	Number	Percent [1]
Natural sciences:										
Degree received by summer 1960	452	13. 8	3	8. 1	2	(²)	98	9. 7	1	(²)
Degree candidate by summer 1960	1, 440	44. 1	11	29. 7	1	(²)	195	19. 2	....	....
Special survey [3]	3, 266	....	37	....	6	....	1, 013	....	7	....
Engineering:										
Degree received by summer 1960	377	9. 9	3	5. 4	....	....	8	14. 5	....	....
Degree candidate by summer 1960	563	14. 7	4	7. 3	1	(²)	5	9. 1	....	....
Special survey [3]	3, 817	....	55	....	11	....	55	....	0	....
Social sciences:										
Degree received by summer 1960	432	12. 9	2	4. 0	3	27. 3	138	9. 4	....	....
Degree candidate by summer 1960	1, 113	33. 2	12	24. 0	4	36. 4	252	17. 2	1	6. 6
Special survey [3]	3, 350	....	50	....	11	....	1, 461	....	15	....
Humanities and arts:										
Degree received by summer 1960	312	14. 5	2	10. 5	1	(²)	239	9. 5	1	4. 0
Degree candidate by summer 1960	784	36. 5	2	10. 5	3	(²)	405	16. 1	3	12. 0
Special survey [3]	2, 149	....	19	....	7	....	2, 522	....	25	....
Education:										
Degree received by summer 1960	220	11. 0	2	5. 0	....	....	164	4. 1	3	3. 5
Degree candidate by summer 1960	564	28. 2	13	32. 5	....	....	494	16. 4	10	11. 6
Special survey [3]	1, 997	....	40	....	2	....	4, 013	....	86	....
Business and commerce:										
Degree received by summer 1960	180	4. 5	4	5. 3	1	5. 0	38	6. 5	....	....
Degree candidate by summer 1960	407	10. 3	6	8. 0	1	5. 0	45	7. 7	....	....
Special survey [3]	3, 958	....	75	....	20	....	587	....	2	....

[1] Percent of total number of respondents in field.
[2] Too few cases to compute percentage.
[3] Graduates who had received a bachelor's degree in this field in June 1958.

TABLE B-5.—*Employment status of responsive, nonresponsive, and unreached 1958 bachelor's degree recipients*

	Men (in percent)			Women (in percent)		
	Responsive (number, 20,399)	Nonresponsive (number, 317)	Unreached (number, 67)	Responsive (number, 11,723)	Nonresponsive (number, 159)	Unreached (number, 28)
Total	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Employed full time	[1] 67. 8	[1] 76. 7	77. 4	69. 9	71. 1	76. 7
Employed part time	6. 6	3. 6	6. 5	5. 6	4. 0	7. 7
Student	10. 1	7. 2	8. 1	3. 4	....	3. 8
Military service	13. 2	11. 8	6. 5	. 3	. 7	3. 8
Housewife	....	....	....	19. 1	23. 5	34. 6
Other [2]	1. 1	....	. 6	. 5	....	....
No answer	1. 2	....	1. 6	1. 2	. 7	....

[1] Difference significant at $P=0.01$ level.
[2] Includes unemployed, disabled, retired, etc.

TABLE B-6.—*Principal occupation of responsive, nonresponsive, and unreached 1958 bachelor's degree recipients*

Occupation	Men			Women	
	Responsive (number, 15,019)	Nonresponsive (number, 253)	Unreached (number, 56)	Responsive (number, 8,802)	Nonresponsive (number, 121)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional	80.7	77.5	71.4	84.0	87.6
Health professions	2.7	3.6	....	7.4	6.6
Managerial and official occupations	21.2	24.1	25.0	3.5	3.3
Natural scientists	2.2	2.8	5.3	2.5	3.3
Educators	24.5	24.5	14.3	64.0	67.8
Engineers	19.1	17.0	16.1	.2	....
Other professional occupations	7.6	5.5	10.7	7.2	6.6
Semiprofessional and technical	5.5	5.1	10.7	5.5	3.3
Clerical and sales	[1] 10.4	[1] 14.2	16.1	9.8	8.3
Service and unskilled	2.6	3.2	1.8	.7	.8
Farmer	.8	....	....	....	....

[1] Significant difference at $P=0.05$.

TABLE B-7.—*Nonresponsive and unreached bachelor's degree recipients: occupation by undergraduate major and by sex*

Major field of study	Men, nonresponsive			Women, nonresponsive			Men, unreached		
	Number	Occupation		Number	Occupation		Number	Occupation	
All fields	253			121			56		
Mathematics	4	Teacher, secondary (mathematics). Teacher, college (mathematics). Chemist	(2) (1) (1)	1	Teacher, secondary (mathematics).	(1)			
Biology	4	Therapist Health occupation Teacher, college (natural sciences). Service and unskilled	(1) (1) (1) (1)	1	Health occupation	(1)			
Premedical fields	2	Service and unskilled	(2)				1	Research assistant	(1)
Biological sciences (all other)	1	Laboratory assistant	(1)	1	Biological scientist	(1)			
Chemistry	5	Chemist Pharmacist Research assistant	(3) (1) (1)	3	Pharmacist Research assistant Mathematician	(1) (1) (1)	2	Teacher, secondary (natural sciences). Salesman	(1) (1)
Earth sciences	2	Geologist Teacher, secondary (natural sciences).	(1) (1)						
Physics	3	Physicist Electrical engineer Teacher, secondary (natural sciences).	(1) (1) (1)						
Physical sciences (all other)	3	Research assistant Salesman Programer	(1) (1) (1)				1	Business	(1)
Engineering	50	Engineering (all fields) Business executive Business (other) Technician Draftsman Programer Teacher, college (natural sciences). Teacher, other schools Salesman Service	(41) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)				11	Engineering (all fields) Technician Business	(8) (2) (1)

Agriculture	3	Business Salesman Secretarial	(1) (1) (1)				4	Agricultural scientist Research assistant	(3) (1)
Home economics				3	Teacher, secondary (vocational). Agricultural scientist Salesman	(1) (1) (1)			
Nursing	1	Nurse	(1)	3	Nurse	(3)			
Pharmacy	7	Pharmacist Secretarial	(6) (1)	2	Pharmacist	(2)			
Health fields (all other)	1	Research assistant	(1)						
Social sciences, general	7	Teacher, secondary (social sciences). Teacher, secondary (all other). Teacher, elementary Salesman Service and unskilled	(3) (1) (1) (1) (1)	5	Teacher, secondary (social sciences). Teacher, secondary (all other). Business	(2) (2) (1)	1	Clergyman	(1)
Sociology and anthropology	6	Business executive Business or management trainee. Social and welfare worker Teacher, elementary Teacher, secondary Research assistant	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	4	Banking, finance, insurance official. Social and welfare worker Teacher, elementary Secretarial	(1) (1) (1) (1)	1	Social and welfare worker	(1)
Economics	11	Accountant Banking, finance insurance official. Business or management trainee. Business (other) Teacher, secondary (social sciences). Teacher, elementary Salesman Service and unskilled Systems analyst	(1) (1) (2) (2) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	1	Economist	(1)	3	Business or management trainee. Programer Secretarial	(1) (1) (1)
History	8	Teacher, secondary (social sciences). Social and welfare worker Personnel worker Salesman Service and unskilled	(4) (1) (1) (1) (1)	5	Teacher, secondary (social sciences). Secretarial Social and welfare worker	(2) (2) (1)	2	Teacher, college (social sciences). Salesman	(1) (1)
Political science	4	Business Teacher, elementary Salesman Public relations	(1) (1) (1) (1)				1	Teacher, college (social sciences).	(1)

TABLE B-7.—*Nonresponsive and unreached bachelor's degree recipients: occupation by undergraduate major and by sex*—Continued

Major field of study	Men, nonresponsive		Women, nonresponsive		Men, unreached	
	Number	Occupation	Number	Occupation	Number	Occupation
English	3	Business executive (1) Teacher, secondary (English). (1) Writer (1)	9	Teacher, elementary (2) Teacher, secondary (English). (2) Teacher, secondary (all other). (1) Teacher, other schools (1) Secretarial (1) Business (1) Research assistant (1)	1	Teacher, other schools (1)
Journalism	1	Newspaper reporter (1)	1	Research assistant (1)		
Fine arts	4	Draftsman (2) Teacher, secondary (English). (1) Banking, finance, insurance official. (1)	5	Secretarial (1) Teacher, college (fine arts) (2) Teacher, other schools (1) Musician (1)	2	Business and management trainee. (1) Business executive (1)
Philosophy	1	Service and unskilled (1)				
Religion	1	Clergyman (1)	1	Teacher, elementary (1)	1	Clergyman (1)
Foreign languages					2	Law clerk (1) Programer (1)
Physical education	11	Teacher, secondary (social sciences). (3) Teacher, secondary (natural sciences). (1) Teacher, secondary (all other). (3) Teacher, college (1) Teacher, other schools (1) Business (1) Salesman (1)	7	Teacher, secondary (5) Teacher, elementary (1) Health professions (all other). (1)		
Education (all other)	23	Teacher, secondary (vocational). (4) Teacher, secondary (mathematics). (1) Teacher, secondary (natural sciences). (1) Teacher, secondary (English). (1) Teacher, secondary (all other). (2) Teacher, elementary (9) Musician (1) Athlete (1) Salesman (1)	62	Teacher, secondary (commercial). (2) Teacher, secondary (natural sciences). (1) Teacher, secondary (mathematics). (1) Teacher, secondary (vocational). (1) Teacher, secondary (all other). (2) Teacher, elementary (46) Teacher, other schools (1) Librarian (2) Statistician (1)	2	Teacher, secondary (social sciences). (1) Teacher, secondary (1)

		Secretarial	(2)		Secretarial Nurse Service and unskilled	(3) (1) (1)			
Psychology	7	Psychologist Salesman Clergyman Teacher, elementary Business or management trainee.	(2) (2) (1) (1) (1)	4	Teacher, secondary (English). Teacher, elementary Social and welfare worker. Secretarial	(1) (1) (1) (1)	2	Research assistant Teacher, secondary	(1) (1)
Business and commerce	6	Banking, finance, insurance official. Business executive Accountant Business or management trainee. Business (other) Public official Teacher, secondary (commercial). Teacher, secondary (social sciences). Teacher, college (business). Teacher, elementary Chemist Lawyer Writer Salesman Secretarial	(7) (3) (14) (8) (7) (1) (1) (1) (2) (1) (1) (1) (1) (16) (2)	1	Business	(1)	15	Accountant Business or management trainee. Business (other) Salesman Service and unskilled Artist	(2) (3) (2) (6) (1) (1)
Architecture	2	Draftsman Business or management trainee.	(1) (1)						
Law	2	Accountant Salesman	(1) (1)				1	Banking, finance, insurance official.	(1)
Social work				1	Social and welfare worker.	(1)			
All other	6	Teacher, secondary (natural sciences). Teacher, secondary (English). Teacher, secondary (all other). Business Salesman Insurance adjuster	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)				3	Teacher, elementary Teacher (other fields). Mechanical engineer	(1) (1) (1)
No answer	4	Teacher, elementary Banking, finance, insurance official. Business Secretarial	(1) (1) (1) (1)	1	Teacher, elementary	(1)			

TABLE B-8.—*Salary of responsive, nonresponsive, and unreached 1958 bachelor's degree recipients*

Salary	Men (in percent)			Women (in percent)	
	Responsive (number, 14,810)	Nonresponsive (number, 241)	Unreached (number, 56)	Responsive (number, 8,666)	Nonresponsive (number, 120)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $3,000	[1] 11.4	[1] 7.5	12.5	12.0	12.6
$3,000-$3,499	3.5	3.6	1.8	10.1	14.1
$3,500-$3,999	5.0	5.1	1.8	15.3	18.2
$4,000-$4,499	11.3	9.9	3.6	27.6	25.6
$4,500-$4,999	13.2	15.6	7.1	[1] 20.7	[1] 13.2
$5,000-$5,499	12.5	13.0	8.9	7.5	12.6
$5,500-$5,999	7.7	9.1	19.6	2.6	1.7
$6,000-$6,499	10.0	9.1	14.3	1.6	.8
$6,500-$6,999	6.8	6.7	1.8	.7	......
$7,000-$7,999	10.4	10.3	12.5	.5	......
$8,000 and over	6.9	5.6	14.3	.2	.8
No answer	1.4	4.7	1.8	1.5	.8

[1] Significant difference at $P=0.05$.

TABLE B-9.—*Salary, by occupation, for responsive, nonresponsive, and unreached 1958 bachelor's degree recipients*

Occupation	Total		Percentage distribution, salary—		
	Number	Percent	Less than $4,000	$4,000-7,000	Over $7,000
All fields:					
Men:					
Responsive	14,810	100.0	20.2	62.3	17.5
Nonresponsive	241	100.0	17.0	66.4	16.6
Not reached	56	100.0	16.1	55.3	28.6
Women:					
Responsive	8,666	100.0	38.0	61.3	.7
Nonresponsive	120	100.0	45.0	54.2	.8
Accountant:					
Men:					
Responsive	897	100.0	9.8	79.9	10.3
Nonresponsive	15	100.0	......	80.0	20.0
Business trainee:					
Men:					
Responsive	648	100.0	7.0	83.0	10.0
Nonresponsive	13	100.0	15.4	76.9	7.7
Educators (all fields):					
Men:					
Responsive	3,640	100.0	26.7	71.8	1.5
Nonresponsive	62	100.0	22.6	77.4	......
Women:					
Responsive	5,552	100.0	32.3	67.2	.5
Nonresponsive	82	100.0	45.1	54.9	......
Teachers, secondary (social science):					
Men:					
Responsive	492	100.0	19.7	80.1	.2
Nonresponsive	14	100.0	14.3	85.7	......
Teachers, elementary:					
Men:					
Responsive	585	100.0	21.7	77.1	1.2
Nonresponsive	16	100.0	25.0	75.0	......
Women:					
Responsive	3,180	100.0	29.7	69.6	.7
Nonresponsive	53	100.0	37.7	62.3	......
Engineers:					
Men:					
Responsive	2,850	100.0	5.2	47.7	47.1
Nonresponsive	39	100.0	2.6	51.3	46.1

TABLE B-9.—*Salary, by occupation, for responsive, nonresponsive, and unreached 1958 bachelor's degree recipients*—Continued

Occupation	Total		Percentage distribution, salary—		
	Number	Percent	Less than $4,000	$4,000–7,000	Over $7,000
Clerical and sales:					
Men:					
Responsive	1,520	100.0	21.0	64.2	14.8
Nonresponsive	32	100.0	15.6	75.0	9.4
Salesman:					
Men:					
Responsive	1,180	100.0	13.6	67.5	18.9
Nonresponsive	26	100.0	11.5	77.0	11.5

TABLE B-10.—*Relationship between studies and work—responsive, nonresponsive, and unreached 1958 bachelor's degree recipients*

Answer to question	Men (in percent)			Women (in percent)	
	Responsive (number, 20,399)	Nonresponsive (number, 317)	Unreached (number, 62)	Responsive (number, 11,723)	Nonresponsive (number, 123)
Q. 12a—Reason for choice of major	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Academic	11.4	11.3	19.4	9.3	12.2
Vocational	48.5	50.2	33.9	60.5	65.0
Mixed	20.8	21.5	24.2	15.2	16.3
Preprofessional	12.7	9.6	14.5	9.3	4.1
Not applicable	4.6	6.1	6.4	3.5	2.4
No answer	1.9	1.3	1.6	2.2	
Q. 12b—Was undergraduate background a job prerequisite?	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yes; major field	37.6	33.4	21.0	51.6	54.5
Yes; related field	20.6	17.1	22.6	14.3	18.7
Yes; any field	19.7	17.7	33.9	15.1	12.2
No degree needed	[6] 19.7	[6] 26.6	21.0	15.0	13.8
No answer	2.8	5.1	1.6	4.0	.8
Q. 12c—How useful is undergraduate background?	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Considerable use	58.3	53.2	41.9	70.3	74.8
Inadequate courses	5.8	5.8	11.3	5.0	3.3
Occasional use	14.8	14.7	22.6	6.6	6.5
No use	3.2	2.7	1.6	2.1	1.6
College generally useful	11.1	11.9	16.1	9.3	5.7
College irrelevant	4.1	6.5	4.8	3.0	6.5
No answer	2.7	5.1	1.6	3.1	1.6
Q. 12d—Could job be done with different undergraduate background?	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No	59.6	53.6	43.5	67.5	74.8
Yes; different field	9.1	10.2	6.5	6.7	4.9
Yes; less education	21.1	24.6	33.9	15.5	13.0
Yes; vocational or business training	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.7	3.3
Not applicable and no answer	8.6	10.2	14.5	8.5	4.1

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE B-10.—*Relationship between studies and work—responsive, nonresponsive, and unreached 1958 bachelor's degree recipients*—Continued

Answer to question	Men (in percent)			Women (in percent)	
	Responsive (number, 20,399)	Nonresponsive (number, 317)	Unreached (number, 67)	Responsive (number, 11,723)	Nonresponsive (number, 159)
Reason for not utilizing field [2]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Could not find job	10.1	6.1	6.5	13.0	13.3
This job more suitable	31.6	32.5	29.0	29.0	33.3
Breaking into field	21.7	20.3	19.4	12.7	13.3
None of these	36.6	41.1	45.1	45.3	40.0

[1] Significant difference at $P=0.01$.

[2] This question was only answered by respondents who felt that they were not utilizing their college background. Proportion of respondents who felt this way:

	Percent
Men:	
Responsive	46.3
Nonresponsive	64.4
Women:	
Responsive	33.0
Nonresponsive	37.2
Men—unreached	50.0

TABLE B-11.—*Master's degree field—responsive and nonresponsive June 1958 degree recipients (men)*

Field	Percent distribution	
	Responsive (number, 4,905)	Nonresponsive (number, 72)
Total	100.0	100.0
Natural sciences	13.8	6.9
Engineering	14.7	13.8
Applied biological fields	2.0	1.4
Health fields	3.0	5.5
Social sciences	8.4	9.8
Humanities and arts	9.3	9.8
Education	27.7	25.0
Psychology	2.4	2.8
Business and commerce	12.4	16.7
Social work	1.7	2.8
Library science	.6	1.4
All other	4.0	4.2

TABLE B-12.—*Graduate school attendance while studying for master's degree (master's degree recipients—responsive and nonresponsive)*

Attendance	Men (in percent)		Women (in percent)	
	Responsive (number, 4,905)	Nonresponsive (number, 72)	Responsive (number, 2,234)	Nonresponsive (number, 27)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Full time, academic year only	53.2	51.3	43.6	42.9
Full time, summer only	5.9	5.6	7.6	7.1
Part time only	24.4	31.9	25.2	10.7
Partly full time, partly part time	11.8	5.6	9.2	28.6
No answer	4.7	5.6	3.4	10.7

TABLE B-13.—*Degree candidacies in 1960 (master's degree recipients, responsive and nonresponsive)*

Degree candidacy	Men (in percent)		Women (in percent)	
	Responsive (number, 4,905)	Nonresponsive (number, 72)	Responsive (number, 2,234)	Nonresponsive (number, 27)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None or no answer	75.1	79.1	90.1	100.0
Ph. D.	18.7	18.1	6.5	
Ed. D.	3.1	1.4	1.5	
Others [1]	3.1	1.4	1.9	

[1] Includes other M.A., M.D., LL.B., etc.

TABLE B-14.—*Employment status of responsive and nonresponsive master's degree recipients*

Employment status	Men (in percent)		Women (in percent)	
	Responsive	Nonresponsive	Responsive	Nonresponsive
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed full time	81.1	91.3	78.7	72.0
Employed part time	6.7	2.9	6.8	8.0
Student	6.0	2.9	2.7	4.0
Housewife			10.3	16.0
Military service	5.4	2.9	.1	
Other [1]	.8		1.4	

[1] Includes unemployed, disabled, retired, etc.

TABLE B-15.—*Nonresponsive and unreached master's degree recipients: Occupation by undergraduate major and sex*

Major field of study	Men, nonresponsive		Women, nonresponsive		Men, unreached	
	Number	Occupation	Number	Occupation	Number	Occupation
All fields	67		21		12	
Mathematics	3	Mathematician (1) Teacher, secondary (mathematics). (1) Research assistant (1)			1	Business executive (1)
Biology	1	Teacher, other schools (1)			1	Business executive (1)
Premedical fields	1	Dentist (1)				
Biological sciences (all other)	1	Research assistant (1)				
Chemistry	2	Physician (1) Salesman (1)	2	Research assistant (2)		
Physics	1	Electrical engineer (1)				
Engineering	11	Mechanical engineer (5) Chemical engineer (1) Electrical engineer (1) Engineer (all other) (1) Teacher, college (1) Teacher, secondary (natural sciences). (1) Mathematician (1)			3	Mechanical engineer (2) Industrial engineer (1)
Agriculture	1	Agricultural scientist (1)				
Home economics	1	Teacher, elementary (1)	2	Teacher, secondary (vocational). (1) Social and welfare worker (1)		
Nursing			1	Teacher, college (1)		
Social science (all other)	3	Teacher, college (social sciences). (1) Accountant (1) Business executive (1)	2	Social and welfare worker. (1) Teacher, elementary (1)		
Sociology and anthropology	1	Teacher, college (business) (1)				
Economics	1	Salesman (1)			3	Business or management trainee. (1) Teacher, college (social sciences). (2)

History	3	Teacher, college (social sciences). Teacher, secondary College official	(1) (1) (1)	1	Newspaper reporter	(1)			
Political science	1	Research assistant	(1)				1	Teacher, college (social sciences).	(1)
English	3	Teacher, college (English) Economist	(2) (1)	7	Librarian Teacher, elementary Teacher, secondary (English). Teacher, secondary Clergyman	(1) (2) (2) (1) (1)			
Fine arts	4	Musician Teacher, college Librarian's assistant	(1) (2) (1)	2	Musician Teacher, other schools	(1) (1)	1	Social and welfare worker	(1)
Philosophy	1	Teacher, secondary (social sciences).	(1)				1	Teacher, secondary (natural sciences).	(1)
Religion	2	Teacher, college Social and welfare worker	(1) (1)						
Foreign languages	2	Teacher, college (languages). Teacher, secondary (languages).	(1) (1)						
Physical education	5	Teacher, secondary High school and elementary school official.	(4) (1)						
Education (all other)	9	High school and elementary school official. Teacher, secondary (commercial). Teacher, secondary (vocational). Teacher, secondary (all other). Teacher, elementary Social and welfare worker	(2) (1) (1) (2) (2) (1)	4	Teacher, elementary Teacher, secondary (all other).	(3) (1)			
Psychology	2	Banking, finance, insurance official. Psychologist	(1) (1)				1	Social and welfare worker	(1)
Business and commerce	6	Business or management trainee. Economist Technician	(4) (1) (1)						
Architecture	1	Civil engineer	(1)						
No answer	1	Dentist	(1)						

LIST OF NONPARTICIPANT SCHOOLS (REFUSED OR NOT HEARD FROM)

Name	Location	Number of 1958 graduates	
		First level	Second level
Alabama State College	Alabama	460	83
Azusa College	California	18	
College of Physicians and Surgeons	do	49	6
University of Southern California	do	2,079	973
Hartford Art School	Connecticut	6	
Modern School of Music	District of Columbia	6	
Florida A. & M. University	Florida	614	
Bethany Biblical Seminary	Illinois	34	
Chicago Lutheran Theological Seminary	do	22	1
VanderCook College of Music	do	5	21
Grambling College	Louisiana	290	
Notre Dame Seminary	do	15	3
Farmington State Teachers College	Maine	68	
Ricker College	do	15	2
University of Baltimore	Maryland	226	
Curry College	Massachusetts	20	
Massachusetts College of Art	do	101	
State Teachers College at Bridgewater	do	198	116
Cleary College	Michigan	25	
Minneapolis College of Music	Minnesota	6	6
Belhaven College	Mississippi	36	
Mississippi Industrial College	do	107	
Kansas City Art Institute and School of Design	Missouri	24	4
Western Montana College of Education	Montana	70	6
Newark State College	New Jersey	194	60
Cathedral College of the Immaculate Conception	New York	42	
General Theological Seminary	do	49	2
Maryknoll Teachers College	do	20	
St. Bernard's Seminary and College	do	43	
St. Joseph's Seminary and College	do	39	3
Elizabeth City State Teachers College	North Carolina	77	
Lewis and Clark College	Oregon	200	15
Portland School of Music	do	1	
Albright College	Pennsylvania	143	
Philadelphia Musical Academy	do	4	1
Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary	South Carolina	32	
Bishop College	Texas	72	
Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary	do	387	7
Wiley College	do	106	
Shenandoah Conservatory of Music	Virginia	14	
Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary	do	62	
Virginia Theological Seminary and College	do	12	
Layton School of Art	Wisconsin	5	
College of St. Mary of the Springs	Ohio	72	
Mannes College of Music	New York	14	
Cosmopolitan School of Music	Illinois	8	1
Ner Israel Rabbinical College	Maryland	6	
Mount St. Mary's College	California	126	
New York Law School	New York	159	1
College of Medical Evangelists	California	189	19
Salmon P. Chase College	Ohio	45	
State Teachers College at Fitchburg	Massachusetts	132	62
Staley College of the Spoken Word	do	13	7
Ladycliff College	New York	60	
State Teachers College at Cheyney	Pennsylvania	114	
Bob Jones University	South Carolina	299	31
Meredith College	North Carolina	128	
Western Theological Seminary	Michigan	34	
Rabbinical College	Ohio	8	
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary	Kentucky	318	20
New England Conservatory of Music	Massachusetts	57	36
Peabody Institute of Music	Maryland	27	5
Butler College	Texas	33	
Converse College	South Carolina	51	2
Pomona College	California	223	
Bethel College	Kansas	104	
Montana State University	Montana	599	93

LIST OF NONPARTICIPANT SCHOOLS (REFUSED OR NOT HEARD FROM)—Continued

Name	Location	Number of 1958 graduates	
		First level	Second level
Beloit College	Wisconsin	194	
Butler University	Indiana	308	148
University of Santa Clara	California	233	
State Teachers College (one [illegible])	Pennsylvania	149	
Piedmont College	Georgia	121	

LIST OF SCHOOLS WHICH SENT NAMES OF 1959 GRADUATES

Location	*Name of School*
Arkansas	Hendrix College.
California	Golden Gate Baptist Theological Seminary.
Illinois	St. Procopius College. Quincy College.
Indiana	Grace Theological Seminary and Grace College. Indiana Central College.
Iowa	Parsons College.
Kansas	Baker University.
Kentucky	Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary.
Massachusetts	Anna Maria College for Women.
Michigan	Northern Michigan College.
Minnesota	Bemidji State College. St. Mary's College. Luther Theological Seminary.
Missouri	Lindenwood College for Women.
New York	D'Youville College. Niagara University.
Oregon	Linfield College.
Pennsylvania	Chatham College. Elizabethtown College. State Teachers College (West Chester).
South Dakota	Huron College.
Tennessee	George Peabody College for Teachers. William Jennings Bryan University.
Wisconsin	Northwestern College. Wisconsin State College (Superior).

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APPENDIX C

QUESTIONNAIRE

BUREAU OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH, INC.
2017 Connecticut Ave. • Washington 8, D. C.

STUDY OF COLLEGE GRADUATES

(June 1958)

I. DEGREE STATUS

1. Please check the degree(s) you received in JUNE 1958.

1. ☐ BS or BA (all fields) 3. ☐ LLB or JD 5. ☐ DDS 7. ☐ [illegible]
2. ☐ MS or MA (all fields) 4. ☐ MD 6. ☐ DVM 8. Other (specify) ____

2. Name of college or university which granted the degree(s) checked under (1) above. ____

3. Do you hold any other degrees (bachelor's or higher) received either before or since June 1958? PLEASE CHECK AS MANY DEGREES AS APPLY.

	YEAR DEGREE RECEIVED		YEAR DEGREE RECEIVED		YEAR DEGREE RECEIVED
0. ☐ None					
1. ☐ BA or BS	____	4. ☐ MD	____	7. ☐ PhD	____
2. ☐ MA or MS	____	5. ☐ DDS	____	8. ☐ EdD	____
3. ☐ LLB or JD	____	6. ☐ DVM	____	9. ☐ Other (specify)	____

II. UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION

This section refers to the period leading up to your first academic degree, which is usually a BA or BS. If you do not hold a BA or BS, answer the questions as best you can in terms of your undergraduate training. If you hold more than one BA or BS, please describe in Questions 4, 5a-5c, and 6 the work leading to the first degree you received and also complete Question 5d.

4. a. Name of college or university you attended during your last year as an undergraduate. ____

b. How many credits did your university require for graduation? ____ credits. (Give best estimate, if exact figure unknown.)

5. a. What was your undergraduate major during your last year in college? ____
USE LIST OF FIELDS ON PAGE 6 OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE.

b. During your entire undergraduate program, approximately how many credits did you take in your major field? ____ credits (Give best estimate, if exact figure unknown.)

c. Name your second field of interest while in college (e.g., your minor field, or a field in which you took a good many courses) and indicate the approximate number of credits you took. (Give best estimate, if exact figure unknown.)

Field ____ Number of credits ____

d. If you hold more than one bachelor's degree indicate the field and the year in which you obtained your second BA or BS. Use list of fields on page 6.

Field ____ Year ____

6. As an undergraduate, were you considered by your college to be a full-time or part-time student? (PLEASE CHECK ONE ANSWER ONLY.)

1. ☐ Took all my undergraduate work as a full-time student
2. ☐ Took all my undergraduate work as a part-time student

Partly full-time, partly part-time:

3. ☐ Half or more than half of credits obtained while a full-time student
4. ☐ Less than half of credits obtained while a full-time student

7. Did you ever attend a junior college?

1. ☐ No 2. ☐ Yes, but did not graduate 3. ☐ Yes, graduated

III. WORK HISTORY

8. Please check below whether or not you were employed during every one of the time periods indicated. "Employed part-time" should be checked if you usually worked fewer than 30 hours per week, or if you only worked occasionally. If you did not work at any time since the Spring of 1958, check the box below and go on to Section IV.

☐ Check here if you were not employed since Spring 1958.

	EMPLOYED FULL TIME	EMPLOYED PART TIME	NOT EMPLOYED
Summer 1958	☐	☐	☐
Fall Term 1958	☐	☐	☐
Spring Term 1959	☐	☐	☐
Summer 1959	☐	☐	☐
Fall Term 1959	☐	☐	☐
Spring Term 1960	☐	☐	☐
Summer 1960	☐	☐	☐

IV. GRADUATE EDUCATION

This section deals with your past and present graduate and professional studies, degrees received, and degrees you are currently working for. If you have never been enrolled in graduate or professional school, check box under 9a, then go on to Section V.

9. a. Please check below whether you were studying during every one of the time periods indicated. To decide whether you were a full-time or part-time student, please be guided by what your status was according to the university you attended.

☐ Check here if you have never been enrolled in graduate or professional school.

	Enrolled for graduate or professional degree		Took graduate courses, but did not study for graduate or professional degree
	Full-Time	Part-Time	
Summer 1958	☐	☐	☐
Fall Term 1958	☐	☐	☐
Spring Term 1959	☐	☐	☐
Summer 1959	☐	☐	☐
Fall Term 1959	☐	☐	☐
Spring Term 1960	☐	☐	☐
Summer 1960	☐	☐	☐

b. If you now hold one or more graduate or professional degrees, please indicate for each degree the year when the degree was received, and the field it was taken in. Select field from list on page 6. BE SURE TO INCLUDE HERE ALL GRADUATE DEGREES LISTED IN QUESTIONS 1 AND 3 ABOVE.

	DEGREE	YEAR	FIELD	UNIVERSITY (NAME AND CITY)
1.				
2.				
3.				

(9 cont.)

b. While fulfilling the course requirements for the degree(s) you have listed under 9a, were you considered by your university a full-time or part-time student?

	1st Graduate or Professional Degree	2nd Graduate or Professional Degree
1. Took all graduate work as full-time student		
a. during academic year only	☐ (1)	☐ (1)
b. during summer only	☐ (2)	☐ (2)
c. both during summer and academic year	☐ (3)	☐ (3)
2. Took all graduate work as part-time student	☐ (4)	☐ (4)
3. Partly full-time, partly part-time	☐ (5)	☐ (5)
4. Other (specify) ____________	☐ (6)	☐ (6)

c. Are you now a candidate for an advanced degree?

1. ☐ No
2. ☐ Candidate for M.A., M.S. (specify field(s)) ____________
   Use list on page 4.
3. ☐ Candidate for Ph.D. (specify field(s)) ____________
   Use list on page 4.
4. ☐ Candidate for Ed.D.
5. ☐ Candidate for LL.B.
6. ☐ Candidate for M.D.
7. ☐ Candidate for other degree (specify degree and field(s))
   ____

V. EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Sections V, VI and VII deal with your employment status AT THE END OF SPRING 1960. We would like to know whether you were employed, in military service, studying, or a housewife at that time. Please check all applicable categories. Under "JOB DESCRIPTION" please check the principal kind of work you did in the SPRING 1960.

CHECK AS MANY ANSWERS AS APPLY.

10. In May 1960, were you:

1. ☐ Employed full-time (including self-employment)*
2. ☐ Employed part-time (less than 30 hours per week)*
3. ☐ On active duty in the armed forces
4. ☐ Looking for work
5. ☐ Student
6. ☐ Housewife
7. ☐ Other (specify) ____________

*If you were employed, but temporarily not working because of illness or vacation, check 1 or 2 above.

VI. JOB DESCRIPTION

(COMPLETE THIS SECTION ONLY IF YOU CHECKED 1, 2 OR 3 IN QUESTION 10 ABOVE. IF NOT, PLEASE GO ON TO SECTION VIII, P. 4)

11. a. What kind of work were you MAINLY doing in May 1960? (IF YOU CANNOT CLASSIFY YOUR PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION IN ONE OF THE BOXES BELOW, PLEASE USE THE "OTHER" CATEGORY AND DESCRIBE YOUR WORK BRIEFLY.)

110 ☐ Accountant, auditor
222 ☐ Actuary
120 ☐ Agricultural scientist
(list field) ____________
229 ☐ Architect
300 ☐ Armed Services—active duty
112 ☐ Banking, finance, insurance official (stockbroker, trust officer, exchange trader, etc. Exclude insurance and brokerage salesmen)
130 ☐ Biological scientist
(list field) ____________
113 ☐ Business executive
(President, VP., Treasurer, Director)
114 ☐ Business or management trainee
115 ☐ Buyer, assistant buyer
140 ☐ Chemist
212 ☐ Clergyman
200 ☐ College official
(dean, registrar, admissions officer, president, etc.)
101 ☐ Dentist
150 ☐ Dietitian, home economist
204 ☐ Draftsman
147 ☐ Earth scientist
(list field) ____________
207 ☐ Editor, editorial assistant
160 ☐ Engineer
(list field) ____________
182 ☐ Guidance counselor
201 ☐ High school and elementary school official
(principal, ass't principal, supervisor)
301 ☐ Laboratory assistant
(specify) ____________
203 ☐ Lawyer
311 ☐ Law clerk
403 ☐ Librarian assistant, library attendant
202 ☐ Librarian
116 ☐ Manager (hotel, restaurant, store, etc.)
220 ☐ Mathematician

211 ☐ Newspaper reporter
105 ☐ Nurse, R.N.
302 ☐ Nurse
405 ☐ Office clerk
404 ☐ Office machine operator
208 ☐ Personnel worker, employment agent
102 ☐ Pharmacist
100 ☐ Physician, surgeon
143 ☐ Physicist
154 ☐ Psychologist
209 ☐ Research assistant
(list field) ____________
410 ☐ Salesman or saleswoman
(wholesale, retail, insurance)
401 ☐ Secretary
159 ☐ Social worker, welfare worker
190 ☐ Social scientist
(economist, historian, sociologist, etc.)
(list field) ____________
221 ☐ Statistician
402 ☐ Stenographer
170 ☐ Teacher, elementary school or kindergarten
171 ☐ Teacher, junior or senior high school
Specify main subject(s) taught ____________
110 ☐ Teacher, college
Specify main subject(s) taught ____________
189 ☐ Teacher, other (specify) ____________
230 ☐ Technician
(specify) ____________
120 ☐ Therapist (physical or occupational)
403 ☐ Typist
106 ☐ Veterinarian
205 ☐ Writer (copywriter, scriptwriter, adapter)
206 ☐ Writer—literary
(author, playwright, poet, critic, etc.)
400 ☐ Other (specify) ____________

(11 cont.)

b. Were you an employee or self-employed? 1. ☐ Employee 2. ☐ Self-employed

c. If you were an employee, please classify your employer in ONE of the categories below. If you held more than one job, or if you are in doubt about which category to use, check "Other" and explain.

1. ☐ Private industry, manufacturing or mining (e.g., steel plant, clothing factory, oil refinery, copper mine)
2. ☐ Private industry, non-manufacturing (e.g., telephone company, construction company, wholesale or retail trade, law office, doctor's office)
3. ☐ Agriculture (privately-owned farm or fishery)
4. ☐ Elementary school (public)
5. ☐ Elementary school (private)
6. ☐ Junior or senior high school (public)
7. ☐ Junior or senior high school (private)
8. ☐ College or university (public or private)
9. ☐ Other non-profit institutions (e.g., religious organizations, private hospitals, foundations, welfare agencies)
10. ☐ Federal government (includes all civilian employees of federal government agencies; also federal hospitals)
11. ☐ State or local government (including state or municipal hospitals, local libraries, etc., but excluding public schools or universities which are to be checked under 4, 6 or 8)
12. ☐ Other (specify) ______________________

____

d. What was your annual salary?

(PLEASE CHECK HERE THE SALARY CORRESPONDING TO THE OCCUPATION CHECKED IN 11a.)

If your salary was expressed in weekly or monthly figures, please convert it to an annual figure. If you usually have additional salaries or income from work, please check under 11e.

1. ☐ Under $2000
2. ☐ $2000 - 2999
3. ☐ 3000 - 3499
4. ☐ 3500 - 3999
5. ☐ 4000 - 4499
6. ☐ $4500 - 4999
7. ☐ 5000 - 5499
8. ☐ 5500 - 5999
9. ☐ 6000 - 6499
10. ☐ 6500 - 6999

1. ☐ $ 7,000 - 7,999
2. ☐ 8,000 - 8,999
3. ☐ 9,000 - 9,999
4. ☐ 10,000 - 10,999
5. ☐ 11,000 - 11,999
6. ☐ $12,000 - 12,999
7. ☐ 13,000 - 13,999
8. ☐ 14,000 - 14,999
9. ☐ 15,000 and over

e. Do you usually have additional earnings?

DO NOT REPORT INCOME FROM STOCKS, BONDS, ETC., BUT ONLY "EARNED INCOME" e.g., SUMMER TEACHING, CONSULTING, ADDITIONAL PART-TIME WORK, ETC.

1. ☐ No 2. ☐ Yes (If yes, please state the approximate annual amount earned) $ ____________

VII. ATTITUDES TOWARD YOUR JOB

In this section, we would like to learn about the relationship between your undergraduate studies, graduate studies (if any) and the kind of work you were doing IN MAY 1960. If you hold a professional or graduate degree, or have had graduate training, please be sure to complete both parts of Question 12b and 12c. If you have changed jobs since May 1960, please be sure to answer in terms of the job held in May.

12. a. Please think back to the time you were an undergraduate, when you decided on your major and minor fields of study. To what extent were you influenced by considerations about the kind of work you would want to do after graduation? (Please select ONE statement which describes your situation most closely.)

1. ☐ My choice of college fields was determined by academic and intellectual interests only; when making choices I gave little or no thought to the kind of work I would do after graduation.
2. ☐ I selected my college fields so as to have the best possible training for the kind of work I hoped to do.
3. ☐ Although I did not plan my college program with a specific vocational goal in mind, I hoped to utilize the fields I specialized in at college in the work I would do after graduation.
4. ☐ I selected my undergraduate program in preparation for professional or graduate studies which I had planned to pursue.
5. ☐ None of the above fits my situation.

b. How important was your educational background as a prerequisite for your job?

Undergraduate background (Please select ONE answer)

1. ☐ An undergraduate degree in my field of specialization is a prerequisite for my job.
2. ☐ An undergraduate degree in my field, or in a closely related field, is a prerequisite for my job.
3. ☐ A college degree, but not necessarily in my field, is a prerequisite for my job.
4. ☐ A college degree is not required for my job.

Graduate or Professional background, if any (Please select ONE answer)

1. ☐ A graduate or professional degree in my field of specialization is a prerequisite for my job.
2. ☐ A graduate or professional degree in my field, or in a closely related field, is a prerequisite for my job.
3. ☐ A graduate degree, but not necessarily in my field, is a prerequisite for my job.
4. ☐ A graduate degree is not required for my job.

c. How useful is your educational background in the performance of the work you actually do? We are especially interested in knowing how much use you make of your major and minor fields of undergraduate study and of your field(s) of graduate or professional study, if any.

Undergraduate field(s) (Please select ONE answer)

1. ☐ I make considerable use of my knowledge in the field(s) in which I specialized at college.
2. ☐ There is need on my job for knowledge in the field(s) in which I specialized in college, but the courses I took are not the right preparation for the type of work I am called upon to perform.
3. ☐ I make only occasional use of my knowledge in the field(s) I specialized in at college.
4. ☐ I make practically no use of my knowledge in the field(s) I specialized in at college.
5. ☐ I use many of the things I learned as an undergraduate, but not especially my major or minor fields of study.
6. ☐ Undergraduate training such as I had is not relevant to my job.

Graduate field(s), if any (Please select ONE answer)

1. ☐ I make considerable use of my knowledge in the field(s) in which I obtained my graduate (or professional) education.
2. ☐ There is need on my job for knowledge in the field(s) in which I studied in graduate (or professional) school, but the courses I took are not the right preparation for the type of work I am called upon to perform.
3. ☐ I make only occasional use of my knowledge in the field(s) I studied in graduate or professional school.
4. ☐ I make practically no use of my knowledge in the field(s) I studied in graduate or professional school.
5. ☐ Graduate or professional training such as I had is not relevant to my job.

d. Do you feel that your job could be done as well or better by someone with an educational background different from yours?

(Please check ONE answer)

1. ☐ No.
2. ☐ Yes, training at college level or higher, in fields other than the ones I specialized in would be more suitable for my job.
3. ☐ Yes, the work I do in my job could also be done by someone with less formal education than I have.
4. ☐ Yes, the work I do could probably be done better by someone with vocational or business school training, rather than the academic training I have.
5. ☐ None of the above fits my situation.

e. (Complete this question only if you feel that your job does not fully utilize your field(s) of specialization.)
There are of course many reasons why college graduates do not utilize in their jobs the fields they specialized in at college. The following list is far from being exhaustive; it merely lists some of the reasons which we are especially interested in investigating. Please check the ONE reason which comes closest to describing your situation.

1. ☐ I was unable to find a job in my field.
2. ☐ I could have found a job more closely related to my field, but this job suits me better (e.g., better pay, better hours, better location, better future, etc.)
3. ☐ My job is really a way to break into my field of specialization (after I obtain a more responsible position, more experience, etc.)
4. ☐ None of the above fits my situation.

13. If you had to do it over, would you choose the same college undergraduate major?

1. ☐ Yes 2. ☐ No. Which one instead? ____________

Why? ____________

VIII. SOME BACKGROUND INFORMATION

14. Year of birth: ____________

15. Sex: 1. ☐ Male 2. ☐ Female

16. Race: 1. ☐ White 2. ☐ Negro 3. ☐ Other

17. a. Marital status: 1. ☐ Single 2. ☐ Married, no children 3. ☐ Married, children 4. ☐ Widowed, divorced, separated, no children 5. ☐ Widowed, divorced, separated, children

b. If married, widowed, divorced, or separated, indicate date of marriage (year) ____________

18. What is your father's major occupation (if he is retired or deceased, what was his major occupation)? If unable to classify his occupation, write in your answer in the "Other" category.

1. ☐ Professional. Specify occupation ____________ (e.g., teacher, pharmacist, dentist, engineer, scientist, lawyer, doctor, etc.)
2. ☐ Proprietor (self-employed businessman, store owner, contractor, distributor, etc.)
3. ☐ Business official or executive (employed as buyer, factory supervisor, personnel director, etc.)
4. ☐ Salesman (wholesale or retail)
5. ☐ Clerical worker (office worker, bookkeeper, office machine operator, etc.)
6. ☐ Farm owner or manager
7. ☐ Farm worker
8. ☐ Technician or semi-professional worker (e.g., laboratory technician, draftsman, etc.)
9. Skilled operator or machine operator (factory machine worker, bus driver, etc.)
10. ☐ Service worker (policeman, fireman, waiter, barber, cook, etc.)
11. ☐ Laborer
12. ☐ Other (specify): ____________

19. Did one or both of your parents go to college?

Father	Mother
1. ☐ No college	1. ☐ No college
2. ☐ Some college	2. ☐ Some college
☐ College graduate	3. ☐ College graduate

20. Name* (please print) ____________
(Last) (Middle or Maiden) (First)

*We are asking for your name so that we can record the fact that you have returned the questionnaire and can therefore exclude you from follow-up mailings. The survey is completely anonymous, and your name will not be associated with the findings in any way.

LIST OF FIELDS OF SPECIALIZATION

AGRICULTURE:

100 Agriculture—General
101 Agronomy
102 Animal, Dairy or Poultry Husbandry
103 Agriculture—all other fields (specify)

120 **ARCHITECTURE**

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES:

200 Biology—General
201 Botany—General
202 Zoology—General
203 Bacteriology, Virology, Mycology, Parasitology
204 Biochemistry
205 Entomology
206 Pre-med., Pre-dent., Pre-vet.
207 Physiology
208 Plant Physiology
209 Biological Sciences—all other fields (specify)

BUSINESS AND COMMERCE:

300 Business and Commerce—General
301 Accounting
302 Secretarial Studies
303 Business and Commerce—all other fields (specify)

EDUCATION:

400 Education—General
401 Physical Education
402 Specialized Teaching fields (specify)
403 General Teaching fields
404 Counseling and Guidance
405 Education—all other fields (specify)

ENGINEERING:

500 Engineering—General
501 Aeronautical (including aerodynamics)
502 Agricultural
503 Architectural
504 Ceramic
505 Chemical
506 Civil
507 Electrical
508 Engineering Mechanics
509 Engineering Physics
510 Geological
511 Industrial (including Adm. & Mgt.)
512 Mechanical

ENGINEERING (ctd.)

513 Metallurgical
514 Mining
515 Naval Architecture & Marine Eng.
516 Petroleum
517 Sanitary
518 Textile
519 Engineering—all other fields (specify)

ENGLISH AND JOURNALISM:

600 English & Literature
601 Journalism

FINE AND APPLIED ARTS:

610 Art—General
611 Music (including Sacred Music)
612 Speech & Dramatic Arts
613 Fine & Applied Arts—all other fields (specify)

FOREIGN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE:

620 Latin and/or Greek
621 French
622 German
623 Spanish
624 Other foreign languages & literature (specify)

630 **GEOGRAPHY (including CARTOGRAPHY)**

HEALTH PROFESSIONS:

700 Dentistry, D.D.S. & D.M.D. only
701 Medical Technology
702 Medicine, M.D. only
703 Nursing
704 Occupational Therapy
705 Optometry
706 Osteopathy
707 Pharmacy
708 Physical Therapy, Physiotherapy
709 Public Health
710 Veterinary Medicine, D.V.M. only
711 Clinical Medical Sciences
712 Health Professions—all other fields (specify)

HOME ECONOMICS:

720 Home Economics—General
721 Child Development & Family Relations
722 Clothing and Textiles
723 Foods and Nutrition
724 Home Economics—all other fields (specify)

730 **LAW**

740 **LIBRARY SCIENCE**

MATHEMATICAL SUBJECTS:

750 Mathematics
751 Statistics

760 **MILITARY, NAVAL, AIR FORCE SCIENCES**

770 **PHILOSOPHY**

PHYSICAL SCIENCES:

800 Physical Sciences—General
801 Astronomy
802 Chemistry
803 Metallurgy
804 Meteorology
805 Oceanography
806 Physics
807 Geology
808 Physical Sciences—all other fields (specify)

810 **PSYCHOLOGY**

RELIGION:

820 Religious Education and Bible
821 Theology—(Bachelor's, Master's)
822 Religion, all other fields (specify)

SOCIAL SCIENCES:

900 Social Sciences—General
901 American Civilization & Culture
902 Anthropology
903 Area Studies, regional
904 Economics
905 History
906 International Relations
907 Political Science & Gov't.
908 Sociology
909 Agricultural Economics
910 Industrial Relations
911 Public Administration
912 Social Work, Social Adm.
913 Social Sciences—all other fields (specify)

950 **OTHER SPECIFIC FIELDS** (specify)

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